

**ANNUAL REPORT 2025**  
Audited Financial Statements And Other Financial Information

**IEL LTD.**  
(Registration No: 1983-03419G)

**30 JUNE 2025**

**JC ALLIANZ & CO.**  
**Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants**  
**Singapore**

**IEL LTD.**

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

**DIRECTORS' STATEMENT**

The directors hereby present their statement to the members together with the audited financial statements of IEL LTD (the "Company") for the financial year ended 30 June 2025.

**OPINION OF THE DIRECTORS**

In the opinion of the directors,

- (a) the financial statements of the Company are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 30 June 2025 and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the year then ended; and
- (b) at the date of this statement, having regard to the financial support from the immediate holding Company, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

**DIRECTORS**

The directors of the Company in office at the date of this statement are:

Cheong Tuck Kong  
Ng Chee Yau

**ARRANGEMENTS TO ENABLE DIRECTORS TO ACQUIRE SHARES OR DEBENTURES**

Neither at the end of nor at any time during the financial year was the Company a party to any arrangement whose objects are, or one of whose objects is, to enable the directors of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in, or debentures of the Company or any other body corporate.

**DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN SHARES OR DEBENTURES**

According to the register of directors' shareholdings kept by the Company under section 164 of the Singapore Companies Act 1967 (the "Act"), none of the directors of the Company who held office at the end of the financial year had no interests in the shares or debentures of the Company and its related corporations.

**SHARE OPTIONS**

There were no share options granted during the financial year to subscribe for unissued shares of the Company.

There were no shares issued during the financial period by virtue of the exercise of options to take up unissued shares of the Company.

There were no unissued shares of the Company under option at the end of the financial year.

**IEL LTD.**

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**DIRECTORS' STATEMENT**

**AUDITOR**

JC ALLIANZ & CO has expressed its willingness to accept the re-appointment as auditor.

By the board of directors:

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Cheong Tuck Kong  
Director

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Ng Chee Yau  
Director

Singapore

Date: 3 December 2025



**JC ALLIANZ & CO.**

JC Allianz & Co.  
Reg. No.: T17PF0016G  
133 Cecil Street  
#08-01 Keck Seng Tower  
Singapore 069535.

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF IEL LTD.**

### **Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements**

#### *Opinion*

We have audited the financial statements IEL LTD. (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position of the Company as at **30 June 2025**, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows of the Company for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1967 (the Act) and Singapore Financial Reporting Standard (International) (SFRS(I)) so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 30 June 2025 and of the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the year ended on that date.

#### *Basis for Opinion*

We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing (SSAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority (ACRA) Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities (ACRA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### **Emphasis of Matter**

We draw your attention to Note 1 to the financial statements. The shareholders' funds of the Company as of that date, **30 June 2025** were in deficit of S\$511,747 (2024: S\$352,227) and its current liabilities exceeded its current assets by S\$511,747 (2024:S\$352,227). Notwithstanding these factors, the financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis as the immediate holding company have indicated their willingness to provide continuing financial support to enable the Company to settle its debts as and when they fall due and not to recall the amount advanced to the Company as required to meet its liabilities.



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## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF IEL LTD**

### **Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (Cont'd)**

#### ***Other Information***

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Statement [set out on pages 1 to 2].

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

#### ***Responsibilities of Management and Directors for the Financial Statements***

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the provisions of the Act and SFRS(I), and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair financial statements and to maintain accountability of assets.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors' responsibilities include overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.



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## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF IEL LTD**

### **Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (Cont'd)**

#### *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements*

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SSAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.



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## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF IEL LTD**

### **Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (Cont'd)**

#### *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (cont'd)*

As part of an audit in accordance with SSAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also: (Cont'd)

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

#### *Other Matters*

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended **30 June 2024** were modified on the basis of qualified opinion on 27 November 2024. Given that this matter give rise from prior year's qualification, it's effect of the qualification have already carried forward in the accumulated losses as at **1 July 2024**, therefore the audit opinion was no longer modified in respect of this matter during the year.

#### *Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements*

In our opinion, the accounting and other records required by the Act to be kept by the Company have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

JC ALLIANZ & CO  
Public Accountants and  
Chartered Accountants  
Singapore,

Date: 3 December 2025

**IEL LTD.**

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**STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2025</u> <u>S\$</u>	<u>2024</u> <u>S\$</u>
Other operating income	4	2,000	71
Staff costs	5	--	(20,799)
Allowance for expected credit loss on trade and other receivables, net		--	(139,144)
Other operating expenses		(161,520)	(99,361)
<b>Loss before tax</b>	6	<u>(159,520)</u>	<u>(259,233)</u>
Income tax expense	7	--	--
<b>Loss for the year, net of tax</b>		<u>(159,520)</u>	<u>(259,233)</u>
<b>Other comprehensive loss for the year, net of tax</b>		--	--
<b>Total comprehensive loss for the year</b>		<u><u>(159,520)</u></u>	<u><u>(259,233)</u></u>

*The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.*

**IEL LTD.**  
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**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2025**

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2025</u> <u>S\$</u>	<u>2024</u> <u>S\$</u>
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Investment in subsidiaries	8	--	--
<b>Current assets</b>			
Trade receivables	9	--	--
Other receivables	10	346,518	338,294
Cash and bank balances	11	162,183	286,230
		508,701	624,524
<b>Total assets</b>		<u>508,701</u>	<u>624,524</u>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Share capital	12	34,667,196	34,667,196
Accumulated losses		(35,178,943)	(35,019,423)
		(511,747)	(352,227)
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Other payables	13	1,020,448	976,751
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<u>508,701</u>	<u>624,524</u>

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**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

	<u>Share Capital</u> S\$	<u>Accumulated Losses</u> S\$	<u>Total</u> S\$
Balance as at 1 July 2023	34,667,196	(34,760,190)	(92,994)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	--	(259,233)	(259,233)
Balance as at 30 June 2024	<u>34,667,196</u>	<u>(35,019,423)</u>	<u>(352,227)</u>
Total comprehensive loss for the year	--	(159,520)	(159,520)
Balance as at 30 June 2025	<u><u>34,667,196</u></u>	<u><u>(35,178,943)</u></u>	<u><u>(511,747)</u></u>

*The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.*

**IEL LTD.**

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**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

	<u>2025</u> <u>S\$</u>	<u>2024</u> <u>S\$</u>
<b><u>Cash flows from operating activities</u></b>		
Loss before tax	(159,520)	(259,233)
Adjustments for:		
Allowance for expected credit loss on trade and other receivables, net	--	139,144
Bad debts written off	46,934	--
Operating loss before working capital changes	<u>(112,586)</u>	<u>(120,089)</u>
<b><u>Changes in working capital</u></b>		
Trade and other receivables	(8,224)	193,381
Trade and other payables	(29,959)	(108,631)
Cash absorbed in operations	<u>(150,769)</u>	<u>(35,339)</u>
Income tax paid	--	--
<b>Net cash flows used in operating activities</b>	<u>(150,769)</u>	<u>(35,339)</u>
<b><u>Cash flows from financing activities</u></b>		
Amount due from subsidiaries	(17,980)	(28,954)
Amount due to immediate holding company	44,702	--
<b>Net cash flows generated from/(used in) financing activities</b>	<u>26,722</u>	<u>(28,954)</u>
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(124,047)	(64,293)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	286,230	350,523
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year ( <b>Note 11</b> )	<u><u>162,183</u></u>	<u><u>286,230</u></u>

*The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.*

## **IEL LTD.**

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

#### **1. GENERAL**

IEL Ltd. (the “Company”) is incorporated and domiciled in Singapore with its registered office at 80 Raffles Place #32-01 UOB Plaza 1 Singapore 048624.

The principal activities of the Company previously are those of investment holding, franchisor and licensor for computer and commercial training centres and examination facilitators. The Company has ceased its operation and no new business activity were undertaken during the financial year. The principal activities of the subsidiaries are disclosed in Note 8 to the financial statements.

The immediate holding company is Berjaya Leisure Capital (Cayman) Limited., a company incorporated in Cayman Islands. The penultimate holding company and ultimate holding company are Berjaya Land Berhad and Berjaya Corporation Berhad respectively, which incorporated in Malaysia and listed on the Main Market of Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad. The subsidiaries of Berjaya Corporation Berhad are related companies of the Company.

The shareholders’ funds of the Company as of that date, **30 June 2025** were in deficit of S\$511,747 (2024: S\$352,227) and its current liabilities exceeded its current assets by S\$511,747 (2024: S\$352,227). The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis as the immediate holding company have indicated their willingness to provide continuing financial support to enable the Company to settle its debts as and when they fall due and not to recall the amount advanced to the Company as required to meet its liabilities.

#### **2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

##### **2.1 Basis of preparation**

The financial statements of the Company have been drawn up in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (International) (“SFRS(I”). The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The financial statements are presented in Singapore Dollar (S\$), which is the Company’s functional currency.

##### **2.2 Adoption of new and revised standards**

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except that in the current financial year, the Company has adopted all the new and amended standards which are relevant to the Company and are effective for annual financial year beginning on or after 1 July 2024. The adoption of these standards did not have any material effect on the financial performance or position of the Company.

##### **2.3 Standards issued but not yet effective**

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are issued but effective for annual year beginning after 1 July 2025, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. The management anticipates that the adoption of these new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations in future periods will not have a material impact on the financial statements of the Company in the period of their initial adoption.

**IEL LTD.**

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025****2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)****2.3 Standards issued but not yet effective (Cont'd)**

Description	Effective for annual periods beginning
Amendments to SFRS(I) 118 <i>Presentation and disclosure in Financial Statements</i>	1 January 2027
Amendments to SFRS(I) 109 <i>Financial Instruments</i> And SFRS(I) 107 <i>Financial Instruments: Disclosures: Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments</i>	1 January 2026
Amendments to SFRS(I) 1-21: <i>Lack of Exchangeability</i>	1 January 2025
Amendments to SFRS(I) 110 and SFRS 28 <i>Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture</i>	Date to be determined

**2.4 Foreign currency transactions and balances**

Transactions in foreign currencies are measured in the functional currency of the Company and are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currency at exchange rates approximating those ruling at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was measured.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at the reporting period are recognised in statement of profit or loss.

**IEL LTD.**

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)**

**2.5 Impairment of non-financial assets**

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when an annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount.

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increase cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised previously. Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

**2.6 Basis of consolidation**

The Company is a substantially owned subsidiary of Berjaya Leisure Capital (Cayman) Limited, incorporated in Cayman Islands. The penultimate holding company and ultimate holding company are Berjaya Land Berhad and Berjaya Corporation Berhad respectively, which are incorporated in Malaysia and listed on the Main Market of Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad. Accordingly, the Company has elected not to present consolidated financial statements as the penultimate holding company and ultimate holding company produce consolidated financial statements available for public use.

The registered address of the penultimate holding company and ultimate holding company, which publish consolidated financial statements is Lot 13-01A, Level 13 (East Wing), Berjaya Times Square, No. 1 Jalan Imbi, 55100 Kuala Lumpur.

**IEL LTD.**

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)**

**2.7 Financial instruments**

(a) Financial assets

**Initial recognition and measurement**

Financial assets are recognised when, and only when the entity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of the financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in statement of profit or loss.

Trade receivables are measured at the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third party, if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component at initial recognition.

**Subsequent measurement**

Investments in debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the asset. The three measurement categories for classification of debt instruments are:

(i) Amortised cost

Financial assets that are held for the collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Financial assets are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the assets are derecognised or impaired, and through amortisation process.

(ii) Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI. Financial assets measured at FVOCI are subsequently measured at fair value. Any gains or losses from changes in fair value of the financial assets are recognised in other comprehensive income, except for impairment losses, foreign exchange gains or losses and interest calculated using the effective interest method are recognised in statement of comprehensive income. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment when the financial asset is de-recognised.

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)**

**2.7 Financial instruments (Cont'd)**

(a) Financial assets (Cont'd)

**Subsequent measurement (Cont'd)**

Investments in debt instruments (Cont'd)

(iii) Fair value through profit or loss

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt instrument that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in statement of profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

**De-recognition**

A financial asset is derecognised where the contractual right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired. On de-recognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of consideration received and any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income for debt instruments is recognised in statement of comprehensive income.

(b) Financial liabilities

**Initial recognition and measurement**

Financial liabilities are recognised when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus in the case of financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable to transactions costs.

**Subsequent measurement**

After initial recognition, financial liabilities that are not carried at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in statement of comprehensive income when the liabilities are derecognised, and through the amortisation process.

**De-recognition**

A financial liability is de-recognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. On de-recognition, the difference between carrying amounts and the consideration paid is recognised in statement of profit or loss.

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)**

**2.7 Financial instruments (Cont'd)**

(c) Share capital

***Ordinary shares***

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

**2.8 Impairment of financial assets**

The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss and financial guarantee contracts. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is recognised for credit losses expected over the remaining life of exposure, irrespective of timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables and contract assets, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

For debt instruments at fair value through OCI, the Company applies the low credit risk simplification. At every reporting date, the Company evaluates whether the debt instrument is considered to have low credit risk using all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort. In making that evaluation, the Company reassesses the internal credit rating of the debt instrument. In addition, the Company considers that there has been a significant increase in credit risk when the contractual payments are more than 30 days past due.

The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 30 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written-off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)**

**2.9 Fair value estimation of financial assets and liabilities**

The fair values of financial instruments traded in active markets (such as exchange-traded and over-the-counter securities and derivatives) are based on quoted market prices at the statement of financial position date. The quoted market prices used for financial assets are the current bid prices; the appropriate quoted market prices for financial liabilities are the current asking prices.

The fair values of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market are determined by using valuation techniques. The Company uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at each statement of financial position date. Where appropriate, quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments are used. Valuation techniques, such as discounted cash flow analysis, are also used to determine the fair values of the financial instruments.

The fair values of current financial assets and liabilities carried at amortised cost approximate their carrying amounts.

**2.10 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at banks and on hand and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. These also include bank overdrafts that form an integral part of the Company's cash management.

**2.11 Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

**2.12 Employee benefits**

a) Defined contribution plans

The Company makes contributions to the Central Provident Fund scheme in Singapore, a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions to defined contribution pension schemes are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is performed.

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)**

**2.12 Employee benefits (Cont'd)**

b) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

**2.13 Revenue recognition**

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Revenue is recognised when the Company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service to the customer, which is when the customer obtains control of the good or service. A performance obligation may be satisfied at a point in time or over time. The amount of revenue recognised is the amount allocated to the satisfied performance obligation.

**2.14 Subsidiaries**

A subsidiary is an investee that is controlled by the Company. The Company controls an investee when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its investment with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

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**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)**

**2.15 Income tax**

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or recoverable on the taxable profit or loss for the years, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for:

- temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss;
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognised for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

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**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)**

**2.16 Leases**

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset of a period of time in exchange for consideration.

As lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities representing the obligations to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying leased assets.

*Right-of-use assets (ROU assets)*

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e. the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets, except for those leases not yet commenced to which the leases is committed.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. The accounting policy for impairment is disclosed in Note 2.5.

*Lease liabilities*

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

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**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)**

**2.16 Leases (Cont'd)**

As lessee

*Lease liabilities (Cont'd)*

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g. changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

*Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets*

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery (i.e. those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

**2.17 Key Management Personnel**

Key management personnel of the Company are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company. The directors are considered as key management personnel of the Company.

**2.18 Share capital**

Proceeds from issuance of ordinary shares are recognised as share capital in equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of ordinary shares are deducted against share capital.

**2.19 Related parties**

A related party is defined as follows:-

- (a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the Company if that person:
  - (i) Has control or joint control over the Company;
  - (ii) Has significant influence over the Company; or
  - (iii) Is a member of the key management personnel of the Company or of a parent of the Company.

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**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)**

**2.19 Related parties (Cont'd)**

- (b) An entity is related to the Company if any of the following conditions applies:
- (i) The entity and the Company are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).
  - (ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).
  - (iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
  - (iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
  - (v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Company or an entity related to the Company. If the Company is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the Company.
  - (vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a).
  - (vii) A person identified in (a) (i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).

**3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES**

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the end of each reporting period. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future periods.

**3.1 Judgments made in applying accounting policies**

**Determination of functional currency**

In determining the functional currency of the Company, judgment is used by the Company to determine the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. Consideration factors include the currency that mainly influences sales prices of goods and services and the currency of the country whose competitive forces and regulations mainly determines the sales prices of its goods and services.

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
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**3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES (CONT'D)**

**3.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty**

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period are discussed below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

**Income tax**

The Company recognises liabilities for expected tax issues based on estimates of whether additional tax will be due. When the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recognised, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

**Provision for expected credit losses of trade and other receivables**

The Company uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar lost patterns. The provision matrix is initially based on the Company's historical observed default rates. The Company will calibrate the matrix to adjust historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. At every reporting date, historical default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions. The Company's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representatives of customer's actual default rate in the future.

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025****4. OTHER OPERATING INCOME**

	<u>2025</u> <u>S\$</u>	<u>2024</u> <u>S\$</u>
Government grant	2,000	71

**5. STAFF COSTS**

	<u>2025</u> <u>S\$</u>	<u>2024</u> <u>S\$</u>
Salaries, allowance, bonuses and other related cost	--	17,510
Define contribution plan	--	3,289
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	--	20,799

**6. LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX**

In addition to those expenses disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, loss before income tax is arrived at after charging the followings:

	<u>2025</u> <u>S\$</u>	<u>2024</u> <u>S\$</u>
Bad debts written off	46,934	--
Loss/(Gain) on foreign exchange	46,579	(10,983)
Professional fees	18,317	23,455
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
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No provision for taxation made in view of the Company is making losses during the financial year.

**Relationship between tax expense and accounting profit**

A reconciliation between tax expense and the product of accounting profit multiplied by the applicable corporate tax rate for the financial year ended 30 June 2025 was as follows:

	<u>2025</u> <u>S\$</u>	<u>2024</u> <u>S\$</u>
Loss before income tax	<u>(159,520)</u>	<u>(259,233)</u>
Tax calculated at a tax rate of 17 %	(27,118)	(44,070)
Effects of:		
- Income not subject for tax purposes	(340)	(12)
- Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	<u>27,458</u>	<u>44,082</u>
Tax charge	<u>          --</u>	<u>          --</u>

As at year end, the Company had unabsorbed tax losses & unutilised capital allowance amounting to approximately S\$27,272,000 & S\$4,065,000 (2024: S\$27,272,000 & S\$3,681,000) available for set off against future taxable income subject to agreement with the Inland Revenue Authority of Singapore and compliance with the provision of Section 23 of the Income Tax Act.

Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of the above item due to uncertainty of its recoverability.

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
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	<u>2025</u> <u>S\$</u>	<u>2024</u> <u>S\$</u>
Unquoted equity shares, at cost	53,442,301	53,442,301
Disposed during the year	(53,442,301)	--
Impairment losses	--	(53,442,301)
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	--	--
<b><u>Movement in impairment losses as follow</u></b>		
Balance at beginning of the financial year	53,442,301	53,442,301
Impairment loss written back due to dissolution	(53,442,301)	--
Balance	<u>53,442,301</u>	<u>53,442,301</u>
Carrying amount	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	--	--

<u>Name of company</u>	<u>Principal activities</u>	<u>Country of incorporation and place of business</u>	<u>Proportion (%) of ownership interest</u>	
			<u>2025</u> <u>%</u>	<u>2024</u> <u>%</u>
<b><u>Held by the Company</u></b>				
Informatics Academy Pte Ltd	Dormant	Singapore	--	100

During the financial year, the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary, Informatics Academy Pte Ltd was struck off from the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority (ACRA) pursuant Section 344A of the Companies Act 1967. As a result, the Company's investment in the subsidiary was derecognised during the year.

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025****9. TRADE RECEIVABLES**

	<u>2025</u> <u>S\$</u>	<u>2024</u> <u>S\$</u>
Third party	113,700	113,700
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(113,700)	(113,700)
	<u>          --</u>	<u>          --</u>
<u>Movement in allowance account for credit losses</u>		
Balance at beginning of the financial year	113,700	113,700
Charge for the year	<u>          --</u>	<u>          --</u>
Balance at the end of the financial year	<u>          113,700</u>	<u>          113,700</u>
Carrying amount	<u>          --</u>	<u>          --</u>

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30 days term. They are recognised at their original invoice amounts, which represent their fair values on initial recognition.

Summarised below are the information about the loss allowance and the credit risk exposure on the Company's trade receivables using provision matrix. These receivables are unsecured and the analysis of their aging as at the end of the reporting period is as follows:-

	<u>2025</u> <u>S\$</u>	<u>2024</u> <u>S\$</u>
Past due but not impaired:-		
- more than 90 days past due	<u>          113,700</u>	<u>          113,700</u>

Trade receivables are denominated in Singapore dollar.

**10. OTHER RECEIVABLES**

	<u>2025</u> <u>S\$</u>	<u>2024</u> <u>S\$</u>
Other receivables	472,552	463,812
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(139,144)	(139,144)
	<u>          333,408</u>	<u>          324,668</u>
Goods and services tax receivables	13,110	13,110
Deposits	--	500
Prepayments	--	16
	<u>          346,518</u>	<u>          338,294</u>
<u>Movement in allowance account for credit losses</u>		
Balance at beginning of the financial year	139,144	--
Impairment loss during the year	<u>          --</u>	<u>          139,144</u>
Balance	<u>          139,144</u>	<u>          139,144</u>

Other receivables are denominated in the Singapore dollar.

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025****11. CASH AND BANK BALANCES**

	<u>2025</u> <u>S\$</u>	<u>2024</u> <u>S\$</u>
Cash at bank	<u>162,183</u>	<u>286,230</u>
Cash at bank were denominated in the following currencies:		
Singapore Dollar	11,244	64,365
United States Dollar	<u>150,939</u>	<u>221,865</u>
	<u>162,183</u>	<u>286,230</u>

**12. SHARE CAPITAL**

	<u>2025</u> <u>No. of shares</u>	<u>2024</u> <u>No. of shares</u>	<u>2025</u> <u>Issued and</u> <u>fully paid</u> <u>up, no par</u> <u>value</u> <u>S\$</u>	<u>2024</u> <u>Issued and</u> <u>fully paid</u> <u>up, no par</u> <u>value</u> <u>S\$</u>
Ordinary shares	<u>177,339,649</u>	<u>177,339,649</u>	<u>34,667,196</u>	<u>34,667,196</u>

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as and when declared by the Company. All ordinary shares carry one vote per share without restrictions. The ordinary shares have no par value.

Capital management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy working capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value.

The Company's working capital comprises trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, and trade and other payables (including amount due to immediate holding company and related companies), stated on the statement of financial position. The Company manages its working capital structure and makes adjustment to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the working capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the current financial year.

The capital structure of the Company comprises issued share capital and reserves.

The Company manages capital by regularly monitoring its current and expected liquidity requirements. The Company is not obliged to meet capital requirements, both internally and externally imposed.

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025****13. OTHER PAYABLES**

	<u>2025</u> <u>S\$</u>	<u>2024</u> <u>S\$</u>
Accruals	65,175	69,234
Other creditors	1,882	27,782
Amount due from subsidiaries	--	(28,954)
Amount due to immediate holding company	<u>953,391</u>	<u>908,689</u>
	<u>1,020,448</u>	<u>976,751</u>

Amount due to immediate holding company is non-trade in nature, unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

Other payables were denominated in the following currencies:

	<u>2025</u> <u>S\$</u>	<u>2024</u> <u>S\$</u>
Singapore Dollar	67,057	68,062
Ringgit Malaysia	<u>953,391</u>	<u>908,689</u>
	<u>1,020,448</u>	<u>976,751</u>

**14. SIGNIFICANT RELATED PARTY TRANSACTION***Related party transactions*

During the financial year, the Company did not enter into any significant related party transactions.

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

**15. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT**

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks from its operation. The key financial risks include credit risk, liquidity risk, and foreign currency risk.

The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies and procedures for the management of these risks, which are executed by the management team. It is, and has been throughout the current and previous financial year, the Company's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes shall be undertaken.

The following sections provide details regarding the Company's exposure to the above-mentioned financial risks and the objectives, policies and processes for the management of these risks.

There has been no change to the Company's exposure to these financial risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risks.

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that the counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a loss to the Company. The Company's exposure to credit risk arises primarily from trade and other receivables. For other financial assets (including cash and bank balances), the Company minimises credit risk by dealing exclusively with high credit rating counterparties.

The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties. The Company performs ongoing credit evaluation of its counterparties' financial condition and generally do not require a collateral.

The Company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period.

The Company has determined the default event on a financial asset to be when internal and external information indicates that the financial asset is unlikely to be received, which could include default of contractual payments due for more than 60 days, default of interest due for more than 30 days or there is significant difficulty of the counterparty.

To minimise credit risk, the Company has developed and maintained the Company's credit risk grading to categorise exposures according to their degree of risk of default. The credit rating information is supplied by publicly available financial information and the Company's own trading records to rate its major customers and other debtors.

The Company considers available reasonable and supportive forward-looking information which includes the following indicators:

- Internal credit rating
- External credit rating
- Actual or expected significant adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the debtor's ability to meet its obligations.

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025****15. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)****(a) Credit risk (Cont'd)**

The Company considers available reasonable and supportive forward-looking information which includes the following indicators:

- Actual or expected significant changes in the operating results of the debtor
- Significant increases in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same debtor
- Significant changes in the expected performance and behaviour of the debtor, including changes in the payment status of debtors in the group and changes in the operating results of the debtor.

Regardless of the analysis above, a significant increase in credit risk is presumed if a debtor is more than 60 days past due in making contractual payment.

The Company determined that its financial assets are credit-impaired when:

- There is significant difficulty of the debtor
- A breach of contract, such as a default or past due event
- It is becoming probable that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation.
- There is a disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulty

The Company categorises a receivable for potential write-off when a debtor fails to make contractual payments more than 120 days past due. Financial assets are written off when there is evidence indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and the debtor has no realistic prospect of recovery.

<b>Category</b>	<b>Definition of category</b>	<b>Basis for recognising expected credit loss (ECL)</b>
I	Counterparty has a low risk of default and does not have any past-due amounts.	12-month ECL
II	Amount is >30 days past due or there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.	Lifetime ECL – not credit-impaired
III	Amount is >60 days past due or there is evidence indicating the asset is credit impaired (in default)	Lifetime ECL – credit impaired
IV	There is evidence indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and the debtor has no realistic prospect of recovery.	Amount is written off

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025****15. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)****(a) Credit risk (Cont'd)**

The table below details the credit quality of the Company's financial assets, as well as maximum exposure to credit risk by credit risk rating categories:

	<u>Category</u>	<u>12-month or lifetime ECL</u>	<u>Gross carrying Amount S\$</u>	<u>Loss allowance S\$</u>	<u>Net carrying amount S\$</u>
<b>2025</b>					
Trade receivables	II	Lifetime ECL (simplified)	113,700	(113,700)	--
Other receivables	I	12 month ECL	472,552	(139,144)	333,408
<b>2024</b>					
Trade receivables	II	Lifetime ECL (simplified)	113,700	(113,700)	--
Other receivables	I	12 month ECL	463,812	(139,144)	324,668

**Trade receivables**

For trade receivables, the Company have applied the simplified approach in FRS 109 to measure the loss allowance at lifetime ECL. The Company determines the ECL by using a provision matrix, estimated based on historical credit loss experience based on the past due status of the debtors, adjusted as appropriate to reflect current conditions and estimates of future economic conditions. Accordingly, the Company measured the impairment loss allowance using life time ECL and determined that the ECL is insignificant.

Information regarding financial assets that are either past due or impaired is disclosed in Note 9.

**Other receivables**

The Company assessed the latest performance and financial position of the counterparties, adjusted for the future outlook of the industry in which the counterparties operate in, and concluded that there has been no significant increase in the credit risk since the initial recognition of the financial assets. Accordingly, the Company measured the impairment loss allowance using 12-month ECL and determined that the ECL is insignificant.

**(b) Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting financial obligations due to shortage of funds. The Company's exposure to liquidity risk arises primarily from mismatches of the maturities of financial assets and liabilities. The Company monitors its liquidity risk and maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate by management to finance the Company's operations and to mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows.

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
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## (b) Liquidity risk (Cont'd)

The maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities is within 12 months from the end of the reporting period.

## (c) Currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk on sales and purchases that are denominated in a currency other than its functional currency. The currency giving rise to this risk is primarily United States Dollar and Malaysia Ringgit. The Company does not have a hedging policy on its foreign currency exposure.

The Company's exposure to foreign currency is as follows:

	<u>United States</u> <u>Dollar</u> <u>2025</u> <u>S\$</u>	<u>United States</u> <u>Dollar</u> <u>2024</u> <u>S\$</u>	<u>Ringgit</u> <u>Malaysia</u> <u>2025</u> <u>S\$</u>	<u>Ringgit</u> <u>Malaysia</u> <u>2024</u> <u>S\$</u>
Cash at bank	150,939	221,865	--	--
Other payables	--	--	(953,391)	(908,689)

Sensitivity analysis for foreign currency risk

A 5% strengthening of Singapore dollar against the following currency at the reporting date would increase/(decrease) equity and statement of comprehensive income by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

Sensitivity analysis for foreign currency risk

	<b>Equity</b> <b>S\$</b>	<b>(Loss)/Profit</b> <b>S\$</b>
<b>2025</b>		
United States Dollar	(7,547)	(7,547)
Ringgit Malaysia	47,670	47,670
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<b>Equity</b> <b>S\$</b>	<b>(Loss)/Profit</b> <b>S\$</b>
<b>2024</b>		
United States Dollar	(11,093)	(11,093)
Ringgit Malaysia	45,434	45,434
	<hr/>	<hr/>

A 5% weakening of Singapore dollar against the above currency would have had the equal but opposite effect on the above currency to the amounts shown above, on the basis that all other variables remain constant.

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025****16. FAIR VALUES**

The carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities are recorded in the financial statements at their fair values, determined in accordance with the accounting policies disclosed in Note 2 to the financial statements.

**17. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY**

At the reporting date, the aggregate carrying amounts of loans and receivables and financial liabilities at amortised cost were as follows:

	<u>2025</u> <u>S\$</u>	<u>2024</u> <u>S\$</u>
<u>Financial assets measured at amortised cost</u>		
Trade receivables	--	--
Other receivables	333,408	325,184
Cash and bank balances	162,183	286,230
	<u>495,590</u>	<u>611,414</u>
<u>Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost</u>		
Other payables	1,020,448	976,751
	<u>1,020,448</u>	<u>976,751</u>

**18. CESSATION OF BUSINESS OPERATIONS**

The Company has temporary ceased its business operations on 1 July 2023 and has not been in receipt of any other income since then.

**19. AUTHORISATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR ISSUE**

The financial statements for the financial year ended 30 June 2025 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Company on date of this report.

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Detailed Profit and Loss Statement for the year ended 30 June 2025

	<u>2025</u> <u>S\$</u>	<u>2024</u> <u>S\$</u>
Revenue	--	--
Add: <u>Other operating income</u>		
Government grant	2,000	71
Less: Other operating expenses	(161,520)	(259,304)
Loss for the year	<u>(159,520)</u>	<u>(259,233)</u>

*The accompanying notes does not form an integral part of these financial statements.*

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## Other operating expenses for the year ended 30 June 2025

	<u>2025</u> <u>S\$</u>	<u>2024</u> <u>S\$</u>
<b><u>Other operating expenses</u></b>		
Audit fees – current year	4,905	4,500
Allowance for expected credit loss	--	139,144
Bad debts written off	46,934	--
Bank charges	137	157
CDP charges	6,976	15,764
CPF contributions	--	3,289
Directors fee - Over-provision in prior year	--	(17,500)
IT license	16	1,934
IT services	11,883	46,291
General expenses	840	5,261
Loss/(Gain) on foreign exchange	46,579	(10,983)
Medical fee	--	119
Penalty	75	--
Professional fees	18,317	23,455
Printing and stationery	718	869
Postages and courier	5	526
Public relations expenses	21,375	11,142
Rental expenses	1,529	10,489
Salaries and wages	--	17,391
Travelling expenses	687	6,780
Transport expense	--	104
Telephone charges	544	572
Total expenses	<u>161,520</u>	<u>259,304</u>

*The accompanying notes does not form an integral part of these financial statements.*