

Company Registration No. 199403139W

**SuperBowl Holdings Limited
and its subsidiaries**

Annual Financial Statements
31 December 2024

SuperBowl Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries

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SuperBowl Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries

Directors' Statement

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

The Directors are pleased to present their statement to the members together with the audited consolidated financial statements of SuperBowl Holdings Limited (the “**Company**”) and its subsidiaries (collectively, the “**Group**”) for the financial year ended 31 December 2024 and the statement of financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2024.

In the opinion of the Directors,

- (a) the consolidated financial statements of the Group and the statement of financial position of the Company are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and of the Company as at 31 December 2024 and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Group for the financial year ended on that date in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1967 and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (International); and
- (b) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

The Board of Directors has, on the date of this statement, authorised these financial statements for issue.

Directors

The Directors of the Company in office at the date of this report are:

Teo Ho Beng
Roland Teo Ho Kang
Teo Poh Sim Agnes
Teo Keng Joo, Marc (appointed on 20 September 2024)

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 object was 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

The following Directors who held office at the end of the financial year had, according to the register of Directors' shareholdings required to be kept under Section 164 of the Companies Act 1967, an interest in the shares of the Company and related corporations (other than wholly-owned subsidiaries), as stated below:

	Holdings registered in the name of Director or nominee		Holdings in which Director is deemed to have an interest	
	As at 1.1.2024	As at 31.12.2024	As at 1.1.2024	As at 31.12.2024
(a) The Company <u>SuperBowl Holdings Limited</u> <u>(Ordinary shares)</u>				
Teo Ho Beng	1,000	1,000	322,485,480	322,496,480
Roland Teo Ho Kang	–	–	322,485,480	322,496,480

SuperBowl Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries

Directors' Statement

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

Directors' interests in shares or debentures (cont'd)

	Holdings registered in the name of Director or nominee		Holdings in which Director is deemed to have an interest	
	As at 1.1.2024	As at 31.12.2024	As at 1.1.2024	As at 31.12.2024
(b) The ultimate holding company				
<u>Hiap Hoe Holdings Pte Ltd</u>				
<u>(Ordinary shares)</u>				
Teo Ho Beng	6,345,664	6,345,664	—	—
Roland Teo Ho Kang	—	—	4,133,689	4,133,689
Teo Poh Sim Agnes	262,258	262,258	—	—
(c) The intermediate holding company				
<u>Hiap Hoe Limited</u>				
<u>(Ordinary shares)</u>				
Teo Ho Beng	2,682,100	4,682,100	349,578,726	349,578,726
Roland Teo Ho Kang	—	—	349,578,726	349,578,726
Teo Poh Sim Agnes	156,250	156,250	—	—

By virtue of Section 7 of the Companies Act 1967, Mr Teo Ho Beng and Mr Roland Teo Ho Kang are deemed to have interests in the shares of each of the wholly-owned subsidiaries of Hiap Hoe Limited, Hiap Hoe Holdings Pte Ltd, and SuperBowl Holdings Limited. Mr Roland Teo Ho Kang's deemed interest is derived from his being the beneficiary of a trust which holds his shareholdings in Hiap Hoe Holdings Pte Ltd.

Except as disclosed in this statement, no Director who held office at the end of the financial year had interests in shares, share options, warrants or debentures of the Company, or of its related corporations, either at the beginning of the financial year, on the date of appointment as a Director during the financial year (as the case may be), or at the end of the financial year.

Share options granted

No options were granted during the financial year to take up unissued shares of the Company or of its subsidiaries.

No shares were issued by virtue of the exercise of options.

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

SuperBowl Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries

Directors' Statement

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

Auditors

Ernst & Young LLP has expressed their willingness to accept re-appointment as auditors.

On behalf of the Board of Directors

TEO HO BENG

Director

ROLAND TEO HO KANG

Director

Singapore

19 May 2025

SuperBowl Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries

Independent Auditor's Report

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of SuperBowl Holdings Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of SuperBowl Holdings Limited (the “**Company**”) and its subsidiaries (collectively, the “**Group**”), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position of the Group and the statement of financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2024, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows of the Group for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Group and the statement of financial position of the Company are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1967 (the “**Act**”) and Singapore Financial Reporting (International) (“**SFRS(I)**”) so as to give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group and the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2024 and of the consolidated financial performance, consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Group 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 Group 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.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Statement.

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 on the other information, 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.

SuperBowl Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries

Independent Auditor's Report

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of SuperBowl Holdings Limited

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 Group'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 Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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 of 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 judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks 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 resulting 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 Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

SuperBowl Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries

Independent Auditor's Report

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of SuperBowl Holdings Limited

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (cont'd)

- 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 Group'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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- 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.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the group as a basis for forming an opinion on the group financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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.

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 and by those subsidiaries incorporated in Singapore of which we are the auditors have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Ernst & Young LLP

Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants
Singapore

19 May 2025

SuperBowl Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries

Statements of Financial Position As at 31 December 2024

	Note	Group		Company	
		2024	2023	2024	2023
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Non-Current Assets					
Property, plant and equipment	4	28,093,360	32,423,299	–	–
Investment properties	5	15,128,028	15,857,582	–	–
Subsidiaries	7	–	–	16,841,971	15,941,971
Joint venture	8	5,154,947	19,718,110	5	5
Club membership	9	24,000	24,000	–	–
Trade and other receivables	10	83,072	239,728	–	–
		48,483,407	68,262,719	16,841,976	15,941,976
Current Assets					
Other assets	6	227,182	162,802	–	–
Due from a subsidiary	7	–	–	54,853	1,849,022
Due from fellow subsidiaries	12	1,349,798	1,233,547	–	–
Due from joint venture	8	56,181	63,537	–	–
Trade and other receivables	10	1,309,749	1,397,296	825,136	760,898
Other investments	13	161,917,339	137,958,362	161,917,339	137,958,362
Inventories, at cost	14	924	5,033	–	–
Prepayments		70,634	66,402	39,591	36,761
Derivatives – assets	15	–	160,568	–	160,568
Cash and short-term deposits	16	38,860,851	20,015,838	36,846,404	18,756,825
		203,792,658	161,063,385	199,683,323	159,522,436
Total assets		252,276,065	229,326,104	216,525,299	175,464,412
Capital and Reserves					
Share capital	17	74,028,806	74,028,806	74,028,806	74,028,806
Retained profits		99,960,441	86,587,115	95,206,916	67,057,353
Total equity		173,989,247	160,615,921	169,235,722	141,086,159
Non-Current Liabilities					
Deferred tax liabilities	11	276,734	197,588	–	–
Borrowings	18	21,549,449	25,251,652	–	–
Other liabilities	20	1,002,451	1,321,271	–	–
		22,828,634	26,770,511	–	–
Current Liabilities					
Trade and other payables	19	613,416	462,441	29,340	25,988
Other liabilities	20	2,074,537	1,435,422	231,144	56,004
Derivatives – liabilities	15	11,899	60,686	11,899	60,686
Borrowings	18	28,013,532	31,741,948	20,848,109	23,173,114
Due to a subsidiary	7	–	–	2,176,256	3,787,855
Due to joint venture	8	8,752,514	5,889,994	8,752,514	5,876,925
Due to fellow subsidiaries	12	12,978,139	283,681	12,978,139	283,681
Due to intermediate holding company (trade)	12	13,147	111,165	6,176	–
Tax payable		3,001,000	1,954,335	2,256,000	1,114,000
		55,458,184	41,939,672	47,289,577	34,378,253
Total liabilities		78,286,818	68,710,183	47,289,577	34,378,253
Total equity and liabilities		252,276,065	229,326,104	216,525,299	175,464,412

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

SuperBowl Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

	Note	2024 \$	2023 \$
Revenue	21	19,658,434	19,951,537
Other items of income			
Dividend income		3,260,205	3,325,145
Other income	22	127,555	154,980
Impairment loss on trade receivables written back	32(iii)	506	16,574
Interest income	23	4,436,169	2,991,198
Fair value changes in financial instruments	26	10,920,836	4,493,728
		18,745,271	10,981,625
Employee benefits expense	24	(4,974,591)	(4,085,074)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	4	(4,662,251)	(4,627,569)
Depreciation of investment properties	5	(729,554)	(729,554)
Finance costs	25	(3,761,086)	(3,186,601)
Foreign exchange loss		(1,131,342)	(17,979)
Impairment loss on trade receivables	32(iii)	(5,521)	(23,048)
Other expenses	27	(5,297,265)	(6,080,843)
Share of results in joint venture, net of tax		(1,363,163)	(5,767,838)
Profit before tax		16,478,932	6,414,656
Income tax expense	28	(3,105,606)	(2,245,867)
Profit after tax, representing total comprehensive income for the year		13,373,326	4,168,789

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

SuperBowl Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

	Share capital \$	Retained profits \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 January 2023	74,028,806	82,418,326	156,447,132
Profit after tax, representing total comprehensive income for the year	—	4,168,789	4,168,789
Balance at 31 December 2023 and 1 January 2024	74,028,806	86,587,115	160,615,921
Profit after tax, representing total comprehensive income for the year	—	13,373,326	13,373,326
Balance at 31 December 2024	74,028,806	99,960,441	173,989,247

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

SuperBowl Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

	Note	2024 \$	2023 \$
Operating activities			
Profit before taxation		16,478,932	6,414,656
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	4	4,662,251	4,627,569
Depreciation of investment properties	5	729,554	729,554
Impairment loss on trade receivables	32(iii)	5,521	23,048
Impairment loss on trade receivables written back	32(iii)	(506)	(16,574)
Write back of impairment loss on club membership	22	—	(12,000)
Interest income	23	(4,436,169)	(2,991,198)
Finance costs	25	3,761,086	3,186,601
Loss on disposal of other investments	27	282,878	181,863
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	22	(10,303)	—
Share of results in joint venture, net of tax		1,363,163	5,767,838
Fair value changes in other investments at FVPL	26	(11,218,758)	(4,460,094)
Fair value changes in derivative instruments	26	297,922	(33,634)
Dividend income from other investments		(3,260,205)	(3,325,145)
Exchange difference		(1,293,095)	(365,406)
Operating cash flows before changes in working capital		7,362,271	9,727,078
Decrease/(increase) in:			
Inventories		4,109	908
Trade and other receivables		303,426	322,045
Prepayments		(4,232)	6,687
Other assets		(64,380)	(21,584)
Due from a fellow subsidiary		(922)	(8,015)
Due from joint venture		7,356	(22,114)
(Decrease)/increase in:			
Trade and other payables		150,975	50,620
Other liabilities		320,295	(63,271)
Due to joint venture (non-trade)		(681,733)	679,701
Due to intermediate holding company (trade)		(98,018)	111,165
Cash flows generated from operations		7,299,147	10,783,220
Income tax (paid)/refund		(1,979,795)	747,308
Net cash flows generated from operating activities		5,319,352	11,530,528
Investing activities			
Additions to property, plant and equipment	A	(332,312)	(369,926)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		10,303	—
Interest income received		4,101,123	2,815,055
Purchase of other investments		(24,847,556)	(29,675,236)
Proceeds from disposal of other investments		11,780,669	12,970,070
Repayment of loan from fellow subsidiaries		—	20,492
Dividend income received		16,503,995	3,119,652
Net cash flows generated from/(used in) investing activities		7,216,222	(11,119,893)

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

SuperBowl Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

	Note	2024 \$	2023 \$
Financing activities			
Interest paid		(3,075,324)	(2,969,860)
Loans from a fellow subsidiary		12,860,114	–
Loans from joint venture		17,367,069	11,493,320
Repayment of loans to a fellow subsidiary		(14,783)	(226,314)
Repayment of loans to joint venture		(13,340,057)	(10,736,225)
Repayment of principal portion of lease liabilities		(3,627,334)	(3,468,840)
Proceeds from loans and borrowings		–	2,422,740
Repayment of bank borrowings		(4,521,494)	(6,080,263)
Changes in cash and bank balances pledged		(19,885,336)	1,848,228
Changes in fixed deposits pledged		1,622,303	330,621
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(12,614,842)	(7,386,593)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(79,268)	(6,975,958)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(147,637)	(90,843)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		3,930,468	10,997,269
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	16	3,703,563	3,930,468

Note:

A. Additions to property, plant and equipment

During the year, the Group added property, plant and equipment of \$332,312 (2023: \$671,910) which included non-cash additions to right-of-use assets of \$Nil (2023: \$301,984) and the balance of \$332,312 (2023: \$369,926) was made in cash.

B. Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

	1 January 2024 \$	Cash flows \$	Interest expense (Note 25) \$	Foreign exchange movement \$	Additions \$	31 December 2024 \$
Borrowings	28,114,614	(5,813,227)	1,521,073	488,869	–	24,311,329
Lease liabilities	28,878,986	(4,782,582)	1,155,248	–	–	25,251,652
Due to fellow subsidiaries	283,681	12,827,118	441,024	(573,684)	–	12,978,139
Loans due to joint venture	5,208,261	3,416,882	643,741	(516,370)	–	8,752,514
	62,485,542	5,648,191	3,761,086	(601,185)	–	71,293,634

	1 January 2023 \$	Cash flows \$	Interest expense (Note 25) \$	Foreign exchange movement \$	Additions \$	31 December 2023 \$
Borrowings	31,880,174	(5,141,043)	1,683,419	(307,936)	–	28,114,614
Lease liabilities	32,045,842	(4,764,372)	1,295,532	–	301,984	28,878,986
Due to a fellow subsidiary	509,132	(237,031)	16,802	(5,222)	–	283,681
Loans due to joint venture	4,418,400	577,004	190,848	22,009	–	5,208,261
	68,853,548	(9,565,442)	3,186,601	(291,149)	301,984	62,485,542

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

SuperBowl Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries

Notes to the Financial Statements For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

1 General information

The financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries for the financial year ended 31 December 2024 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Directors on the date of the Directors' statement.

Superbowl Holdings Limited (the "Company") is incorporated as a limited liability company and domiciled in the Republic of Singapore.

The registered office is located at 18 Ah Hood Road #13-51 Hiap Hoe Building At Zhongshan Park, Singapore 329983.

The principal activities of the Company are those of investment holding and managers of recreation centres. The principal activities of the subsidiaries are as stated in Note 7 to the financial statements.

The immediate, intermediate and ultimate holding companies are Hiap Hoe Strategic Pte Ltd, Hiap Hoe Limited and Hiap Hoe Holdings Pte Ltd, respectively. All entities are incorporated in the Republic of Singapore.

2. Material accounting policy information

2.1 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group and the statement of financial position of the Company have been prepared 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 Dollars (SGD or \$), unless otherwise stated.

2.2 Changes in accounting policies

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except in the current financial year, the Group has adopted all the new SFRS(I) and Amendments to SFRS(I) that are effective for annual periods beginning on 1 January 2024. The adoption of these standards did not have any effect on the financial performance of the Group or financial position of the Group and the Company.

SuperBowl Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries

Notes to the Financial Statements For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

2.3 Standards issued but not yet effective

The Group has not adopted the following standards applicable to the Group that have been issued but are not yet effective:

Description		Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Various	Annual Improvements to SFRS(I) – Volume 11	1 January 2026
SFRS(I) 9, SFRS(I) 7	Amendments to SFRS(I) 9 and SFRS(I) 7: Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments	1 January 2026
SFRS(I) 18	Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	1 January 2027
SFRS(I) 19	Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosure	1 January 2027

The Company is currently working to identify all impacts the amendments will have on the primary financial statements and notes to the financial statements on SFRS(I) 18: Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements and SFRS(I) 19: Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures.

Other than this, the director expect that the adoption of the standards above will have no material impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application.

2.4 Foreign currency

The financial statements are presented in SGD, which is also the Company's functional currency. Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are measured in the respective functional currencies of the Company and its subsidiaries and are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currencies 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 end of the reporting period. 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.

SuperBowl Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries

Notes to the Financial Statements For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

2.5 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries as at the end of the reporting period. The financial statements of the subsidiaries used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are prepared for the same reporting date as the Company. Consistent accounting policies are applied to like transactions and events in similar circumstances.

All intra-group balances, income and expenses and unrealised gains and losses resulting from intragroup transactions and dividends are eliminated in full.

Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date of acquisition, being the date on which the Group obtains control and continue to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases.

Losses and other comprehensive income are attributable to the non-controlling interest even if that results in a deficit balance.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it:

- de-recognises the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary at their carrying amounts as at that date when control is lost;
- de-recognises the carrying amount of any non-controlling interest;
- de-recognises the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity;
- recognises the fair value of the consideration received;
- recognises the fair value of any investment retained;
- recognises any surplus or deficit in profit or loss;
- re-classifies the Group's share of components previously recognised in other comprehensive income to profit or loss or retained earnings, as appropriate.

Transactions with Non-Controlling Interests

Non-controlling interest represents the equity in subsidiaries not attributable, directly or indirectly, to owners of the Company, and are presented separately in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and within equity in the consolidated statement of financial position, separately from equity attributable to owners of the Company.

Changes in the Company owners' ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions. In such circumstances, the carrying amounts of the controlling and non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiary. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interest is adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and attributed to owners of the Company.

SuperBowl Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries

Notes to the Financial Statements For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

2.6 Property, plant and equipment and depreciation

All items of property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Subsequent to initial recognition, property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. The cost includes the cost of replacing part of the property, plant and equipment and borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying property, plant and equipment. and borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying property, plant and equipment. The accounting policy for borrowing costs is set out in Note 2.17. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset if, and only if, it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced in intervals, the Group recognises such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciation, respectively. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation is computed on a straight-line basis to allocate the depreciable amount over the estimated useful lives (or lease term, if shorter). Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease terms and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Group will obtain ownership by end of the lease term.

The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Leasehold land and properties	over remaining period of lease (subject to a maximum of 50 years)
Plant and machinery	3 to 15 years
Furniture, fixtures and fittings	2.25 to 15 years
Office equipment	1 to 5 years
Motor vehicles	3 to 10 years
Leased premises	over remaining period of lease

The carrying values of property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

The residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed at each financial year-end, and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset is included in profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised.

SuperBowl Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries

Notes to the Financial Statements For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

2.7 Investment properties

Investment properties are properties that are held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation, or both, rather than for use in the production or supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes, or for sale in the ordinary course of business. Investment properties comprise completed investment properties and properties that are being constructed or developed for future use as investment properties. Right-of-use assets are classified as investment properties when the definition of an investment property is met.

Plant and machinery included under investment properties are initially measured at cost and subsequently carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is calculated on plant and machinery using a straight-line method to allocate the depreciable amounts over the estimated useful lives ranging from 3 to 15 years.

Investment properties are initially measured at cost and subsequently carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, similar to the policy for property, plant and equipment. Depreciation is calculated using a straight-line method to allocate the depreciable amounts over the estimated remaining useful lives of a maximum of 50 years for freehold properties, and the remaining period of lease or a maximum of 50 years, whichever is lower for leasehold properties. The residual values, useful lives and depreciation method of investment properties are reviewed, and adjusted as appropriate, at end of each reporting period. The effects of any revision are included in profit or loss when the changes arise.

Investment properties are derecognised when either they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. Any gains or losses on the retirement or disposal of an investment property are recognised in profit or loss in the year of retirement or disposal.

Transfers are made to or from investment property only when there is a change in use. As the Group uses the cost model, transfers between investment property, owner-occupied property and inventories do not change the carrying amount of the property transferred and they do not change the cost of that property for measurement or disclosure purposes.

2.8 Subsidiaries

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

In the Company's statement of financial position, investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost less any impairment losses.

2.9 Joint venture

Joint venture relates to entity which the Company has joint control as a result of contractual arrangements, and rights to the net assets of the entity.

The Group accounts for its investments in the joint venture using the equity method from the date on which it becomes a joint venture.

SuperBowl Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries

Notes to the Financial Statements For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

2.9 Joint venture (cont'd)

On acquisition of the investment, any excess of the cost of the investment over the Group's share of the net fair value of the investee's identifiable assets and liabilities represents goodwill and is included in the carrying amount of the investment. Any excess of the Group's share of the net fair value of the investee's identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of the investment is included as income in the determination of the entity's share of the joint venture's profit or loss in the period in which the investment is acquired.

Under the equity method, the investment in joint venture is carried in the balance sheet at cost plus post-acquisition changes in the Group's share of net assets of the joint venture. The profit or loss reflects the share of results of the operations of the joint venture. Distributions received from the joint venture reduce the carrying amount of the investment. Where there has been a change recognised in other comprehensive income by the joint venture, the Group recognises its share of such changes in other comprehensive income. Unrealised gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Company and the joint venture are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the joint venture.

When the Group's share of losses in the joint venture equals or exceeds its interest in the joint venture, the Company does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the joint venture.

After application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognise an additional impairment loss on the investment in joint venture. The Group determines at the end of each reporting period whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in the joint venture is impaired. If this is the case, the Company calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the joint venture and its carrying value and recognises the amount in profit or loss.

In the Company's statement of financial position, investments in joint ventures are accounted for at cost less any impairment losses.

The financial statements of the joint venture are prepared as the same reporting date as the Company. Where necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Group.

2.10 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group 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 groups 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. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples or other available fair value indicators.

SuperBowl Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries

Notes to the Financial Statements For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

2.10 Impairment of non-financial assets (cont'd)

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognised in profit or loss in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset, except for assets that are previously revalued where the revaluation was taken to other comprehensive income. In this case, the impairment is also recognised in other comprehensive income up to the amount of any previous revaluation.

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 unless the asset is measured at revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase in other comprehensive income.

2.11 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 Group 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 financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

Trade receivables are measured at the amount of consideration to which the Group 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 Group'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 method, less impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the assets are derecognised or impaired, and through amortisation process.

SuperBowl Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries

Notes to the Financial Statements For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

2.11 Financial instruments (cont'd)

(a) Financial assets (cont'd)

Subsequent measurement (cont'd)

Investments in debt instruments (cont'd)

(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 and losses and interest calculated using the effective interest method are recognised in profit or loss. 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.

(iii) Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)

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 instruments that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

Investments in equity instruments

On initial recognition of an investment in equity instrument that is not held for trading, the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value in OCI. Dividends from such investments are to be recognised in profit or loss when the Group's right to receive payments is established. Amount presented in OCI shall not be subsequently transferred to profit or loss. However, the entity may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. For investments in equity instruments which the Group has not elected to present subsequent changes in fair value in OCI, changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. Changes in fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition

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

SuperBowl Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries

Notes to the Financial Statements For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

2.11 Financial instruments (cont'd)

(b) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised when, and only when, the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Group 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 transaction costs.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading. Financial liabilities are classified as held-for-trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the near term. This category includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships. Subsequent to initial recognition, financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value. Any gains or losses arising from changes in fair value of the financial liabilities are recognised in profit or loss.

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 profit or loss 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 derecognition, the difference between the carrying amounts and the consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss.

(c) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

2.12 Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognised 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 Group 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 the exposure, irrespective of timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognised a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group 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.

The Group considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

2.13 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand and demand deposits. These also include bank overdrafts that form an integral part of the Group's cash management.

2.14 Inventories

Inventories, comprising consumables which include smart cards, spare parts and hotel supplies, are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on a first-in first-out basis and includes all costs in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Allowance is made, where necessary, for obsolete, slow-moving and defective inventories.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

SuperBowl Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries

Notes to the Financial Statements For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

2.15 Financial guarantees

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantees are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequent to initial recognition, financial guarantees are measured at the higher of the amount of expected credit loss determined in accordance with the policy set out in Note 2.12 and the amount initially recognised less, where appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognised over the period of the guarantee.

2.16 Leases

(a) As lessee

The Group assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease at inception of the contract. The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of twelve months or less) and leases of low value assets. For these leases, the Group recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

Right-of-use asset

The right-of-use asset comprises the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day, less any lease incentives received and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Whenever the Group incurs an obligation for costs to dismantle and remove a leased asset, restore the site on which it is located or restore the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, a provision is recognised and measured under SFRS(I) 1-37. To the extent that the costs relate to a right-of-use asset, the costs are included in the related right-of-use asset, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

Depreciation on right-of-use assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their depreciable amounts over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset as set of in Note 2.6.

If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

SuperBowl Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries

Notes to the Financial Statements For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

2.16 Leases (cont'd)

(a) As lessee (cont'd)

Right-of-use asset (cont'd)

The right-of-use assets (except for those which meets the definition of an investment property) are presented within Property, plant and equipment in the statement of financial position (Note 4).

The Group applies SFRS(I) 1-36 to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss.

Lease liabilities

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lessee. The incremental borrowing rate is defined as the rate of interest that the lessee would have to pay to borrow over a similar term and with a similar security the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

- fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- the amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The Group has elected to not recognised right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have lease terms of 12 months or less and leases of low value leases, except for sublease arrangements. Lease payments relating to these leases are expensed to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Variable lease payments that are not based on an index or a rate are not included as part of the measurement and initial recognition of the lease liability. The Group shall recognise those lease payments in profit or loss in the periods that trigger those lease payments.

For all contracts that contain both lease and non-lease components, the Group has elected to not separate lease and non-lease components and account these as one single lease component.

SuperBowl Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries

Notes to the Financial Statements For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

2.16 Leases (cont'd)

(a) As lessee (cont'd)

Lease liabilities (cont'd)

The lease liabilities are presented within Interest-bearing loans and borrowings in the statement of financial position.

The lease liability is subsequently measured at amortised cost, by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

The Group remeasures the lease liability (with a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset or to profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has already been reduced to nil) whenever:

- (i) the lease term has changed or there is a significant event or change in circumstances resulting in a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate;
- (ii) the lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using the initial discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used); or
- (iii) a lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.

(b) As lessor

When the Group acts as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease.

To classify each lease, the Group makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then it is an operating lease. As part of this assessment, the Group considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset.

The Group recognises lease payments received from investment property under operating leases as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term within "revenue" in profit or loss.

SuperBowl Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries

Notes to the Financial Statements For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

2.16 Leases (cont'd)

(b) As lessor (cont'd)

Intermediate lessor in sublease

When the Group is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sublease separately. It assesses the lease classification of a sublease with reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease, not with reference to the underlying asset. If a head lease is a short-term lease to which the Group applies the recognition exemption, then it classifies the sublease as an operating lease.

When the sublease is assessed as a finance lease, the Group derecognises the right-of-use asset relating to the head lease that it transfers to the sublessee and recognised the net investment in the sublease within "finance lease receivables" in the statement of financial position. Any differences between the right-of-use asset derecognised and the net investment in sublease is recognised in profit or loss. Lease liability relating to the head lease is retained in the statement of financial position, which represents the lease payments owed to the head lessor.

2.17 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are capitalised as part of the cost of a qualifying asset if they are directly attributable to the acquisition and construction of that asset. Capitalisation of borrowing costs commences when the activities to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale are in progress and the expenditures and borrowing costs are being incurred. Borrowing costs are capitalised until the assets are substantially completed for their intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

2.18 Share capital and share issue expenses

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 Dividends

Final dividends proposed by the directors are not deducted against shareholders' equity until they have been approved by the shareholders in a general meeting. When these dividends have been approved by the shareholders and declared, they are recognised as a liability.

Interim dividends are simultaneously proposed and declared because the articles of association of the Company grant the directors the authority to declare interim dividends. Consequently, interim dividends are recognised directly as a liability when they are proposed and declared.

SuperBowl Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries

Notes to the Financial Statements For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

2.20 Taxes

(a) Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in countries where the Group operates and generates taxable income.

Current income taxes are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that the tax relates to items recognised outside profit or loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

(b) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the end of the reporting period between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- Where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint venture, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry-forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised except:

- Where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary differences arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

SuperBowl Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries

Notes to the Financial Statements For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

2.20 Taxes (cont'd)

(b) Deferred tax (cont'd)

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at the end of each reporting period and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of each reporting period.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity and deferred tax arising from a business combination is adjusted against goodwill on acquisition.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

(c) Goods and services tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of taxes except:

- Where the taxes incurred on a purchase of assets or services are not recoverable from the taxation authorities, in which case the taxes are recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the assets or as part of the expenses item as applicable; and
- Receivables and payables that are stated with the amount of taxes included.

The net amount of taxes recoverable from or payable to the taxation authorities are included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

2.21 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group 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.

SuperBowl Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries

Notes to the Financial Statements For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

2.22 Revenue

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Group 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 Group 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.

(a) Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the Group's right to receive payment is established.

(b) Interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

(c) Management fee and other operating income

Management fee and other operating income are recognised on an accrual basis.

(d) Rental income

Rental income arising from operating leases is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms. The aggregate costs of incentives provided to lessees are recognised as a reduction of rental income over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

(e) Leisure income

Revenue from leisure activities is recognised when services are provided or goods consumed.

2.23 Employee benefits

(a) Defined contribution plans

The Group participates in the national pension schemes as defined by the laws of the countries in which it has operations. In particular, the companies in the Group make contributions to the Central Provident Fund scheme in Singapore, a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions to the defined contribution pension scheme are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is performed.

(b) Employee leave entitlement

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised as a liability when they accrue to employees. The estimated liability for leave is recognised for services rendered by employees up to the end of the reporting period.

SuperBowl Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries

Notes to the Financial Statements For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

2.24 Government grants

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

When the Group receives grants of non-monetary assets, the asset and the grant are recorded at nominal amounts and released to profit or loss over the expected useful life of the asset, based on the pattern of consumption of the benefits of the underlying asset by equal annual instalments.

3. Significant accounting estimates

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements requires management to make 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 estimates and assumptions 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 Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of each reporting period, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below. The Group 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 Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

(i) Impairment of non-financial assets

Investment properties

The Group carries its investment properties at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment, with excess of carrying value over recoverable amount being recognised as impairment in profit or loss.

In determining the recoverable value, the Group considers both external and internal sources of information, including the fair value appraised by the external valuers, in assessing whether the properties may have been impaired. The fair value assessment is complex and highly dependent on a range of assumptions such as discount rate, capitalisation rate, terminal yield and growth rate made by the external valuers.

The carrying amount of the investment properties as at 31 December 2024 is \$15,128,028 (2023: \$15,857,582). As at 31 December 2024, the fair value of the investment properties is \$74,089,000 (2023: \$71,961,000).

SuperBowl Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries

Notes to the Financial Statements For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

3. Significant accounting estimates (cont'd)

3.1 Key sources of estimation uncertainty (cont'd)

(i) Impairment of non-financial assets (cont'd)

Property, plant and equipment

The Group carries its property, plant and equipment at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment. Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. This requires estimates to be made including future revenues, operating costs, growth rates, capital expenditures and discount rates applicable to the cash flows.

The carrying amounts of the property, plant and equipment as at 31 December 2024 is \$28,093,360 (2023: \$32,423,299).

(ii) Valuation of unquoted investments

The Group has unquoted investments which include fixed income instruments, mutual and private equity funds. The fair values of unquoted investments are determined based on various valuation techniques which involve the use of assumptions and estimates determined by financial institutions managing these investments. The use of assumptions and estimates determined by the management judgement are also involved for certain unquoted investments. Estimation uncertainty exists for the valuation as these investments are not traded in an active market and the valuation techniques involve the use of significant unobservable inputs.

The carrying amount of the unquoted investments as at 31 December 2024 is \$67,320,657 (2023: \$57,491,151). If the price of the unquoted investments had been 2% higher/lower with all other variables held constant, the Group's profit net of tax would have been approximately \$1,117,000 (2023: \$954,000) higher/lower, arising as a result of higher/lower fair value gains on unquoted investments.

SuperBowl Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries

Notes to the Financial Statements For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

4. Property, plant and equipment

Group	Leasehold land and properties \$	Plant and machinery \$	Furniture, fixtures and fittings \$	Office equipment \$	Motor vehicles \$	Leased premises \$	Total \$
Cost							
At 1 January 2023	40,747,444	11,518,001	8,211,860	397,908	2,118,060	15,881,530	78,874,803
Additions	–	346,589	10,549	12,788	–	301,984	671,910
Written off	–	–	(4,875)	(63,584)	–	–	(68,459)
At 31 December 2023 and 1 January 2024	40,747,444	11,864,590	8,217,534	347,112	2,118,060	16,183,514	79,478,254
Additions	–	126,576	191,436	14,300	–	–	332,312
Disposal/written off	–	(581,104)	(247,818)	(6,200)	–	–	(835,122)
At 31 December 2024	40,747,444	11,410,062	8,161,152	355,212	2,118,060	16,183,514	78,975,444
Accumulated depreciation							
At 1 January 2023	20,980,640	6,692,471	7,585,828	339,867	1,214,132	5,682,907	42,495,845
Depreciation for the year	2,186,512	538,759	153,401	26,618	150,307	1,571,972	4,627,569
Written off	–	–	(4,875)	(63,584)	–	–	(68,459)
At 31 December 2023 and 1 January 2024	23,167,152	7,231,230	7,734,354	302,901	1,364,439	7,254,879	47,054,955
Depreciation for the year	2,186,512	552,246	180,229	19,612	150,307	1,573,345	4,662,251
Disposal/written off	–	(581,104)	(247,818)	(6,200)	–	–	(835,122)
At 31 December 2024	25,353,664	7,202,372	7,666,765	316,313	1,514,746	8,828,224	50,882,084
Net book value							
At 31 December 2024	15,393,780	4,207,690	494,387	38,899	603,314	7,355,290	28,093,360
At 31 December 2023	17,580,292	4,633,360	483,180	44,211	753,621	8,928,635	32,423,299

SuperBowl Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries

Notes to the Financial Statements For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

4. Property, plant and equipment (cont'd)

Company	Office equipment \$	Motor vehicles \$	Total \$
Cost			
At 1 January 2023	61,104	614,988	676,092
Disposals/written off	(56,574)	–	(56,574)
At 31 December 2023, 1 January 2024 and 31 December 2024	4,530	614,988	619,518
Accumulated depreciation			
At 1 January 2023	61,104	614,988	676,092
Disposals/written off	(56,574)	–	(56,574)
At 31 December 2023, 1 January 2024 and 31 December 2024	4,530	614,988	619,518
Net carrying amount			
At 31 December 2024 and 2023	–	–	–

- (i) Right-of-use (“ROU”) assets classified under property, plant and equipment

Group and Company

ROU assets acquired under leasing arrangements are presented together with the owned assets of the same class. Details of such assets are disclosed below:

- (a) Additions of ROU assets during the year were \$Nil (2023: \$301,984).
- (b) Carrying amounts and related depreciation of ROU assets classified within property, plant and equipment are as follows:

	Group	
	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Carrying amounts of ROU assets		
Leasehold land	15,176,589	17,344,674
Leased premises	7,355,290	8,928,635
	22,531,879	26,273,309

SuperBowl Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries

Notes to the Financial Statements For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

4. Property, plant and equipment (cont'd)

- (i) Right-of-use ("ROU") assets classified under property, plant and equipment (cont'd)
- (b) Carrying amounts and related depreciation of ROU assets classified within property, plant and equipment are as follows (cont'd):

	Group	
	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Depreciation charge of ROU assets during the year		
Leasehold land	2,168,085	2,168,085
Leased premises	1,573,345	1,571,972
	3,741,430	3,740,057

- (ii) Assets pledged as security

Certain property, plant and equipment are mortgaged to secure bank facilities (Note 18.1).

- (iii) Motor vehicles with carrying amount of \$501,581 (2023: \$608,559) for the Group are registered in the names of certain employees. These are held in trust for the respective companies in the Group.
- (iv) Details of the Group's properties included in property, plant and equipment as at 31 December 2024 are as follows:

Description of properties	Tenure	Existing use	Land area sq. m.
1 Yuan Ching Road	30-year leasehold from 1.1.2002	Land parcel, sports and recreation complex and carpark	21,754

- (v) Carrying value of assets subject to operating leases

	Group	
	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Properties on leasehold land	217,191	235,618

SuperBowl Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries

Notes to the Financial Statements For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

5. Investment properties

	Group	
	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Cost		
Balance at beginning and at end	34,137,428	34,137,428
Accumulated depreciation		
Balance at beginning	18,279,846	17,550,292
Depreciation for the year	729,554	729,554
Balance at end	19,009,400	18,279,846
Net carrying amount	15,128,028	15,857,582
The following amounts are recognised in profit or loss:		
Rental income from investment properties		
- Minimum lease payments	4,346,376	4,442,944
Direct operating expenses (including repairs and maintenance)		
- Rental generating properties	1,094,213	1,099,575

Except as disclosed in Note 18.1, the Group has no restrictions on the realisability of its investment properties and no contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment property or for repairs, maintenance or enhancements.

Valuation of investment properties

Investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Valuation of investment properties is performed for bank covenant assessment, disclosure purpose and impairment assessments. The Group obtains external, independent valuations for its investment properties annually. These external valuers have recognised and relevant professional qualification with relevant experience in the location and category of the properties being valued.

Fair values are based on market values, being the estimated amount for which a property could be exchanged on the date of the valuation between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arm's length transaction after proper marketing wherein the parties had each acted knowledgeably, prudently and without compulsion. The Group reviews the appropriateness of the valuation methodologies and assumptions adopted. The Group also evaluates the appropriateness and reliability of the inputs used in the valuations.

The fair value of the investment properties as at 31 December 2024 is \$74,089,000 (2023: \$71,961,000) and the valuation methods applied are further discussed in Note 33(d).

SuperBowl Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries

Notes to the Financial Statements For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

5. Investment properties (cont'd)

Assets pledged as security

Certain investment properties are mortgaged to secure bank facilities (Note 18.1).

Details of the investment properties as at 31 December 2024 are as follows:

Description of properties	Tenure	Existing use	Strata area sq. m.
1 Claymore Drive #B1-01/40 Orchard Towers	Freehold	Retail space	735
150 Orchard Road #09-01/02 Orchard Plaza	99-year leasehold from 2.6.1977	Retail space	1,424
1 Jalan Anak Bukit #B1-59/59A Bukit Timah Plaza	99-year leasehold from 30.8.1976	Retail space	112
35 Selegie Road #B1-04 to #B1-12, #B1-14 to #B1-18, #B1-20 to #B1-38 Parklane Shopping Mall	99-year leasehold from 1.12.1974	Retail space	2,352

6. Other assets

	Group	
	2024 \$	2023 \$
Other deposits	227,182	162,802

7. Subsidiaries

	Company	
	2024 \$	2023 \$
(a) Subsidiaries		
Unquoted equity investments, at cost	18,325,599	18,325,599
Allowance for impairment losses	(6,801,387)	(8,001,387)
	11,524,212	10,324,212
Loan to a subsidiary	5,317,759	5,617,759
	16,841,971	15,941,971
Movement in allowance for impairment:		
At 1 January	(8,001,387)	(9,001,387)
Write back of allowance	1,200,000	1,000,000
At 31 December	(6,801,387)	(8,001,387)

SuperBowl Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries

Notes to the Financial Statements For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

7. Subsidiaries (cont'd)

(a) Subsidiaries (cont'd)

The loan to a subsidiary represent an extension of its investment in the subsidiary. This amount is unsecured and interest-free with repayment terms at the discretion of the subsidiary.

In the current year, the Company had written back an impairment loss of \$1,200,000 (2023: \$1,000,000) previously provided for on a subsidiary to reflect an increase in its recoverable amount, arising from its improved leisure business. The recoverable amount of the investment has been determined based on the subsidiary's net assets of \$3,907,244 (2023: \$2,746,326) as at end of reporting period which is classified under level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

	Company	
	2024	2023
	\$	\$
(b) Due from/(to) a subsidiary		
Loans	–	1,840,915
Interest receivable	–	8,107
Due from a subsidiary, trade	54,853	–
Total due from a subsidiary	54,853	1,849,022
Loans	(1,870,782)	(3,613,434)
Interest payable	(305,474)	(174,421)
Total due to a subsidiary	(2,176,256)	(3,787,855)

In 2023, the loans due from a subsidiary bear weighted average effective interest of 4.87% per annum, were unsecured and recoverable on demand. The fair value was not significantly different from its carrying value and the loan was fully repaid in the current year.

Loans due to a subsidiary bear weighted average effective interest of 5.96% (2023: 6.02%) per annum, are unsecured and repayable on demand. The fair value is not significantly different from its carrying value.

SuperBowl Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries

Notes to the Financial Statements For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

7. Subsidiaries (cont'd)

(b) Due from/(to) a subsidiary (cont'd)

Balances denominated in foreign currency are as follows:

	Company	
	2024 \$	2023 \$
United States Dollar	(2,176,256)	(1,987,854)

(c) Details of the subsidiaries are as follows:

Name of subsidiaries	Country of incorporation/ principal place of business	Percentage of equity held		Principal activities
		2024	2023	
SuperBowl Jurong Pte Ltd	Singapore	100%	100%	Property investment
SuperBowl Development Pte Ltd	Singapore	100%	100%	Owners and operators of bowling centres and recreation centres
Super Funworld Pte Ltd	Singapore	100%	100%	Property investment

The subsidiaries are audited by Ernst & Young LLP, Singapore.

8. Joint venture

	Group		Company	
	2024 \$	2023 \$	2024 \$	2023 \$
(a) Joint venture				
Unquoted equity shares, at cost	5	5	5	5
Share of post-acquisition results, net of tax	5,154,942	19,718,105	—	—
Total	5,154,947	19,718,110	5	5

SuperBowl Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries

Notes to the Financial Statements For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

8. Joint venture (cont'd)

(a) Joint venture (cont'd)

The details of the joint venture is as follows:

Name of joint venture	Country of incorporation/ principal place of business	Percentage of equity held		Principal activities
		2024	2023	
HH Properties Pte. Ltd. ("HHP")	Singapore	50%	50%	Property developer and owner

The joint venture is audited by Ernst & Young LLP, Singapore.

The Group has a 50% joint venture interest, at a cost of \$5, in HH Properties Pte. Ltd.

The Group jointly controls the venture with other partner and the appointment of its directors and the allocation of voting rights for key business decisions require the unanimous approval of its joint venturers.

Summary of financial information of the Group's joint venture, not adjusted for the proportion of ownership interest held by the Group, are set out below.

(i) Summarised Statements of Financial Position

	HHP	
	2024 \$	2023 \$
Current assets	355,384,183	307,708,140
Non-current assets	178,555,590	184,612,596
Current liabilities	10,029,675	9,074,066
Non-current liabilities	513,600,194	443,810,439

(ii) Summarised Statements of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

	HHP	
	2024 \$	2023 \$
Revenue	49,898,812	37,392,642
Loss after tax	(2,726,327)	(11,535,676)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	(2,726,327)	(11,535,676)

Reconciliation of the above summarised financial information to the carrying amount of the interest in the joint venture recognised in the consolidated financial statements:

SuperBowl Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries

Notes to the Financial Statements For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

8. Joint venture (cont'd)

(a) Joint venture (cont'd)

	HHP	
	2024 \$	2023 \$
Group		
Net assets of the joint venture	10,309,904	39,436,231
Proportion of the Group's ownership interest in the joint venture	5,154,952	19,718,115
Other adjustments	(5)	(5)
Carrying amount of the Group's interest in the joint venture	5,154,947	19,718,110

During the year ended 31 December 2024, HHP had declared and paid a total dividend on ordinary shares of \$26,400,000 (2023: \$Nil) to its two shareholders, Hiap Hoe Limited (50%) and the Company (50%) proportionally.

(b) Due from/(to) joint venture

	Group		Company	
	2024 \$	2023 \$	2024 \$	2023 \$
Non-trade balance	56,181	63,537	–	–
Total due from joint venture	56,181	63,537	–	–
Loans	(8,707,768)	(5,189,514)	(8,707,768)	(5,189,514)
Interest payable	(44,746)	(18,747)	(44,746)	(18,747)
Non-trade balance	–	(681,733)	–	(668,664)
Total due to joint venture	(8,752,514)	(5,889,994)	(8,752,514)	(5,876,925)

Loans due to joint venture bear weighted average effective interest of 4.46% (2023: 4.45%) per annum, are unsecured and repayable on demand. The fair value is not significantly different from its carrying value.

Non-trade balances due from/(to) joint venture represent payments made on behalf by the joint venture, are unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

SuperBowl Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries

Notes to the Financial Statements For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

8. Joint venture (cont'd)

(b) Due from/(to) joint venture (cont'd)

Balances denominated in foreign currency are as follows:

	Group and Company	
	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Australian Dollar	(8,752,514)	(5,208,261)

9. Club membership

	Group	
	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Cost of membership rights	42,500	42,500
Provision for impairment	(18,500)	(18,500)
	24,000	24,000

The transferable membership rights in a club are registered in the name of three directors and are held in trust for a subsidiary.

In 2023, the Group had written back an impairment loss of \$12,000 previously provided for on this membership rights to reflect an increase in its recoverable amount (Note 22).

10. Trade and other receivables

	Group		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Current				
Trade receivables	277,171	371,867	—	—
Allowance for impairment	—	(2,884)	—	—
	277,171	368,983	—	—
Other receivables:				
Interest receivables	825,136	760,898	825,136	760,898
Lease receivables	202,508	243,151	—	—
Sundry receivables	2,704	3,890	—	—
Interest-free staff loans	2,230	19,470	—	—
Due from related companies, non-trade	—	904	—	—
	1,032,578	1,028,313	825,136	760,898
	1,309,749	1,397,296	825,136	760,898

SuperBowl Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries

Notes to the Financial Statements For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

10. Trade and other receivables (cont'd)

	Group		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Non-current				
Lease receivables	83,072	238,098	–	–
Interest-free staff loans	–	1,630	–	–
	83,072	239,728	–	–
Trade and other receivables (current and non-current)	1,392,821	1,637,024	825,136	760,898
Add:				
Other assets	227,182	162,802	–	–
Due from a subsidiary	–	–	54,853	1,849,022
Due from fellow subsidiaries	1,349,798	1,233,547	–	–
Due from joint venture	56,181	63,537	–	–
Cash and short-term deposits	38,860,851	20,015,838	36,846,404	18,756,825
Less:				
Lease receivables	(285,580)	(481,249)	–	–
Total financial assets carried at amortised cost	41,601,253	22,631,499	37,726,393	21,366,745

Trade and other receivables denominated in foreign currencies at 31 December are as follows:

	Group and Company	
	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Australian Dollar	361,452	276,847
British Pound	16	38
Euro	174	130
Hong Kong Dollar	15	9
United States Dollar	213,858	228,397

Group and Company

Trade receivables are unsecured, normally due within 30 days and do not bear any effective interest rate.

Trade and other receivables are subject to credit risk exposure. The Group and the Company do not identify any significant concentration of credit risk as the receivables consist of balances from a large number of customers.

Certain interest receivables are pledged to secure bank facilities (Note 18.1).

Staff loans are unsecured and non-interest bearing. In 2023, the non-current amounts had maturity ranging between 1 to 2 years.

SuperBowl Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries

Notes to the Financial Statements For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

11. Deferred taxation

	Balance Sheet Group		Income Statement Group	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Deferred tax assets:				
Unutilised tax losses	–	–	–	(1,253,000)
Leases	300,141	279,978	20,163	33,749
Difference in depreciation for tax purposes	(27,800)	(28,800)	1,000	(1,000)
	272,341	251,178	21,163	(1,220,251)
Deferred tax liabilities:				
Leases	(165,667)	(164,976)	(691)	(11,721)
Difference in depreciation for tax purposes	714,742	613,742	101,000	92,000
	549,075	448,766	100,309	80,279
Deferred tax expenses			(79,146)	(1,300,530)
Net deferred tax liabilities	(276,734)	(197,588)		

12. Due from/(to) fellow subsidiaries/intermediate holding company

	Group	
	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Loans	1,151,807	1,116,498
Interest receivables	166,343	86,323
Non-trade balance	31,648	30,726
Total due from fellow subsidiaries	1,349,798	1,233,547

Balances denominated in foreign currency are as follows:

	Group	
	2024	2023
	\$	\$
United States Dollar	1,318,150	1,202,821

Loans due from a fellow subsidiary of the Group bear weighted average effective interest of 5.96% (2023: 6.96%) per annum, are unsecured and repayable on demand. The fair values are not significantly different from their carrying values.

Non-trade balance due from a fellow subsidiary of the Group represent payment made on behalf by the fellow subsidiary, is unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

SuperBowl Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries

Notes to the Financial Statements For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

12. Due from/(to) fellow subsidiaries/intermediate holding company (cont'd)

	Group and Company	
	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Loans	(12,556,393)	(267,197)
Interest payables	(421,746)	(16,484)
Total due to fellow subsidiaries	(12,978,139)	(283,681)

Balances denominated in foreign currency are as follows:

	Group and Company	
	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Australian Dollar	(12,702,171)	–
United States Dollar	(275,968)	(283,681)

Loans due to fellow subsidiaries of the Group and the Company bear weighted average effective interest of 5.72% (2023: 6.43%) per annum, are unsecured and repayable on demand. The fair values are not significantly different from their carrying values.

	Group		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Trade balance	(13,147)	(111,165)	(6,176)	–

Trade amounts due to intermediate holding company are unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

SuperBowl Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries

Notes to the Financial Statements For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

13. Other investments

	Group and Company	
	2024	2023
	\$	\$
At fair value through profit or loss:		
- Quoted investments (ii)	94,596,682	80,467,211
- Unquoted investments (iii)	67,320,657	57,491,151
	161,917,339	137,958,362

- (i) Other investments include debt instruments. The Group has reviewed its policy of classification and determined that these debt instruments will be sold from time to time to realise capital appreciation or for liquidity management. Accordingly, these debt instruments will continue to classify as FVPL in accordance with SFRS(I) 9 based on the Group's business model.
- (ii) Quoted investments
- The fair value of quoted investments is determined by reference to the respective stock exchange quoted bid price.
- (iii) Unquoted investments
- As the unquoted investments are not publicly traded, the fair values are determined based on various valuation techniques which involve the use of assumptions and estimates determined by financial institutions managing these investments (Note 33).
- (iv) Assets pledged as security
- Certain trading investments are pledged to secure bank facilities (Note 18.1).
- (v) Other investments denominated in foreign currencies as at 31 December are as follows:

	Group and Company	
	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Australian Dollar	28,783,024	17,031,830
British Pound	3,032,456	2,808,934
Canadian Dollar	276,575	200,206
Euro	8,951,029	10,914,060
Hong Kong Dollar	6,998,010	5,754,035
Japanese Yen	268,047	312,466
Malaysia Ringgit	1,578,064	1,376,830
Swiss Franc	1,983,604	1,759,019
United States Dollar	66,708,103	56,949,830

- (vi) During the financial year, the Group recognised fair value gain of \$11,218,758 (2023: \$4,460,094) on other investments carried at FVPL (Note 26).

SuperBowl Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries

Notes to the Financial Statements For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

14. Inventories, at cost

	Group	
	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Consumables	924	5,033
Cost of inventories included in consumables used	11,843	18,518

15. Derivatives

	Assets	Group and Company	Assets	Liabilities
	2024	Liabilities	2023	2023
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Currency swaps	–	–	158,232	–
Options	–	(11,899)	2,336	(60,686)
	–	(11,899)	160,568	(60,686)
Add: Other investments	161,917,339	–	137,958,362	–
Total financial assets/(liabilities) at fair value through profit or loss	161,917,339	(11,899)	138,118,930	(60,686)

During the financial year, the Group recognised fair value loss of \$297,922 (2023: gain of \$33,634) on derivative instruments (Note 26).

Currency swaps

Currency swaps are used to hedge foreign currency risk arising from the Group's and Company's trading investments denominated in foreign currencies.

Options

Options derivatives contracts are entered which gives the Group's and the Company's the right to buy or sell an underlying trading investment at a specified strike price on a specified date.

Derivatives of the Group's and the Company denominated in foreign currencies are as follows:

	Asset	Group and Company	Asset	Liabilities
	2024	Liabilities	2023	2023
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Euro	–	(11,899)	–	(60,686)
United States Dollar	–	–	160,568	–

SuperBowl Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries

Notes to the Financial Statements For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

16. Cash and short-term deposits

	Group		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cash and bank balances	5,056,319	5,233,222	3,041,872	3,974,209
Fixed deposits	33,804,532	14,782,616	33,804,532	14,782,616
	38,860,851	20,015,838	36,846,404	18,756,825
Cash and bank balances pledged	(1,352,756)	(2,985,634)	(1,352,756)	(2,985,634)
Fixed deposits pledged	(33,804,532)	(13,099,736)	(33,804,532)	(13,099,736)
	3,703,563	3,930,468	1,689,116	2,671,455

Group and Company

Certain cash and bank balances and fixed deposits are pledged to secure bank facilities (Note 18.1).

Cash and bank balances earn interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates.

Fixed deposits pledged are made for varying periods of between one month to three months (2023: one month to one year) and earn interests at the respective fixed deposit rates. The weighted average effective interest rates as at 31 December 2024 ranged from 4.04% to 4.48% (2023: 4.48% to 5.48%) per annum.

Cash and fixed deposits of the Group denominated in foreign currencies are as follows:

	Group and Company	
	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Australian Dollar	33,950,407	15,732,636
British Pound	178,904	244,309
Canadian Dollar	7,056	—
Euro	684,083	864,022
Hong Kong Dollar	269,939	203,674
Japanese Yen	7,471	33,721
Malaysia Ringgit	251,830	170,772
Swiss Franc	61,565	33,360
United States Dollar	797,697	1,092,363

SuperBowl Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries

Notes to the Financial Statements For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

17. Share capital

	Group and Company		
	2024	2023	2024
	Number of shares		\$
			\$
Issued and fully paid ordinary shares, with no par value			
Balance at beginning and at end	325,524,440	325,524,440	74,028,806

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 at meeting of the Company. All shares rank equally with regards to the Company's residual assets.

18. Borrowings

	Effective interest rate ⁽¹⁾ (% per annum)		Maturity	Group		Company	
	2024	2023		2024	2023	2024	2023
				\$	\$	\$	\$
Current liabilities							
Secured bank borrowings	5.47	5.94	2025	24,258,630	28,066,523	20,800,424	23,137,050
Interest payable	–	–	2025	52,699	48,091	47,685	36,064
Lease liabilities (Note 18.3)	4.38	4.38	2025	3,702,203	3,627,334	–	–
				28,013,532	31,741,948	20,848,109	23,173,114
Non-current liabilities							
Lease liabilities (Note 18.3)	4.38	4.38	2026 – 2035	21,549,449	25,251,652	–	–
				21,549,449	25,251,652	–	–
Total				49,562,981	56,993,600	20,848,109	23,173,114

⁽¹⁾ Based on weighted average effective interest rates.

18.1 The outstanding secured bank borrowings are secured by the following assets:

Group	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Property, plant and equipment (Note 4)	15,393,780	17,580,292
Investment properties (Note 5)	15,128,028	15,857,582
Trade and other receivables (Note 10)	600,958	647,904
Other investments (Note 13)	133,068,597	101,196,716
Cash and bank balances (Note 16)	1,352,756	2,985,634
Fixed deposits (Note 16)	33,804,532	13,099,736
	199,348,651	151,367,864

SuperBowl Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries

Notes to the Financial Statements For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

18. Borrowings (cont'd)

18.2 The bank borrowings are secured by the following:

- (a) legal mortgages on the Group's property, plant and equipment and investment properties, (collectively, the "Properties");
- (b) legal assignment of all rights and benefits under the tenancy agreements;
- (c) assignment of all insurance policies for certain properties;
- (d) deed of subordination to subordinate all loans and advances from the Company to the facilities;
- (e) a charge over certain trading investments, cash and short-term deposits.

The Group's secured bank borrowings at 31 December 2024 of \$24,258,630 (2023: \$28,066,523) are subject to the maintenance of security margins based on the market values of the Properties and the trading investments.

The loan covenants are either tested annually at 31 December, or half-yearly at 30 June and 31 December to ensure that the ratios fall within the requirements of the loan facility agreements. For the financial year ended 31 December 2024, the Group has met and complied with the covenant requirements.

18.3 Lease liabilities

The Group enters into leases for lease of land, building and leased premises from non-related parties under non-cancellable lease agreements. There are no restrictions placed upon the Group by entering into these contracts.

The leases for certain leased premises contain extension periods for which the related lease payments had been included in lease liabilities as the Group is reasonably certain to exercise these extension options. The leases for certain leased premises also include termination options. The Group negotiates extension options to provide flexibility in managing the leased assets and align with the Group's business needs.

These non-cancellable lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liabilities comprise:

- fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives; and
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date.

SuperBowl Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries

Notes to the Financial Statements For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

18. Borrowings (cont'd)

18.3 Lease liabilities (cont'd)

Included in the interest-bearing loans and borrowings of the Group are the followings:

	Group	
	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Lease liabilities payable:		
Due not later than one year	4,703,114	4,782,582
Due later than one year but not later than five years	16,479,802	17,479,001
Due later than five years	8,116,656	11,820,570
	29,299,572	34,082,153
Finance charges allocated to future periods	(4,047,920)	(5,203,167)
	25,251,652	28,878,986
Present value of lease liabilities:		
Due not later than one year	3,702,203	3,627,334
Due later than one year but not later than five years	13,991,521	14,395,946
Due later than five years	7,557,928	10,855,706
	21,549,449	25,251,652
	25,251,652	28,878,986

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the Group's short-term lease commitments are not substantially dissimilar to those giving rise to the Group's short-term lease expense for the year.

In the financial year ended 31 December 2024, lease payments recognised in the consolidated income statement was \$27,857 (2023: \$25,996). Contingent rents are payable subject to the related revenue exceeding a level stated in the respective agreements. Contingent lease payments recognised in the consolidated income statement during the year amounted to \$27,857 (2023: \$25,996).

Lease expenses not recognised in lease liabilities but recognised within "operating expenses" in profit or loss are set out below:

	Group	
	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Variable lease expense due to payments not dependent on an index or rate	27,857	25,996

SuperBowl Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries

Notes to the Financial Statements For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

18. Borrowings (cont'd)

18.4 Bank borrowings denominated in foreign currencies at 31 December are as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Australian Dollar	307,002	–	307,002	–
Euro	–	651,813	–	651,813
Hong Kong Dollar	2,412,082	2,243,707	2,412,082	2,243,707
United States Dollar	12,715,334	12,860,167	9,252,113	9,720,132

19. Trade and other payables

	Group		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Current				
Trade payables				
- external parties	134,479	87,858	10	10
GST payables	277,076	212,788	–	–
Revenue received in advance	89,491	35,985	–	–
Due to directors	13,276	4,715	9,253	–
Due to a related company, trade	4,524	63,342	–	–
Others	94,570	57,753	20,077	25,978
Trade and other payables	613,416	462,441	29,340	25,988
Add:				
Other liabilities	3,076,988	2,756,693	231,144	56,004
Borrowings	49,562,981	56,993,600	20,848,109	23,173,114
Due to intermediate holding company (trade)	13,147	111,165	6,176	–
Due to a subsidiary	–	–	2,176,256	3,787,855
Due to joint venture	8,752,514	5,889,994	8,752,514	5,876,925
Due to fellow subsidiaries	12,978,139	283,681	12,978,139	283,681
Less:				
GST payables	(277,076)	(212,788)	–	–
Revenue received in advance	(89,491)	(35,985)	–	–
Lease liabilities (Note 18)	(25,251,652)	(28,878,986)	–	–
Total financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	49,378,966	37,369,815	45,021,678	33,203,567

Trade payables, including trade balances with intermediate holding company and a related company, are unsecured, interest-free, normally on 30 days credit terms.

SuperBowl Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries

Notes to the Financial Statements For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

20. Other liabilities

	Group		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Current				
Accrued operating expenses	786,836	746,233	57,645	56,004
Deposits received	845,471	443,443	–	–
Employee leave entitlement	40,205	35,720	–	–
Sponsorship monies	150,780	133,257	–	–
Due to directors	251,245	76,769	173,499	–
	2,074,537	1,435,422	231,144	56,004
Non-Current				
Deposits received	1,002,451	1,321,271	–	–

The amount due to directors relates to remuneration.

21. Revenue

The Group derives its revenue from the transfer of goods and services over time and at a point in time for the following:

	Group	
	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Income from leisure activities	11,071,393	11,217,618
Rental income from investment properties and property, plant and equipment	8,587,041	8,733,919
	19,658,434	19,951,537

Timing of transfer of goods or services from contracts with customers*

	Group	
	2024	2023
	\$	\$
At a point in time	10,973,168	11,151,537
Over time	98,225	66,081
	11,071,393	11,217,618

There are no performance obligations that are unsatisfied (or partially unsatisfied) as at the end of the reporting period.

* Excludes rental income from lease of properties which is out of scope of SFRS(I) 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*.

SuperBowl Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries

Notes to the Financial Statements For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

22. Other income

	Group	
	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Government grants ⁽¹⁾	77,832	56,473
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	10,303	–
Sundry income	39,420	86,507
Write back of impairment loss on club membership (Note 9)	–	12,000
	127,555	154,980

⁽¹⁾ Government grants relate mainly to various employment schemes.

23. Interest income

	Group	
	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Interest income		
- fixed deposits	1,421,491	733,117
- other investments	2,829,633	2,102,181
- fellow subsidiaries [Note 29(a)]	87,917	73,450
- others	97,128	82,450
	4,436,169	2,991,198

24. Employee benefit expenses

	Group	
	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Salaries, wages and other related costs	4,620,939	3,735,482
Central Provident Fund contribution	353,652	349,592
	4,974,591	4,085,074

Employee benefits include compensation of key management personnel as disclosed in Note 29(b).

SuperBowl Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries

Notes to the Financial Statements For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

25. Finance costs

	Group	
	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Finance costs		
- bank borrowings	1,521,073	1,683,419
- lease liabilities	1,155,248	1,295,532
- fellow subsidiaries [Note 29(a)]	441,024	16,802
- joint venture [Note 29(a)]	643,741	190,848
	3,761,086	3,186,601

26. Fair value changes in financial instruments

	Group	
	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Fair value changes in derivative instruments (Note 15)	(297,922)	33,634
Fair value changes in other investments at FVPL [Note 13(vi)]	11,218,758	4,460,094
	10,920,836	4,493,728

27. Other expenses

	Group	
	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Lease expenses (Note 18.3)	27,857	25,996
Loss on disposal of other investments	282,878	181,863
Management fees to intermediate holding company [Note 29(a)]	720,646	1,471,322
Marketing and distribution expenses	196,287	182,975
Other investment expense	281,114	292,244
Professional fees	132,107	119,050
Property related taxes	881,410	859,056
Transport	83,231	77,885
Tournament expense	207,765	239,636
Upkeep and maintenance of properties:		
- a fellow subsidiary [Note 29(a)]	220,860	215,424
- external parties	2,018,476	2,138,856
Others	244,634	276,536
	5,297,265	6,080,843

SuperBowl Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries

Notes to the Financial Statements For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

28. Income tax expense

	Group	
	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Current income tax		
Current income taxation	3,179,958	2,174,202
Over provision in respect of prior years	(153,498)	(1,228,865)
	3,026,460	945,337
Deferred income tax		
Provision of temporary differences	79,146	1,275,827
Over provision of deferred tax assets in respect of prior years	–	24,703
	79,146	1,300,530
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss	3,105,606	2,245,867

A reconciliation between tax expense and the product of accounting profit multiplied by the applicable corporate tax rate for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

	Group	
	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Profit before tax	16,478,932	6,414,656
Share of results in joint ventures, net of tax	1,363,163	5,767,838
	17,842,095	12,182,494
Tax at statutory rate of 17% (2023: 17%)	3,033,156	2,071,024
Tax effect on non-deductible expenses ⁽¹⁾	548,194	1,681,670
Tax effect on non-taxable income ⁽²⁾	(252,546)	(232,965)
Over provision of current taxation in respect of prior years	(153,498)	(1,228,865)
Over provision of deferred tax assets in respect of prior years	–	24,703
Singapore statutory stepped income exemption	(69,700)	(69,700)
	3,105,606	2,245,867

⁽¹⁾ Non-deductible expenses relate mainly to depreciation of non-qualifying assets and other disallowed expenses incurred in the ordinary course of business.

⁽²⁾ This relates to non-taxable income occurred in the ordinary course of business. During the year, the non-taxable income relates mainly to exempt dividend received and government grants recognised.

SuperBowl Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries

Notes to the Financial Statements For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

29. Related party transactions

(a) Sale and purchase of goods and services

In addition to the related party information disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the following significant transactions between the Group and related parties took place at terms agreed between the parties during the financial year:

	Group	
	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Income		
Interest income received from fellow subsidiaries	87,917	73,450
Secondment of staff to a fellow subsidiary	107,708	103,806
Secondment of staff to joint venture	229,149	210,147
Expenses		
Management fees to intermediate holding company	720,646	1,471,322
Upkeep and maintenance expenses charged by a fellow subsidiary	220,860	215,424
Interest expense paid to fellow subsidiaries	441,024	16,802
Interest expense paid to joint venture	643,741	190,848

(b) Compensation of key management personnel

	Group	
	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Short-term employee benefits	1,437,731	551,110
Central Provident Fund contributions	60,302	41,437
	1,498,033	592,547
Comprise amounts paid to:		
Directors of the Company	1,259,275	358,246
Other key management personnel	238,758	234,301
	1,498,033	592,547

SuperBowl Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries

Notes to the Financial Statements For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

30. Operating lease commitments – as lessor

The Group has entered into commercial property leases on its investment properties and leasehold properties included in property, plant and equipment. These non-cancellable leases have remaining non-cancellable lease term of up to 6 years (2023: 4 years). All leases include a clause to enable upward revision of the rental charge on an annual basis based on prevailing market conditions.

The undiscounted lease payments from the operating leases to be received after 31 December 2024 and 2023 are disclosed below:

	Group	
	2024 \$	2023 \$
Undiscounted lease payments to be received:		
Year 1	8,457,539	8,017,666
Year 2	4,152,108	6,603,384
Year 3	1,402,352	2,091,319
Year 4	314,820	281,971
Year 5	57,795	–
Year 6 and onwards	2,850	–
	14,387,464	16,994,340

These leases are classified as operating lease because the risk and rewards incidental to ownership of the assets are not substantially transferred. The unguaranteed residual values do not represent a significant risk for the Group as they relate to properties which are located in locations with mainly constant increase in value. The Group has not identified any indications that this situation will change.

31. Other commitments

Capital and investment commitments

Capital expenditure contracted for as at end of the reporting period but not recognised in the financial statements are as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2024 \$	2023 \$	2024 \$	2023 \$
Unquoted investments	11,936,174	11,044,526	11,936,174	11,044,526

32. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group and the Company are exposed to financial risks arising from its operations and the use of financial instruments. The key financial risks include interest rate risk, currency risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and market price risk.

The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies and procedures for the management of these risks, which are executed by the Executive Director and Chief Financial Officer. The Audit and Risk Committee of the immediate holding company provides independent oversight to the effectiveness of the risk management process. It is and has been throughout the current and previous financial years, the Group's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes shall be undertaken.

The following sections provide details regarding the Group's and 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 Group's exposure to these financial risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risks.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Group's and the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in the market interest rates. The Group's and the Company's exposure to interest rate risk arises primarily from their interest-bearing financial assets and financial liabilities. All of the Group's and the Company's financial assets and liabilities at floating rates are contractually repriced at intervals of less than 6 months (2023: less than 6 months) from the end of the reporting period.

The Group's exposure to the risks of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to loans from/(to) fellow subsidiaries and bank borrowings. The management reviews the interest rate strategies to minimise interest rate risk by taking into account the cash flow forecasts, term of debt obligation and market outlook.

The Group and the Company do not use any floating-to-fixed interest rate swaps or other derivatives to manage these cash flow interest rate risks at the end of the reporting period.

Sensitivity analysis for interest rate risk

At 31 December 2024, if SGD interest rates had been 100 basis points higher with all other variables held constant, the Group's profit net of tax would have been \$368,279 (2023: \$268,976) lower, arising as a result of higher interest income on loans to a fellow subsidiary which is fully offsetted by higher interest expense on secured bank borrowings and loans to fellow subsidiaries and joint venture. The assumed movement in basis points for interest rate sensitivity analysis is based on the currently observable market environment, showing a significantly higher volatility as in prior years.

SuperBowl Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries

Notes to the Financial Statements For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

32. Financial risk management objectives and policies (cont'd)

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Group has some assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and have exposure to foreign exchange risk mainly in Australian Dollar, British Pound, Canadian Dollar, Euro, Hong Kong Dollar, Japanese Yen, Malaysia Ringgit, Swiss Franc and United States Dollar. The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the Group's profit net of tax if the exchange rates had been 5% (2023: 5%) higher/lower with all other variables held constant.

The Group and the Company do not use foreign currency forward exchange contracts for trading or hedging purposes. The Group and the Company's currencies exposure are disclosed in the respective notes to the financial statements.

	Group	
	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Australian Dollar	520,832	448,251
British Pound	7,425	10,140
Canadian Dollar	293	—
Euro	27,903	6,294
Hong Kong Dollar	(88,898)	(84,661)
Japanese Yen	310	1,399
Malaysia Ringgit	10,451	7,087
Swiss Franc	2,555	1,384
United States Dollar	(442,456)	(434,078)

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss that may arise on outstanding financial instruments should a counterparty default on its obligations. The Group's and the Company's exposure to credit risk arises primarily from trade and other receivables, amounts due from joint venture, amounts due from fellow subsidiaries and a subsidiary. For the other financial assets such as other investments, cash and short-term deposits, the Group and the Company minimise credit risk by dealing exclusively with high credit rating counterparties. The Group's objective is to seek continual revenue growth while minimising losses incurred due to increased credit risk exposure. The Group trades only with recognised and creditworthy third parties. It is the Group's policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis. The Group does not expect to incur material credit losses on its financial instruments.

The Group and the Company develop and maintain its credit risk gradings to categorise exposures to its financial instruments according to their degree of risk of default. The Group uses its past collection history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates to rate its receivables.

SuperBowl Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries

Notes to the Financial Statements For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

32. Financial risk management objectives and policies (cont'd)

Credit risk (cont'd)

The Group's credit risk framework comprises the following categories:

Category	Description	Basis for recognising expected credit losses ("ECL")
Performing	The counterparty has a low risk of default and does not have any past-due amounts.	12-month ECL
Doubtful	Amount is >30 days past due or there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.	Lifetime ECL - not credit impaired
In default	Amount is >90 days past due or there is evidence indicating the asset is credit impaired.	Lifetime ECL - credit-impaired
Write-off	There is evidence indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and the Group has no realistic prospect of recovery.	Amount is written off

The Group and the Company determine that its financial assets (including amounts due from joint venture, fellow subsidiaries and subsidiaries) are credit-impaired when:

- There is significant financial 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 disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulty.

Financial assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, such as a debtor failing to meet a repayment plan with the Group and the Company. Where loans and receivables have been written off, the Group and the Company continue to engage enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivables due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognised in profit or loss.

Management assessed the recoverability of the amounts due from fellow subsidiaries and the amount due from a subsidiary ("related parties") to determine if there is any credit default and expected credit loss. In determining the expected credit loss, management has taken into account the financial position of the related parties, adjusted for factors that are specific to the related parties and general economic conditions of the industry in which they operate, in estimating the probability of default of the loans due from related parties as well as the loss upon default.

Based on available information, management has assessed that amounts due from related parties have low credit risk. Accordingly, for the purpose of impairment assessment, the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to 12 months expected credit losses.

32. Financial risk management objectives and policies (cont'd)

Credit risk (cont'd)

There has been no material change in the estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the current reporting period in assessing the loss allowance for amounts due from related parties.

For trade receivables, the Group applies the simplified approach in calculating lifetime expected credit losses. The Group determines the expected credit losses on trade receivables by reference to its historical credit loss experience based on past due status of the debtors, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment. For certain trade receivables, the Group have sufficient deposit to cover those debts that are overdue. The probability of default is nil for cases where deposits collected are greater than amounts outstanding.

Excessive risk concentration

Concentration arises when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographical region, or have economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the Group's performance to developments affecting a particular industry.

In order to avoid excessive concentrations of risk, the Group's policies and procedures include specific guidelines to focus on maintaining a diversified portfolio. Identified concentrations of credit risks are controlled and managed accordingly. Selective hedging is used within the Group to manage risk concentrations at both the relationship and industry levels.

The Group is not exposed to any significant concentration of credit risk.

Exposure to credit risk

At the end of the reporting period, the Group's and the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by:

- The carrying amount of each class of financial assets recognised in the statements of financial position.
 - At the reporting date, the Company has no exposure under the intra-group financial guarantee as there are no outstanding amounts due to the bank by the said subsidiary.
- (i) Financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired

Trade and other receivables, due from related parties and other assets that are neither past due nor impaired are with creditworthy debtors with good payment record with the Group. Cash and short-term deposits and other investments that are neither past due nor impaired are placed with or entered into with reputable financial institutions or companies with high credit ratings and no history of default.

SuperBowl Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries

Notes to the Financial Statements For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

32. Financial risk management objectives and policies (cont'd)

Credit risk (cont'd)

(ii) Financial assets that are past due but not impaired

The aging analysis of trade receivables past due but not impaired is as follows:

	Group	
	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Trade receivables past due:		
One month or less	60,300	57,113
More than one but less than two months	6,141	25,347
More than two but less than three months	3,374	782
More than three months	16,075	32,780
	85,890	116,022

Based on historical default rates, the Group believes that no impairment allowance is necessary in respect of trade receivables past due. These receivables are mainly arising by customers that have a good credit record with the Group.

(iii) Financial assets that are past due and impaired

The Group provides for lifetime expected credit losses for trade receivables from customers by reference to past default experience of the debtors and an analysis of days past due, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

Expected credit losses assessment

The following table provides information about the exposure to credit risk and expected credit losses for current trade receivables as at 31 December:

	Group	
	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Movement in allowance accounts:		
At 1 January	2,884	16,462
Amount written off	(7,899)	(20,052)
Charge for the year	5,521	23,048
Write back of allowances	(506)	(16,574)
At 31 December	—	2,884

SuperBowl Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries

Notes to the Financial Statements For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

32. Financial risk management objectives and policies (cont'd)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group or the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting financial obligations due to shortage of funds. The Group's and the Company's exposure to liquidity risk arises primarily from mismatches of the maturities of financial assets and liabilities. The Group's and the Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of stand-by credit facilities. The table below analyses the maturity profile of the Group's and the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted cash flows:

Group	Less than 1 year \$	1 to 5 years \$	More than 5 years \$	Total \$
At 31 December 2024				
Trade and other payables ⁽¹⁾	246,849	–	–	246,849
Other liabilities	2,074,537	1,002,451	–	3,076,988
Derivatives - liabilities	11,899	–	–	11,899
Borrowings (excluding lease liabilities)	25,524,673	–	–	25,524,673
Lease liabilities	4,703,114	16,479,802	8,116,656	29,299,572
Due to intermediate holding company (trade)	13,147	–	–	13,147
Due to joint venture	9,133,261	–	–	9,133,261
Due to fellow subsidiaries	13,677,880	–	–	13,677,880
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	55,385,360	17,482,253	8,116,656	80,984,269
At 31 December 2023				
Trade and other payables ⁽¹⁾	213,668	–	–	213,668
Other liabilities	1,435,422	1,321,271	–	2,756,693
Derivatives - liabilities	60,686	–	–	60,686
Borrowings (excluding lease liabilities)	29,681,988	–	–	29,681,988
Lease liabilities	4,782,582	17,479,001	11,820,570	34,082,153
Due to intermediate holding company	111,165	–	–	111,165
Due to joint venture	6,116,258	–	–	6,116,258
Due to a fellow subsidiary	300,381	–	–	300,381
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	42,702,150	18,800,272	11,820,570	73,322,992

SuperBowl Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries

Notes to the Financial Statements For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

32. Financial risk management objectives and policies (cont'd)

Liquidity risk (cont'd)

Company	Less than 1 year \$	1 to 5 years \$	Total \$
At 31 December 2024			
Trade and other payables	29,340	–	29,340
Other liabilities	231,144	–	231,144
Derivatives-liabilities	11,899	–	11,899
Borrowings	21,860,876	–	21,860,876
Due to intermediate holding company (trade)	6,176	–	6,176
Due to a subsidiary	2,284,762	–	2,284,762
Due to joint venture	9,133,261	–	9,133,261
Due to fellow subsidiaries	13,677,880	–	13,677,880
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	47,235,338	–	47,235,338
At 31 December 2023			
Trade and other payables	25,988	–	25,988
Other liabilities	56,004	–	56,004
Derivatives-liabilities	60,686	–	60,686
Borrowings	24,440,129	–	24,440,129
Due to a subsidiary	3,999,381	–	3,999,381
Due to joint venture	6,103,189	–	6,103,189
Due to a fellow subsidiary	300,381	–	300,381
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	34,985,758	–	34,985,758

(1) Excludes GST payable and revenue received in advance.

The Group and Company maintain sufficient level of cash and cash equivalents and has available adequate amount of committed credit facilities from financial institutions.

The Group and Company have no exposure to financial guarantees contracts as at end of current and prior financial year end.

Market price risk

Market price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Group's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than interest or exchange rates). The Group is exposed to price risk arising from its other investments classified as held for trading financial assets. The Group does not have exposure to commodity price risk.

SuperBowl Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries

Notes to the Financial Statements For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

32. Financial risk management objectives and policies (cont'd)

Market price risk (cont'd)

Sensitivity analysis for price risk

At the end of the reporting period, if the price of the shares held had been 1% (2023: 1%) higher/lower with all other variables held constant, the Group's profit net of tax would have been \$1,343,815 (2023: \$1,145,883) higher/lower arising as a result of higher/lower fair value gains on other investments, and the Group's equity would have been \$1,343,815 (2023: \$1,145,883) higher/lower, arising as a result of an increase/decrease in the fair value of other investments.

33. Fair value measurement

(a) Fair value hierarchy

The Group categorises fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that is dependent on the valuation inputs used as follows:

- Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active market for identical assets or liabilities that the Group can access at the measurement date,
- Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, and
- Level 3 - Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

(b) Assets and liabilities measured at fair value

Fair value measurements that use inputs of different hierarchy levels are categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The following table shows an analysis of each class of assets and liabilities measured at fair value at the end of the reporting period:

SuperBowl Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

33. Fair value measurement (cont'd)

(b) Assets and liabilities measured at fair value (cont'd)

	Fair value measurements at the end of the reporting period using			Total \$
	Quoted prices in active markets for identical instruments Level 1 \$	Significant observable inputs other than quoted prices Level 2 \$	Significant unobservable inputs Level 3 \$	
Group and Company 31 December 2024				
<u>Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Note 13)</u>				
- Quoted investments	94,596,682	—	—	94,596,682
- Unquoted investments	—	—	67,320,657	67,320,657
Total held for trading financial assets	94,596,682	—	67,320,657	161,917,339
Financial assets as at 31 December 2024	94,596,682	—	67,320,657	161,917,339
Financial liabilities Derivatives (Note 15)				
Options	—	—	(11,899)	(11,899)
Total derivatives	—	—	(11,899)	(11,899)
Financial liabilities as at 31 December 2024	—	—	(11,899)	(11,899)

SuperBowl Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

33. Fair value measurement (cont'd)

(b) Assets and liabilities measured at fair value (cont'd)

	Fair value measurements at the end of the reporting period using			Total \$
	Quoted prices in active markets for identical instruments Level 1 \$	Significant observable inputs other than quoted prices Level 2 \$	Significant unobservable inputs Level 3 \$	
Group and Company 31 December 2023				
<u>Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Note 13)</u>				
- Quoted investments	80,467,211	—	—	80,467,211
- Unquoted investments	—	—	57,491,151	57,491,151
Total held for trading financial assets	80,467,211	—	57,491,151	137,958,362
<u>Derivatives (Note 15)</u>				
Currency swaps	—	—	158,232	158,232
Options	—	—	2,336	2,336
Total derivatives	—	—	160,568	160,568
Financial assets as at 31 December 2023	80,467,211	—	57,651,719	138,118,930
Financial liabilities				
<u>Derivatives (Note 15)</u>				
Options	—	—	(60,686)	(60,686)
Total derivatives	—	—	(60,686)	(60,686)
Financial liabilities as at 31 December 2023	—	—	(60,686)	(60,686)

SuperBowl Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries

Notes to the Financial Statements For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

33. Fair value measurement (cont'd)

(c) Level 3 fair value measurements

Information about significant unobservable inputs used in Level 3 fair value measurements

Financial instruments measured with valuation techniques using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) include unquoted investments and derivatives such as options and currency swaps.

To measure the fair values of the unquoted investments and derivatives, the Group relies on the valuations as provided by the respective financial institutions managing the other investments. These financial institutions in turn use their own valuation techniques, such as revalued net asset values. Therefore, the unquoted investments and derivatives are reported in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, as the fair values are determined based on models with unobservable market inputs to derive the closing price.

For unquoted investments and derivative assets/(liabilities), a significant increase/decrease in the discount rate would result in a significantly lower/higher fair value measurement.

Movements in Level 3 assets and liabilities measured at fair value

The following table presents the reconciliation for all assets and liabilities measured at fair value based on significant unobservable input (Level 3):

	Fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)		
	Unquoted investments	Derivatives assets/(liabilities)	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Group and Company			
31 December 2024			
Opening balance	57,491,151	99,882	57,591,033
Gain on disposal of unquoted investments	881	–	881
Fair value changes included in profit and loss	1,651,828	(297,922)	1,353,906
Return on capital	(273,884)	–	(273,884)
Purchase of unquoted investments	11,209,870	–	11,209,870
Proceeds from disposal of unquoted investments	(2,759,189)	–	(2,759,189)
Settlement on derivatives	–	186,141	186,141
Closing balance	67,320,657	(11,899)	67,308,758

SuperBowl Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries

**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2024**

33. Fair value measurement (cont'd)

(c) Level 3 fair value measurements (cont'd)

Movements in Level 3 assets and liabilities measured at fair value (cont'd)

	Fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)		
	Unquoted investments \$	Derivatives assets/ (liabilities) \$	Total \$
Group and Company 31 December 2023			
Opening balance	45,549,475	132,755	45,682,230
Loss on disposal of unquoted investments	(83,072)	–	(83,072)
Fair value changes included in profit and loss	1,672,529	33,634	1,706,163
Purchase of unquoted investments	12,333,044	–	12,333,044
Proceeds from disposal of unquoted investments	(1,980,825)	–	(1,980,825)
Settlement on derivatives	–	(66,507)	(66,507)
Closing balance	57,491,151	99,882	57,591,033

(d) Assets and liabilities not carried at fair value but for which fair value is disclosed

The following table shows an analysis of the Group's assets not measured at fair value but for which fair value is disclosed:

	Fair value measurements at the end of the reporting period using			Total \$
	Quoted prices in active markets for identical instruments Level 1 \$	Significant observable inputs other than quoted prices Level 2 \$	Significant unobservable inputs Level 3 \$	
Group 31 December 2024				
Asset				
Investment properties	–	–	74,089,000	74,089,000
31 December 2023				
Asset				
Investment properties	–	–	71,961,000	71,961,000

SuperBowl Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries

Notes to the Financial Statements For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

33. Fair value measurement (cont'd)

(d) Assets and liabilities not carried at fair value but for which fair value is disclosed (cont'd)

Determination of fair value

The fair values of the investment properties as disclosed in the table above were based on the direct comparison method. The direct comparison method considers the sale of similar properties that have been transacted in the open market.

The valuations of the investment properties are based on the highest and best use. Current use, unless there is evidence to the contrary, is considered highest and best use.

(e) Fair value of financial instruments by classes that are not carried at fair value and whose carrying amounts are reasonable approximation of fair value

The carrying amounts of cash and short-term deposits, trade and other receivables, due from/to fellow subsidiaries, due from/to subsidiaries, due from/to joint venture, due to intermediate holding company, trade and other payables, other liabilities and interest-bearing loans and borrowings are reasonable approximation of their fair values, either due to their short-term nature or that they are floating rate instruments that are repriced to market interest rate on or near the end of the reporting period.

34. Capital management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain an optimal capital structure so as to maximise shareholder value. In order to maintain or achieve an optimal capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividend payment, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Group also considers the future capital requirements, prevailing and projected operating cash flows, projected capital expenditure and projected strategic investment opportunities.

Management monitors capital based on debt to equity ratio as it is a better indicator of the Group's performance.

	Group	
	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Borrowings (Note 18)	49,562,981	56,993,600
Shareholders' equity	173,989,247	160,615,921
Debt to equity ratio	28%	35%

35. Authorisation of financial statements for issue

The financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Directors on the date of the Directors' statement.