GODREJ INTERNATIONAL TRADING
& INVESTMENTS PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in Singapore)
(Reg. No. 200923073W)

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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DIRECTORS' STATEMENT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

The directors present their statement to the members together with the audited financial statements of Godrej International Trading & Investments Pte. Ltd. (the "Company") for the financial year ended 31 March 2020.

1. OPINION OF THE DIRECTORS

In the opinion of the directors,

(a) the financial statements of the Company are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2020 and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the year then ended; and

(b) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

2. DIRECTORS

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

Dorab Erach Mistry
Ahmed Mohmed Salehbhai

3. ARRANGEMENT 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 is to enable the directors of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisitions of shares or debentures of the Company or any other body corporate.

4. DIRECTORS' INTEREST IN SHARES AND DEBENTURES

According to the register of directors' shareholdings kept by the Company under section 164 of the Singapore Companies Act, Chapter 50 (the "Act"), the directors of the Company who held office at the end of the financial year had no interests in the shares or debentures of the Company and its related corporations except as stated below:

	Direct interest	
Name of directors	At beginning of the financial year	At end of the financial year
Ordinary shares of the Holding Company		
Dorab Erach Mistry	33,924	42,124

5. SHARE OPTIONS

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

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

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

6. AUDITORS

V.P. Kumaran & Co. has expressed its willingness to accept re-appointment as auditor.

The Board of Directors

Dorab E. Mistry

....
Dorab Erach Mistry
Director

....
Ahmed Mohmed Salehbhai
Director

Singapore,
27 April 2020

V.P. KUMARAN & CO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF SINGAPORE

111 NORTH BRIDGE ROAD
#16-04 PENINSULA PLAZA
SINGAPORE 179098
TEL: 6337 6485 (3 Lines)
FAX: 6339 6517
EMAIL: vpkco@singnet.com.sg

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF GODREJ INTERNATIONAL TRADING & INVESTMENTS PTE. LTD.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Godrej International Trading & Investments Pte. Ltd. (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2020, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, Chapter 50 (the "Act") and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (FRSs) so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2020 and of the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Statement as set out on pages 1 and 2.

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

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

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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 FRSs, and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair financial statements and to maintain accountability of assets.

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

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

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 Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

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Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exist, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

VP Kumaran & Co

V. P. KUMARAN & CO.
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants

Singapore,
27 April 2020

AJ/LJ/KV

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

	Note	2020 US$	2019 US$
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	77,814	-
Investment property	5	3,567,199	1,704,113
		3,645,013	1,704,113
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	6	4,759,246	4,526,032
Cash and cash equivalents	7	8,145,306	7,016,630
		12,904,552	11,542,662
Total assets		16,549,565	13,246,775
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	8	11,002,646	8,662,276
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	9	111,944	75,157
Income tax payable	14(c)	170,813	130,136
		11,285,403	8,867,569
Non-current liabilities			
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	9	971,906	1,011,260
Total liabilities		12,257,309	9,878,829
Net assets		**4,292,256**	**3,367,946**
EQUITY			
Share capital	10	1,000,000	1,000,000
Accumulated profits		3,292,256	2,367,946
Total equity		**4,292,256**	**3,367,946**

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

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Note	2020	2019
		US$	US$
CONTINUING OPERATIONS			
REVENUE			
Sales		41,859,358	46,318,399
Other income	11	615,414	79,323
		42,474,772	46,397,722
COSTS AND EXPENSES			
Purchases		40,787,665	44,860,030
Depreciation	4	45,419	807
Finance cost	12	31,477	28,610
Staff costs	13	403,497	406,719
Other operating expenses		90,605	134,954
Total costs and expenses		41,358,663	45,431,120
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		1,116,109	966,602
INCOME TAX EXPENSE	14(a)	(191,799)	(137,870)
PROFIT REPRESENTING TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		**924,310**	**828,732**

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

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Share capital US$	**Accumulated profits** US$	**Total** US$
2020			
Balance at beginning of financial year	1,000,000	2,367,946	3,367,946
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	924,310	924,310
Balance at end of financial year	1,000,000	3,292,256	4,292,256
2019			
Balance at beginning of financial year	1,000,000	1,539,214	2,539,214
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	828,732	828,732
Balance at end of financial year	1,000,000	2,367,946	3,367,946

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

GODREJ INTERNATIONAL TRADING & INVESTMENTS PTE. LTD.
(Reg. No. 200923073W)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Note	2020 US$	2019 US$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before tax		1,116,109	966,602
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	4	2,975	-
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	4	42,444	807
Interest income	11	(34,460)	28,610
Interest expense	12	31,477	(5,633)
Operating profit before working capital changes		1,158,545	990,386
Changes in working capital:			
Trade and other receivables		(233,214)	(4,509,726)
Trade and other payables		2,340,370	3,541,518
Net cash flows generated from operations		3,265,701	22,178
Interest income		34,460	5,633
Interest expense		(31,477)	(28,610)
Tax refunded		11,422	-
Tax paid	13(c)	(162,544)	(121,217)
Net cash flows generated/(used in) from operating activities		3,117,562	(122,016)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of investment properties	5	(1,863,086)	-
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(2,975)	(807)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(1,866,061)	(807)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayment of principal portion of lease liabilities		(45,224)	-
Repayment of interest bearing loans and borrowings		(77,601)	(77,602)
Net cash flows used in from financing activities		(122,825)	(77,602)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		1,128,676	(200,425)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		7,016,630	7,217,055
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	7	**8,145,306**	**7,016,630**

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

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1) DOMICILE AND ACTIVITIES

Godrej International Trading & Investments Pte. Ltd. (the "Company") is a private limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in the Republic of Singapore and has its registered office and principal place of business located at:

160 Robinson Road
#21-01
S'pore Business Federation Centre
Singapore 068914

The principal activities of the Company are those relating to general wholesale trade including general importers and exporters.

The immediate and ultimate holding company during the financial year is Godrej Industries Limited, incorporated in Mumbai, India.

The principal activities of the immediate and ultimate holding company are those relating of manufacture and marketing of chemicals, edible oils, vanaspati and bakery fats, and operates in real estates.

2) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (FRS). 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 United States dollar (USD or US$) and all values are rounded to the nearest dollar as indicated.

2.2 Adoption of new and amended standards and interpretations

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except that in the current financial year, the Company has adopted all the new and amended standards which are relevant to the Company and are effective for annual financial periods beginning on or after 1 April 2020. Except for the adoption of FRS 116 Leases described below, the adoption of these standards did not have any material effect on the financial performance or position of the Company.

2) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.2 Adoption of new and amended standards and interpretations (continued)

FRS 116 *Leases*

FRS 116 supersedes FRS 17 Leases, INT FRS 104 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease, INT FRS 15 Operating Leases-Incentives and INT FRS 27 Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease. The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to recognise most leases on the statement of financial position.

The Company adopted FRS 116 using the modified retrospective method of adoption with the date of initial application of 1 April 2019. Under this method, the standard is applied retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying the standard recognised at the date of initial application as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings. The Company elected to use the transition practical expedient to not reassess whether a contract is, or contains a lease at 1 April 2019. Instead, the Company applied the standard only to contracts that were previously identified as leases applying FRS 17 and INT FRS 104 at the date of initial application.

The effect of adopting FRS 116 as at 1 April 2019 was as follows:

	Increase/(Decrease) US$
Assets	
Property, plant and equipment	120,258
Total assets	120,258
Liabilties	
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	120,258
Total liabilities	120,258

The nature of the adjustments are described below:

The Company has lease contracts for building. Before the adoption of FRS 116, the Company classified each of its leases (as lessee) at the inception date as either a finance lease or an operating lease. The accounting policy prior to 1 April 2019 is disclosed in Note 2.13.

2) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.2 Adoption of new and amended standards and interpretations (continued)

Upon adoption of FRS 116, the Company applied a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The accounting policy beginning on and after 1 April 2019 is disclosed in Note 2.13. The standard provides specific transition requirements and practical expedients, which have been applied by the Company.

(a) Leases previously accounted for as operating leases

The Company recognised right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for those leases previously classified as operating leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. Right-of-use assets are measured at an amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments. Lease liabilities were recognised based on the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application.

The Company also applied the available practical expedients wherein it:

- used a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics;
- relied on its assessment of whether leases are onerous immediately before the date of initial application as an alternative to performing an impairment review;
- applied the short-term leases exemption to leases with lease term that ends within 12 months of the date of initial application;
- excluded the initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application; and
- used hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contained options to extend or terminate the lease.

Based on the above, as at 1 April 2020:

- right-of-use assets of US$120,258 were recognised and presented within property, plant and equipment.
- additional lease liabilities of US$120,258 (included in interest-bearing loans and borrowings) were recognised; and

2) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.2 Adoption of new and amended standards and interpretations (continued)

The lease liabilities as at 1 April 2019 can be reconciled to the operating lease commitments as of 31 March 2019, as follows:

	US$
Operating lease commitment as at 31 March 2019	125,378
Weighted average incremental borrowing rate as at 1 April 2019	3.00%
Lease liabilities as at 1 April 2019	120,258

2.3 Standards issued but not yet effective

The Company has not adopted the following standards that have been issued but not yet effective:

Description	**Effective for annual periods beginning on or after**
Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in FRS Standards	1 January 2020
Amendments to FRS 1 and FRS 8 *Definition of Material*	1 January 2020
Amendments to FRS 110 and FRS 28 *Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture*	Date to be determined

The directors expect that the adoption of these standards will have no material impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application.

2.4 Foreign currency

The Company's financial statements are presented in United States dollar, (USD or US$) which is also the Company's functional currency.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are measured in the functional currency of the Company and are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currency at exchange rates approximating those ruling at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the 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 determined.

2) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.4 Foreign currency (continued)

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at the end of the reporting period are recognised in statement of comprehensive income.

2.5 Property, plant and equipment

All items of property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Subsequent to recognition, property, plant and equipment other than freehold land and buildings 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. 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 Company 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 Company 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 property, plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in statement of comprehensive income as incurred.

Depreciation is computed on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

- Office equipment — 1 year
- Leasehold building — Over the lease term of 3 years

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 value, useful life and depreciation method 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 on derecognition of the asset is included in statement of comprehensive income in the year the asset is derecognised.

2) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash balances and bank deposits. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are presented net of bank overdrafts which are repayable in demand. Bank overdrafts are shown within interest-bearing borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

2.7 Investment properties

Investment properties are properties that are either owned by the Company or leased under a finance lease in order 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 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. Properties held under operating leases are classified as investment properties when the definition of investment properties is met and they are accounted for as finance leases.

Investment properties are initially measured at cost, including transaction costs. The carrying amount includes the cost of replacing part of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met.

Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured at fair value which reflects market conditions at the end of the reporting period. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair values of investment properties are included in statement of comprehensive income in the year in which they 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 gain or loss on the retirement or disposal of an investment property is recognised in statement of comprehensive income in the year of retirement or disposal. Transfers are made to or from investment property only when there is a change in use. For a transfer from investment property to owner-occupied property, the deemed cost for subsequent accounting is the fair value at the date of change in use. For a transfer from owner-occupied property to investment property, the property is accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy for property, plant and equipment set out in Note 2.5 up to the date of change in use.

2.8 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

2) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.8 Impairment of non-financial assets (continued)

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

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

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

2.9 Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

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

Subsequent measurement

<u>Investments in debts instruments</u>

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

2) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.9 Financial assets (continued)

Subsequent measurement (continued)

<u>Investments in debts instruments (continued)</u>

(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 derecognized or impaired, and through amortised process.

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

Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represents solely payments of principal and interest, are measurement at FVOCI. Financial assets at FVOCI are subsequently measured at fair value. Any gains or losses from changes in fair value of the financial assets are recognised other comprehensive income, except for impairment losses, foreign exchange gains and losses and interest calculated using the effective interest method are recognised in profit and 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 assets is de-recognised.

(iii) Fair value through profit or loss

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt 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 arise.

The Company only has debt instruments at amortised cost.

De-recognition

A financial asset is de-recognised where the contractual right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired. On de-recognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of 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.

2) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.10 Impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

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

2.11 Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

2) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.11 Financial liabilities (continued)

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

2.12 Provisions

General

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

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

2.13 Leases

These accounting policies are applied on and after the initial application date of FRS 116, 1 April 2019:

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

(a) As lessee

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

2) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.13 Leases (continued)

These accounting policies are applied on and after the initial application date of FRS 116, 1 April 2019 (continued):

(a) As lessee (continued)

Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e. the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. The accounting policy for impairment is disclosed in Note 2.8.

The Company's right-of-use assets are presented within property, plant and equipment (Note 4).

Lease liabilities

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

2) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.13 Leases (continued)

These accounting policies are applied on and after the initial application date of FRS 116, 1 April 2019: (continued)

(a) As lessee (continued)

Lease liabilities (continued)

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

The Company's lease liabilities are included in interest-bearing loans and borrowings (Note 9).

(b) As lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising from operating leases on the Company's investment properties is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

These accounting policies are applied before the initial application date of FRS 116, 1 April 2019:

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at inception date: whether fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets or the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

As lessee

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The aggregate benefit of incentives provided by the lessor is recognised as a reduction of rental expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

2) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.13 Leases (continued)

These accounting policies are applied before the initial application date of FRS 116, 1 April 2019 (continued):

As lessor

The accounting policy applicable to the Company as a lessor in the comparative period was the same as under FRS 116.

2.14 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

2.15 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at their fair value where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with. Where the grant relates to an asset, the fair value is recognised as deferred capital grant on the balance sheet and is amortised to statement of comprehensive income over the expected useful life of the relevant asset by equal annual instalments.

2.16 Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

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

2.17 Revenue

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

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

2) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.17 Revenue (continued)

Sale of goods

The Company activities are those relating to general wholesale trade including general importers and exporters. .

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised at a specified point in time when the goods are delivered to customer as per the delivery terms and all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied. The Company is the principal to the transactions and revenue from these transactions are recorded on a gross basis.

The Company typically satisfies its performance obligations for the sale of goods when the goods are delivered as per terms and accepted by customers.

Rental income

Revenue income arising from operating leases on investment properties 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.

2.18 Taxes

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.

Current income taxes are recognised in statement of comprehensive income except to the extent that the tax relates to items recognised outside statement of comprehensive income, 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 established provisions where appropriate.

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 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 the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of each reporting period.

2) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.18 Taxes (continued)

Deferred tax (continued)

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

Goods and Services Tax (GST)

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

- Where the GST incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and

- Receivables and payables that are stated with the amount of GST included.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

2.19 Related parties

A related party is defined as follows:

(a) *A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the Company if that person:*

(i) Has control or joint control over the Company;

(ii) Has significant influence over the Company; or

(iii) Is a member of the key management personnel of the Company or of a parent of the Company.

(b) *An entity is related to the Company if any of the following conditions applies:*

(i) The entity and the Company are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).

(ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).

(iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.

2) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.19 Related parties (continued)

(b) An entity is related to the Company if any of the following conditions applies (continued):

(iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.

(v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Company or an entity related to the Company. If the Company is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the Company;

(vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a);

(vii) A person identified in (a) (i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).

3) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

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

Judgements made in applying accounting policies

In the process of applying the accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, apart from those involving estimations, which have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Determination of functional currency

The Company measures foreign currency transactions in the functional currency of the Company. In determining the functional currency of the Company, judgement is required to determine the currency that mainly influences sales prices for goods and services and of the country whose competitive forces and regulations mainly determine the sales prices of the goods and services. The functional currency of the Company is determined based on management's assessment of the economic environment in which it operates and its process of determining sales prices.

3) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

Judgements made in applying accounting policies (continued)

Income taxes

The Company has exposure to income taxes. A degree of judgement is involved in determining the Company's provision for income taxes. There are certain transactions and computations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Company recognises liabilities for expected tax issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes would be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recognised, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

Operating lease commitments – as lessor

The Company has entered into commercial property leases on its investment properties. The Company has determined, based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, that it retains all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of these properties and so accounts for the contracts as operating leases.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses whether there are any indicators of impairment for all non-financial assets at each reporting date.

When value in use calculations are undertaken, management estimates the expected future cash flows from the asset or the cash-generating unit and chooses a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows.

The Company assesses at each statement of financial position date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset under loans and receivables is impaired. To determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment, the Company considers factors such as the probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtor and default or significant delay in payments.

Where there is objective evidence of impairment, the amount and timing of future cash flows are estimated based on historical loss experience for assets with similar credit risk characteristics.

3) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

Key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Determination of lease term of contracts with extension options

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Company has a lease contract that include extension options. The Company applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to extend the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise the extension. After the commencement date, the Company reassesses the lease term whether there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to extend (e.g. construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customisation to the leased asset).

The extension option for lease of leasehold building is not included as part of the lease term because the Company typically leases leasehold building for not more than 2 years and, hence, will not exercise the extension options.

As at 31 March 2020, potential future (undiscounted) cash outflows of approximately US$ 42,114 have not been included in lease liabilities because it is not reasonably certain that the leases will be extended.

4) PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

2020	**Leasehold buildings** US$	**Office equipment** US$
Cost		
At beginning of financial year	-	21,418
Effect of adopting FRS 116	120,258	-
At beginning of financial year (restated)	120,258	21,418
Addition during the financial year	-	2,975
At end of the financial year	120,258	24,393
Accumulated depreciation		
At beginning of financial year	-	21,418
Depreciation during the financial year	42,444	2,975
At end of financial year	42,444	24,393
Net carrying amount		
At end of financial year	77,814	-

4) PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

2019	**Leasehold buildings** US$	**Office equipment** US$
Cost		
At beginning of financial year	-	20,611
Addition during the financial year	-	807
At end of the financial year	-	21,418
Accumulated depreciation		
At beginning of financial year	-	20,611
Depreciation during the financial year	-	807
At end of financial year	-	21,418
Net carrying amount		
At end of financial year	-	-

5) INVESTMENT PROPERTY

	2020 US$	**2019** US$
Leasehold property		
Balance at beginning of financial year	1,704,113	1,704,113
Addition during the financial year	1,863,086	-
Balance at end of financial year	3,567,199	1,704,113

Investment properties are held for the primary purpose of producing rental income and not for resale in ordinary course of business.

The leasehold properties with carrying values of US$1,704,113 (2019: US$1,704,113) have been mortgaged to banks for facilities granted to Company (Note 9).

The following amounts are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income:

	2020 US$	**2019** US$
Rental income (Note 11)	51,056	50,259
Direct operating expenses arising from investment property that generated rental income	12,719	4,690

6) TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2020 US$	**2019** US$
Trade receivables	2,861,931	4,522,359
Deposits	18,903	3,673
Loan to related party	1,750,000	-
Amount due from related party	2,208	-
Gst receivable	126,204	-
	4,759,246	4,526,032

Trade receivables
Trade receivables are generally 30 to 90 days terms. They are recognised at their original invoice amounts which represent their fair values on initial recognition.

Loan to related party
Loan to related party is non-trade in nature, unsecured, interest bearing at 1.8% per annum and is for 6 months term.

Amount due from related party
Amount due from related party is non-trade in nature, unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

<u>Expected credit losses (ECL)</u>

The Company has measured the impairment loss allowance using the Lifetime ECL (simplified) approach in FRS 109 and determined that the ECL is insignificant.

The carrying amounts of trade and other receivables approximate their fair values and are denominated as follows:

	2020 US$	**2019** US$
Singapore dollar	145,107	3,673
United States dollar	4,614,139	4,522,359
	4,759,246	4,526,032

7) CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2020 US$	**2019** US$
Cash on hand	118	143
Cash at bank		
- current account	5,145,188	6,010,854
- fixed deposit	3,000,000	1,005,633
	8,145,306	7,016,630

The fixed deposit has an average maturity period of one month (2019: one month) with interest rate ranging from 1.4% to 1.66% (2019: 2.2% per annum).

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents approximate their fair values and are denominated in the following currencies:

	2020 US$	**2019** US$
United States dollar	8,039,862	6,891,737
Singapore dollar	97,083	116,218
British pound	8,361	8,675
	8,145,306	7,016,630

8) TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2020 US$	**2019** US$
Trade payables	-	2,204,851
Other payables	23,690	16,753
Amount due to related company - non-trade	10,975,318	6,436,984
Accruals	3,638	3,688
	11,002,646	8,662,276

Trade payables
Trade payable are normally settled on 30 days term.

Amount due to related company
Amount due to related company are non-trade, unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

The carrying amounts of trade and other payables approximate their fair values and are denominated in the following currencies:

	2020 US$	**2019** US$
United States dollar	10,975,318	8,641,835
Singapore dollar	27,328	20,441
	11,002,646	8,662,276

9) INTEREST-BEARING LOANS AND BORROWINGS

	2020	2019
	US$	US$
Current		
Bank borrowing - secured	71,528	75,157
Lease liability (Note 15)	40,416	-
	111,944	75,157
Non - current		
Bank borrowing - secured		
Payable within 2 -5 years	286,112	300,630
Payable after 5 years	651,176	710,630
Lease liability (Note 15)	34,618	-
	971,906	1,011,260
Total	1,083,850	1,086,417

The bank borrowing is secured by legal mortgage of the investment property (Note 5).

The bank borrowings bears interest rate ranging from 1.5% - 1.8%(2019: 2.0% to 2.6%) per annum.

The interest-bearing loan and borrowings are denominated in Singapore dollar.

The carrying amounts of current interest-bearing loan and borrowings approximate their fair values and the fair values of non-current interest-bearing loans and borrowings are as follows:

	2020	2019
	US$	US$
Bank borrowing - secured	716,065	841,324

The fair values are determined from the discounted cash flows analysis, using a discount rate based upon the borrowing interest rates at 2.11% per annum, which the director expects would be available to the Company as at 31 March 2020.

10) SHARE CAPITAL

	2020	2020	2019	2019
Issued and fully paid ordinary shares:	No. of shares	US$	No. of shares	US$
Balance at beginning and at end of financial year	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

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

11) OTHER INCOME

	2020	2019
	US$	US$
Rental income	51,056	50,259
Foreign exchange gain - trade	22,254	21,085
Special employment credit	838	480
Temporary employment credit	-	68
Wage credit scheme	2,806	1,798
Interest income	34,460	5,633
Income from non-delivery contract	504,000	-
	615,414	79,323

12) FINANCE COST

	2020	2019
	US$	**US$**
Interest on lease liabilities (Note 15(c))	2,997	-
Interest on property loan	28,480	28,610
	31,477	28,610

13) STAFF COSTS

	2020	2019
	US$	US$
Staff salary	40,809	33,430
Director's fees	19,117	34,913
Director's remuneration	337,642	333,536
CPF contribution	5,547	4,760
Director's CPF	277	-
Skill Development Levy	105	80
	403,497	406,719

14) INCOME TAX

a) Income tax expense

	2020	2019
	US$	US$
Current financial year	170,813	137,870
Under provision in prior year	20,986	-
	191,799	137,870

14) INCOME TAX (CONTINUED)

b) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	2020	2019
	US$	US$
Profit before tax	1,116,109	966,602
Income tax using the corporate tax rate of 17% (2019: 17%)	189,738	164,322
Non-deductible expenses	7,721	137
Tax rebate	(7,276)	(7,363)
Capital allowance	(506)	(137)
Statutory exemption	(18,864)	(19,089)
Under provision in prior year	20,986	-
Income tax expense	191,799	137,870

c) Movement in provision for current tax

	2020	2019
	US$	US$
Balance at beginning of financial year	130,136	113,483
Tax paid during the financial year	(162,544)	(121,217)
Under provision in prior year	20,986	-
Refund during the year	11,422	-
Current income tax provision	170,813	137,870
	170,813	130,136

15) LEASES

Company as a lessee

The Company has lease contracts for properties. The Company's obligations under these leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets. The Company is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased assets.

a) Carrying amounts of right-of-use assets classified within property, plant and equipment

	Leasehold building	Total
	US$	US$
At 1 April 2019	120,258	120,258
Depreciation	(42,444)	(42,444)
At 31 March 2020	77,814	77,814

15) LEASES (CONTINUED)

b) Lease liabilities

The carrying amounts of lease liabilities (included under interest-bearing loans and borrowings) and the movements during the year are disclosed in Note 9 and the maturity analysis of lease liabilities is disclosed in Note 18.

c) Amounts recognised in profit or loss

	2020
	US$
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	42,444
Interest expense on lease liabilities (Note 12)	2,997
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	45,441

d) Total cash outflow

The Company had total cash outflows for leases of US$45,339 in 2020.

e) Extension options

The Company has a lease contract that include extension options. These options are negotiated by management to provide flexibility in managing the leased-asset portfolio and align with the Company's business needs. Management exercises significant judgement in determining whether these extension options are reasonably certain to be exercised (Note 3).

<u>Company as a lessor</u>

The Company has entered into operating leases on its investment properties for a period of 1 year.

Rental income from investment properties is disclosed in Note 5.

The future minimum rental receivable under non-cancellable operating leases contracted for at the reporting period are as follows:

	2020	**2019**
	US$	US$
Not later than one year	30,883	32,451

16) OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENT

Operating lease commitments – as lessee

The Company has entered into operating lease for rental of premises. At the statement of financial position date in the prior year , the Company was committed to making the following payments in respect of the lease:

	2019
	US$
Not later than one year	36,875

Rental expense recognised in statement of comprehensive income for 2019 is US$45,690.

The lease generally runs for one year.

As disclosed in Note 3.2, the Company has adopted FRS 116 on 1 April 2019. These lease payments have been recognised as right-of-use assets and lease liabilities on the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2020.

17) RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

An entity or individual is considered a related party of the Company if, it possesses the ability (directly or indirectly) to control or exercise significant influence over the operating and financial decisions of the Company or vice versa, or it is subject to common control or common significant influence.

(a) Related party balances

In addition to those related party information disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements the following are the outstanding balances between the Company and related parties on terms agreed between the parties:

	2020	**2019**
	US$	US$
Common directors:		
Amount due to related company - non-trade	10,975,318	6,436,984

(b) Compensation of Key Management Personnel

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including directors of the Company.

17) RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

(b) Compensation of Key Management Personnel (continued)

The remuneration of key management personnel, comprising of directors of the Company is as follows:

	2020	**2018**
	US$	US$
Director's fees	19,117	34,913
Director's remuneration	337,642	333,536
Director's CPF		
Director's medical expenses	2,326	-
Director's medical insurance	11,403	-

All transactions with these related parties are carried on terms agreed between the parties.

18) FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

(a) Categories of financial instruments

The following tables sets out the financial instruments as at the end of financial year:

	Assets at amortised cost	**Liabilities at amortised cost**	**Total**
	US$	US$	US$
2020			
Assets			
Trade and other receivables	4,633,042	-	4,633,042
Cash and cash equivalents	8,145,306	-	8,145,306
	12,778,348	-	12,778,348
Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	-	10,999,008	10,999,008
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	-	1,083,850	1,083,850
	-	12,082,858	12,082,858

18) FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(a) Categories of financial instruments (continued)

The following tables sets out the financial instruments as at the end of financial year:

	Assets at amortised cost	Liabilities at amortised cost	Total
	US$	US$	US$
2019			
Assets			
Trade and other receivables	4,526,032	-	4,526,032
Cash and cash equivalents	7,016,630	-	7,016,630
	11,542,662	-	11,542,662
Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	-	8,662,276	8,662,276
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	-	1,086,417	1,086,417
	-	9,748,693	9,748,693

(b) Financial risk management objectives and policies

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

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

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

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

18) FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(b) Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss that may arise on outstanding financial instruments should a counterparty default on its obligations. The Company's exposure to credit risk arises primarily from directors' accounts and other receivables.

The Company as adopted procedures in monitoring collections and default of payments from its debtors. In addition, trade receivable balance are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the Company's exposure to bad debts is not significant. Hence, the Company does not expect to incur material credit losses. Cash and fixed deposits are placed with reputable and regulated financial institutions. For other financial assets, the Company minimises credit risk by dealing mainly with high credit rating counterparties.

The Company has applied the simplified approach to providing for impairment for ECLs prescribed by FRS 109, which permits the use of the lifetime expected loss provision for impairment of trade receivables. To measure the ECLs, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. The ECLs also incorporated forward looking information.

Given (i) there was no significant default in prior years, the Company considered the default rate of financial assets is minimal; and (ii) no adverse change in the business environment is anticipated, the Company considered that the expected credit loss rate of their trade receivables is minimal for ageing bands. As a result, the ECL is determined to be insignificant.

Exposure to credit risk

At the end of the reporting period, the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each class of financial assets recognised in the balance sheet.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company will encounter difficulties in meeting its short-term obligations due to shortage of funds. The Company's exposure to liquidity risk arises primarily from mismatches of the maturities of financial assets and liabilities. It is managed by matching the payment and receipt cycles. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of stand-by credit facilities. The Company's operations are financed mainly through equity. The directors are satisfied that funds are available to finance the operations of the Company.

18) FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(b) Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

Analysis of financial instruments by remaining contractual maturities

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial assets and liabilities at the reporting date based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations.

	One year or less	**Two to five years**	**More than 5 years**	**Total**
2020	US$	US$	US$	US$
Financial assets				
Trade and other receivables	4,633,042	-	-	4,633,042
Cash and cash equivalents	8,145,306	-	-	8,145,306
Total undiscounted financial assets	12,778,348	-	-	12,778,348
Financial liabilities				
Trade and other payables	10,999,008	-	-	10,999,008
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	111,944	320,730	651,176	1,083,850
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	11,110,952	320,730	651,176	12,082,858
Total net undiscounted financial assets	1,667,396	(320,730)	(651,176)	695,490

18) FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(b) Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

Analysis of financial instruments by remaining contractual maturities

2019	One year or less US$	Two to five years US$	More than 5 years US$	Total US$
Financial assets				
Trade and other receivables	4,526,032	-	-	4,526,032
Cash and cash equivalents	7,016,630	-	-	7,016,630
Total undiscounted financial assets	11,542,662	-		11,542,662
Financial liabilities				
Trade and other payables	8,658,588	-	-	8,658,588
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	75,157	300,630	710,630	1,086,417
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	8,733,745	300,630	710,630	9,745,005
Total net undiscounted financial assets	2,808,917	(300,630)	(710,630)	1,797,657

Foreign currency risk

The Company purchases and sells its products in several countries and therefore exposed to movements in foreign currency exchange rates.

The Company does not use foreign currency forward exchange contracts in managing its foreign currency risk arising from cash flows from anticipated sale and purchase transactions.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to interest rate risk arises primarily from their cash and cash equivalents and interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

The Company does not expect any significant effect on the Company's profit or loss arising from the effects of reasonably possible changes to interest rates on interest bearing financial instruments at the end of the financial year.

18) FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(b) Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Interest rate risk(continued)

At the reporting date, if the interest rates had been 50 (2019: 50) basis points higher/lower with all other variables held constant, the Company's profit/loss before tax would have been US$ 9,581(2019: US$403) higher/lower, arising mainly as a result of higher/lower interest income/expenses on floating rate cash at bank and floating rate bank borrowings. The assumed movement in basis points for interest rate sensitivity analysis is based on the currently observable market environment.

19) FAIR VALUES

The fair value of a financial instrument is the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged or settled between knowledgeable and willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

The following methods and assumptions are used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments for which it is practicable to estimate that value.

Cash and cash equivalents, other receivables and other payables

The carrying amounts of these balances approximate their fair values due to the short-term nature of these balances.

Trade receivables and trade payables

The carrying amounts of these receivables and payables (including trade balances due from/to related companies) approximate their fair values as they are subject to normal trade credit terms.

20) CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company'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 Company may adjust the amount of dividend payment, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares, buy back issued shares, obtain new borrowings or sell assets to reduce borrowings.

The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements. Management monitors capital based on a gearing ratio.

20) CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT(Continued)

The gearing ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt comprises of trade and other payables and interest-bearing loans and borrowings less cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is calculated as total equity plus net debt.

	2020	2019
	US$	US$
Net debt	3,941,190	2,732,063
Total equity	4,292,256	3,367,946
Total capital	8,233,446	6,100,009
Gearing ratio	48%	45%

21) AUTHORISATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR ISSUE

The financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2020 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Company on 27 April 2020.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	2020 US$	2019 US$
REVENUE	41,859,358	46,318,399
PURCHASES	(40,787,665)	(44,860,030)
GROSS PROFIT	1,071,693	1,458,369
OTHER INCOME	615,414	79,323
	1,687,107	1,537,692
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Audit fees	8,137	8,325
Bank charges	5,110	5,274
Central Provident Fund	5,547	4,759
Conveyance fee	2,910	2,988
Demurage Charges	-	20,415
Depreciation	45,419	807
Director's CPF	277	-
Director's fees	19,117	34,913
Director's remuneration	337,642	333,536
Director's medical expenses	2,326	18,583
Director's medical insurance	11,403	-
Entertainment	-	204
Interest on property loan	28,480	28,610
Interest on lease liabilities	2,997	-
Miscellaneous charges for investing properties	4,593	4,176
Maintenance of office equipment	391	-
Office repairs and maintenance	2,885	2,981
Postage and courier	82	46
Printing and stationery	319	364
Legal fee	914	437
c/f	478,549	466,418

This statement does not form part of the audited financial statements of the Company.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020 (CONTINUED)

	2020 US$	2019 US$
b/f	478,549	466,418
Property tax	8,126	514
Refreshments	8	37
Rental of office	-	45,690
Salary	40,809	33,430
Skill development levy	104	79
Subscription	3,593	13,412
Tax fees	1,371	-
Telephone expenses	2,035	1,240
Travelling expenses	36,403	10,270
Total operating expenses	570,998	571,090
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	1,116,109	966,602
TAX EXPENSE	(191,799)	(137,870)
PROFIT REPRESENTING TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	924,310	828,732

This statement does not form part of the audited financial statements of the Company.