

SUMEET GLOBAL PTE. LTD.

(ACRA REGISTRATION NO. 201229343C)

(Incorporated in The Republic of Singapore)

**REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2021**

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FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2021

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DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

The directors present their report to the members together with the unaudited financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31st March 2021.

We, the directors of **Sumeet Global Pte. Ltd.**, hereby state that:

- the accompanying statement of financial position, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows together with the notes thereto as set out on pages 5 to 22 are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31st March 2021 and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the financial year then ended;
- 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; and
- management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that gives a true and fair view in accordance with the provision of the Singapore Companies Act Cap 50 (the "Act") and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards, and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorized 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.

DIRECTORS

The directors of the Company in office at the date of this report are as follows:

Somani Sumeet Shankarlal
Somani Shankarlal Sitaram
Kalyanasundaram Maran

ARRANGEMENTS TO ENABLE DIRECTORS TO ACQUIRE SHARES AND 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, other than as disclosed under "Share options" in this statement.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN SHARES OR DEBENTURES

- According to the register of directors' shareholdings, none of the directors holding office at the end of the financial year had any interest in the shares or debentures of the Company or its related corporations, except as follows:

(No. of ordinary shares)	Holdings registered in name of director or nominee		Holdings in which director is deemed to have an interest	
	At 31 st March 2021	At 1 st April 2020 or date of appointment if later	At 31 st March 2021	At 1 st April 2020 or date of appointment if later
<u>Company</u>				
Somani Sumeet Shankarlal	-	-	1,144,000	1,144,000
Somani Shankarlal Sitaram	-	-	3,706,183	3,706,183
Kalyanasundaram Maran	-	-	-	-
<u>Immediate and Ultimate Holding Company</u>				
Sumeet Industries Limited	3,000,001	3,000,001	-	-
<u>Directors having interest in above holding company</u>				
Somani Sumeet Shankarlal	1,144,000	1,144,000	-	-
Somani Shankarlal Sitaram	3,706,183	3,706,183	-	-

Except as disclosed in this report, no director who held office at the end of financial year had interests in shares, debentures, warrants or share options of the Company or of related corporations either at the beginning of the financial year, or date of appointment, if later, or at the end of the financial year.

- The directors' interest in the ordinary shares of the Company as at **18-June-2021** were the same as those as at 31st March 2021.

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT (CONT'D)

SHARE OPTIONS

No options were granted during the financial year to subscribe for unissued shares of the Company.

No shares were 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 at the end of the financial year.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

The Company has elected under section 205 (C) (3) of the Companies Act to have the Financial Statements exempted from audit requirements.

On behalf of the Board


.....
Somani Sumeet Shankarlal
Director


.....
Somani Shankerlal Sitaram
Director

Place: Singapore.

Date: 18-June-2021

STATEMENT OF EXEMPT PRIVATE COMPANY CERTIFICATE
FOR AUDIT EXEMPTION BY THE DIRECTORS

We, the Directors of Sumee Global Pte. Ltd. hereby state and declare on behalf of the board that;

1. Pursuant to Section 205C of the Companies Act Cap 50, the Company qualifies to be a small Company for the financial year and hence exempt from audit.

The meaning of the small Company and small Group as defined in the 'Thirteenth Schedule' are as under;

- 1.1. A Company is a small Company from a financial year, if:


- a) It is a private Company throughout the financial year; and
- b) It satisfies any 2 of the following criteria for each of the 2 financial years immediately preceding the financial year:
 - i) the revenue of the Company for each financial year does not exceed US\$10 million;
 - ii) the value of the Company's total assets at the end of each financial year does not exceed US\$10 million;
 - iii) it has at the end of each financial year not more than 50 employees
- c) It satisfies any 2 of the above criteria for each of the 2 consecutive financial years immediately preceding the financial year.


- 1.2. A group is a small group from a financial year if the group satisfies any 2 of the following criteria for each of the 2 consecutive financial years immediately preceding the financial year:

- a) the consolidated revenue of the group for each financial year does not exceed US\$10 million;
- b) the value of the consolidated total assets of the group at the end of each financial year does not exceed US\$10 million;
- c) the group has at the end of each financial year an aggregate number of employees of not more than 50.
- d) It satisfies any 2 of the above criteria for each of the 2 consecutive financial years immediately preceding the financial year.

2. The accounting and other records required to be kept by the Company in accordance with Section 199 of the Companies Act have been so kept.
3. As of the date of issuance of these financial statements, the Company is not required, pursuant to Section 205D of the Companies Act, to lodge audited financial statements to the Registrar.
4. No notice has been received from any member under Section 205 B (6) requiring the Company to obtain an audit of its accounts in relation to the financial year.

On behalf of the Board


.....
Somani Sumeet Shankarlal
Director


.....
Somani Shankarlal Sitaram
Director

Singapore.
Date: 18-June-2021



PRACTITIONER'S COMPILATION REPORT

To
Board of Directors
Sumeet Global Pte Ltd,
30 Jalan Bahagia
#02-380 Whampoa Vista
Singapore 320030

We have compiled the accompanying financial statements of **Sumeet Global Pte. Ltd.** based on information you have provided. These financial statements comprise the statement of financial position of Sumeet Global Pte. Ltd. as at **31st March 2021**, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

We performed this compilation engagement in accordance with Singapore Standard on Related Services 4410 (Revised), Compilation Engagements.

We have applied our expertise in accounting and financial reporting to assist you in the preparation and presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standard (SFRS). We have complied with relevant ethical requirements, including principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care.

These financial statements and the accuracy and completeness of the information used to compile them are your responsibility.

Since a compilation engagement is not an assurance engagement, we are not required to verify the accuracy or completeness of the information you provided to us to compile these financial statements. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or a review conclusion on whether these financial statements are prepared in accordance with SFRS.

Further, we draw attention to 'Note 2.18 Going Concern' and 'Note 21.3 Liquidity risk' which are self-explanatory.

This compilation report is solely prepared for the necessary filings with statutory authorities in Singapore and is not useful for any other purposes.




STAMFORD ASSOCIATES LLP

Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants, Singapore.

Place : Singapore
Date : 18 June 2021

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31ST MARCH 2021

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2021</u> US\$	<u>2020</u> US\$
ASSETS			
Non - Current assets			
Right-of-use asset	5	-	-
		-	-
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	6	-	12,324,759
Contract asset	7	-	-
Total Current Assets		-	12,324,759
Total Assets		-	12,324,759
LIABILITIES			
Non - Current liabilities			
Lease liability	5	-	-
Deferred tax liability	18	-	-
Total Non - Current Liabilities		-	-
Current liabilities			
Lease liability	5	-	-
Contract liability	7	-	-
Trade and other payables	8	(5,574)	(12,328,968)
Amount due to related party	9	(4,209)	-
Bank borrowings	10	(7,810,017)	(7,810,017)
Provision for taxation	17	(16,282)	(16,282)
Total Current Liabilities		(7,836,082)	(20,155,267)
Total Liabilities		(7,836,082)	(20,155,267)
NET (LIABILITIES)		(7,836,082)	(7,830,508)
EQUITY			
<i>Capital and reserves attributable to equity holders of the Company</i>			
Share capital	4	3,000,001	3,000,001
Accumulated (losses)		(10,836,083)	(10,830,509)
TOTAL EQUITY		(7,836,082)	(7,830,508)

(The annexed notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with these financial statements)

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2021**

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2021</u> US\$	<u>2020</u> US\$
Revenue	11	-	
Cost of revenue	12	-	
Gross profit		-	
Other income	13	-	
		-	
Less:			
Key personnel & staff Cost		-	-
Administrative expenses		(5,574)	(6,831)
Other expenses		-	(12,324,759)
		(5,574)	(12,331,590)
(Loss) / Profit from operations	14	(5,574)	(12,331,590)
Finance costs	15	-	-
(Loss) before tax		(5,574)	(12,331,590)
Income tax benefit / (expense)	17	-	-
Deferred tax	18	-	-
(Loss) after tax		(5,574)	(12,331,590)
Profit / (loss) from discontinued operations		-	-
Total (Loss)		(5,574)	(12,331,590)
<u>Other comprehensive income:</u>			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		-	
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		-	
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		-	
Total Comprehensive (Loss)		(5,574)	(12,331,590)

(The annexed notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with these financial statements.)

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2021**

	Attributable to equity holders of the Company		
	<u>Share Capital</u> US\$	<u>Accumulated Profits</u> US\$	<u>Total Equity</u> US\$
Balance as at 31 st March 2019	3,000,001	1,501,081	4,501,082
Total comprehensive (loss)	-	(12,331,590)	(12,331,590)
Balance as at 31 st March 2020	3,000,001	(10,830,509)	(7,830,508)
Total comprehensive (loss)	-	(5,574)	(5,574)
Balance as at 31st March 2021	<u>3,000,001</u>	<u>(10,836,083)</u>	<u>(7,836,082)</u>

(The annexed notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with these financial statements.)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2021

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2021</u> US\$	<u>2020</u> US\$
<i>Cash flows from operating activities</i>			
(Loss) before tax		(5,574)	(12,331,590)
Adjustments for:			
Provision for bad debts (trade related)	14	-	12,324,759
Interest paid on trust receipt	15	-	-
Cash flows before changes in working capital		(5,574)	(6,831)
Change in working capital:			
Trade and other receivables	6	12,324,759	595,608
Trade and other payables	8	(12,323,394)	(203)
Amount due to holding company	9	4,209	(588,574)
		5,574	6,831
Cash from operations		-	-
Income tax paid	17	-	-
Net cash flows from operating activities		-	-
<i>Cash flows from investing activities</i>			
Net cash flows from investing activities		-	-
<i>Cash flows from financing activities</i>			
Interest paid	15	-	-
Proceeds from borrowings	10	-	-
Fixed deposits pledged		-	-
Net cash flows from financing activities		-	-
Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the financial year		-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the financial year end		-	-

(The annexed notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with these financial statements.)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2021

These notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements.

1. General information

Sumeet Global Pte. Ltd. (the “Company”) is a company incorporated and domiciled in Singapore. The registered office and principal place of business is at 30 Jalan Bahagia #02-380 Whampoa Vista Singapore 320030. The principal activities of the Company are relating to the business of general wholesale trade (including general importers and exporters) and Commission agents. The Company remains dormant during the whole of the financial year.

The immediate and ultimate holding company of the Company is ‘Sumeet Industries Limited’, a company incorporated in the Republic of India.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (“FRS”) under the historical cost convention, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company’s accounting policies. It also requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and assumptions. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 3.

Interpretations and amendments to published standards effective in 2020

On 1st April 2020, the Company adopted the new or amended FRS and Interpretations of FRS (“INT FRS”) that are mandatory for application for the financial year. Changes to the Company’s accounting policies have been made as required, in accordance with the transitional provisions in the respective FRS and INT FRS. The adoption of these new or amended FRS and INT FRS did not result in substantial changes to the accounting policies of the Company and had no material effect on the amounts reported for the current or prior financial years except for the adoption of SFRS 116 *Leases*:

Adoption of SFRS 116 Leases

(a) When the Company is the lessee

Prior to the adoption of SFRS 116, non-cancellable operating lease payments were not recognised as liabilities in the balance sheet. These payments were recognised as rental expenses over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The Company’s accounting policy on leases after the adoption of SFRS 116 is as disclosed in Note 2.2.

On initial application of SFRS 116, the Company has elected to apply the following practical expedients:

- i) For all contracts entered into before 1 April 2020 and that were previously identified as leases under SFRS 17 *Lease* and SFRS-INT 4 *Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Leases*, the Company has not reassessed if such contracts contain leases under SFRS 116; and
- ii) On a lease-by-lease basis, the Company has:
 - a) applied a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics;
 - b) relied on previous assessments on whether leases are onerous as an alternative to performing an impairment review;
 - c) accounted for operating leases with a remaining lease term of less than 12 months as at 1 April 2020 as short-term leases;
 - d) excluded initial direct costs in the measurement of the right-of-use (“ROU”) asset at the date of initial application; and
 - e) used hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease.

There were no onerous contracts as at 1 April 2020. For leases previously classified as operating leases on 1 April 2020, the Company has applied the following transition provisions:

- (i) On a lease-by-lease basis, the Company chose to measure its ROU assets (except for ROU assets which meet the definition of investment property) at a carrying amount as if SFRS 116 had been applied since the commencement of the lease but discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at 1 April 2020. For ROU assets which meet the definition of an investment property, the Company had measured the ROU assets at their fair values at 1 April 2020.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2021

2. Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

2.1 Basis of preparation (cont'd)

(a) When the Company is the lessee (cont'd)

- (ii) Recognised its lease liabilities by discounting the remaining lease payments as at 1 April 2020 using the incremental borrowing rate for each individual lease or, if applicable, the incremental borrowing rate for each portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristic.
- (iii) The difference between the carrying amounts of the ROU assets and lease liabilities as at 1 April 2020 is adjusted directly to opening retained profits. Comparative information is not restated.
- (iv) For leases previously classified as finance leases, the carrying amount of the leased asset and finance lease liability as at 1 April 2020 are determined as the carrying amount of the ROU assets and lease liabilities.

(b) When the Company is a lessor

There are no material changes to accounting by the Company as a lessor except when the Company is an intermediate lessor (Note 2.1(c)).

(c) When the Company is the intermediate lessor

The Company leases an underlying asset under a head lease arrangement and subleases the same asset to third parties as an intermediate lessor. Prior to the adoption of SFRS 116, the sublease is classified as an operating lease when the head lease is an operating lease. The intermediate lessor recorded rental income in respect of the sublease on a straight-line basis over the term of the sublease and recorded rental expense in respect of the head lease on a straight-line basis over the term of the head lease.

2.2 Leases

(i) *When the Company is the lessee:*

At the inception of the contract, the Company assesses if the contract contains a lease. A contract contains a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Reassessment is only required when the terms and conditions of the contract are changed.

• Right-of-use assets

The Company recognised a right-of-use asset and lease liability at the date which the underlying asset is available for use. Right-of-use assets are measured at cost which comprises the initial measurement of lease liabilities adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date and lease incentive received. Any initial direct costs that would not have been incurred if the lease had not been obtained are added to the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets. These right-of-use assets is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. Right-of-use assets (except for those which meets the definition of an investment property) are presented within 'Property, plant and equipment' or as a separate line item on the statement of financial position. Right-of-use asset which meets the definition of an investment property is presented within 'Investment properties' and accounted for accordingly.

• Lease liability

The initial measurement of lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments discounted using the implicit rate in the lease, if the rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company shall use its incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments include the following:

- Fixed payment (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivables;
- Variable lease payment that are based on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- Amount expected to be payable under residual value guarantees
- The exercise price of a purchase option if is reasonably certain to exercise the option; and
- Payment of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising that option.

2. Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

2.2 Leases (cont'd)

(i) When the Company is the lessee: (cont'd)

• Lease liability (cont'd)

For contract that contain both lease and non-lease components, the Company allocates the consideration to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease and non-lease component. The Company has elected to not separate lease and non- lease component for property leases and account these as one single lease component.

Lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Lease liability shall be remeasured when:

- There is a change in future lease payments arising from changes in an index or rate;
- There is a change in the Company's assessment of whether it will exercise an extension option; or
- There is modification in the scope or the consideration of the lease that was not part of the original term.

Lease liability is remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

• Short term and low value leases

The Company has elected not to recognise 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

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 Company shall recognise those lease payments in profit or loss in the periods that triggered those lease payments.

2.3 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised when control of the goods has transferred to its customer, being when the products are delivered to the customer, the customer has full discretion over the channel and price to sell the products, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the products. Revenue is presented, net of goods and services tax, rebates and discounts.

2.4 Government grants

Grants from the government are recognized as a receivable at their fair value when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Company will comply with all the attached conditions. Government grants receivable are recognized as income over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs which they are intended to compensate, on a systematic basis.

Government grants relating to expenses are shown separately as other income. Government grants relating to assets are deducted against the carrying amount of the assets.

2.5 Property, plant and equipment

(a) Measurement

(i) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are initially recognised at cost and subsequently carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

(ii) Component of costs

The cost of an item of plant and equipment initially recognized includes its purchase price and any cost that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Cost also includes borrowing costs and any fair value gains or losses on qualifying cash flow hedges of property, plant and equipment that are transferred from the hedging reserve that are directly attributable to the acquisition.

2. Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

2.5 Property, plant and equipment (cont'd)

(b) Depreciation

Depreciation of plant and equipment is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their depreciable amounts over their estimated useful lives. The residual values, estimated useful lives and depreciation method of plant and equipment are reviewed, and adjusted as appropriate, at each statement of financial position date. The effects of any revision are recognized in profit or loss when the changes arise.

(c) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment that has already been recognised is added to the carrying amount of the asset only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repair and maintenance expenses are recognised in profit or loss when incurred.

(d) Disposal

On disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment, the difference between the disposal proceeds and its carrying amount is recognized in profit or loss within "Other gains/losses – net". Any amount in revaluation reserve relating to that item is transferred to retained profits directly.

2.6 Financial assets

(a) Classification and measurement

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- Amortised cost;
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI); and
- Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL).

The classification depends on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets as well as the contractual terms of the cash flows of the financial asset. Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest. The Company reclassifies debt instruments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

At initial recognition

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

At subsequent measurement

(i) Debt instruments

Debt instruments mainly comprise of cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, listed and unlisted debt securities. There are three subsequent measurement categories, depending on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset:

Amortised cost:

Debt instruments that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. A gain or loss on a debt instrument that is subsequently measured at amortised cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in interest income using the effective interest rate method.

FVOCI:

Debt instruments that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for sale, and where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are classified as FVOCI. Movements in fair values are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) and accumulated in fair value reserve, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses, which are recognised in profit and loss.

2. Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

2.6 Financial assets (cont'd)

(a) Classification and measurement (cont'd)

(i) Debt instruments (cont'd)

FVOCI (cont'd)

When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and presented in "other gains and losses". Interest income from these financial assets is recognised using the effective interest rate method and presented in "interest income".

FVPL:

Debt instruments that are held for trading as well as those that do not meet the criteria for classification as amortised cost or FVOCI are classified as FVPL. Movement in fair values and interest income is recognised in profit or loss in the period in which it arises and presented in "other gains and losses".

(ii) Equity investments

The Company subsequently measures all its equity investments at their fair values. Equity investments are classified as FVPL with movements in their fair values recognised in profit or loss in the period in which the changes arise and presented in "other gains and losses", except for those equity securities which are not held for trading. The Company has elected to recognise changes in fair value of equity securities not held for trading in other comprehensive income as these are strategic investments and the Company considers this to be more relevant. Movements in fair values of investments classified as FVOCI are presented as "fair value gains / losses" in Other Comprehensive Income. Dividends from equity investments are recognised in profit or loss as "dividend income".

(b) Impairment

The Company assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit loss associated with its debt financial assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. For trade receivables, lease receivables and contract assets, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by the SFRS 109, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

(c) Recognition & Derecognition

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on trade date – the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. On disposal of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount and the sale proceeds is recognized in profit or loss. Any amount previously recognized in other comprehensive income relating to that asset is reclassified to profit or loss. On disposal of an equity investment, the difference between the carrying amount and sales proceed is recognised in profit or loss if there was no election made to recognise fair value changes in other comprehensive income. If there was an election made, any difference between the carrying amount and sales proceed amount would be recognised in other comprehensive income and transferred to retained profits along with the amount previously recognised in other comprehensive income relating to that asset. Trade receivables that are factored out to banks and other financial institutions with recourse to the Company are not derecognised until the recourse period has expired and the risks and rewards of the receivables have been fully transferred. The corresponding cash received from the financial institutions is recorded as borrowings.

(d) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount 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 realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.7 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities include trade payables, other amounts payable and interest-bearing loans. Financial liabilities are recognized on the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. Financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value of consideration received less directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

2. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.7 Financial liabilities (cont'd)

Financial liabilities represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of the financial year which are unpaid. They are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). Otherwise, they are represented as non-current liabilities. Gains and losses are recognized in the income and expenditures statement when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the amortization process. The liabilities are derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired.

2.8 Financial guarantees

Financial guarantee contracts are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently measured at the higher of:

- (a) premium received on initial recognition less the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the principles of SFRS 115; and
- (b) the amount of expected loss computed using the impairment methodology under SFRS 109.

2.9 Borrowings

Borrowings are presented as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the statement of financial position date, in which case they are presented as non-current liabilities. Borrowings are initially recognized at fair value (net of transaction costs) and subsequently carried at amortized cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognized in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

2.10 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of a past event, which is probable of resulting in a future outflow of economic benefits that can be measured reliably.

2.11 Related Parties

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions.

2.12 Income taxes

Current income tax for current and prior periods is recognized at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the statement of financial position date. Deferred income tax is recognised for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction. A deferred income tax liability is recognised on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, associated companies and joint ventures, except where the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. A deferred income tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilised.

Deferred income tax is measured:

- (a) at the tax rates that are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Statement of Financial Position date; and
- (b) based on the tax consequence that will follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the balance sheet date, to recover or settle the carrying amounts of its assets and liabilities except for investment properties. Investment property measured at fair value is presumed to be recovered entirely through sale.

Current and deferred income taxes are recognised as income or expense in profit or loss, except to the extent that the tax arises from a business combination or a transaction which is recognised directly in equity. Deferred tax arising from a business combination is adjusted against goodwill on acquisition. The Company accounts for investment tax credits (for example, productivity and innovative credit) similar to accounting for other tax credits where deferred tax asset is recognised for unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax credit can be utilised.

2. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.13 Employee Compensation

Employee benefits are recognized as an expense, unless the cost qualifies to be capitalized as an asset.

(a) Defined contribution plans

Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plans under which the Company pays fixed contributions into separate entities such as the Central Provident Fund on a mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid.

(b) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are those benefits which are payable when employment is terminated before the normal retirement date, or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Company recognized termination benefits when it is demonstrably committed at the earlier of the following dates: (i) when the Company is terminating the employment of current employees according to a detailed formal plan without possibility of withdrawing the offer of those benefits; and (ii) when the Company recognized costs for a restructuring that is within the scope of FRS 37 and involves the payment of termination benefits.

In the case of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy, the termination benefits are measured based on the number of employees expected to accept the offer. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period are discounted to their present value.

2.14 Currency Translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each entity in the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ("functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in United States Dollars, which is the functional currency of the Company.

(b) Transactions and balances

Transactions in a currency other than the functional currency ("foreign currency") are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Currency translation differences resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the closing rates at the statement of financial position date are recognized in profit or loss.

2.15 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits with financial institutions which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. Bank overdrafts are presented as current borrowings on the statement of financial position. For cash subjected to restriction, assessment is made on the economic substance of the restriction and whether they meet the definition of cash and cash equivalents.

2.16 Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. They are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). Otherwise, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade and other payables are initially recognized at fair value, and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

2.17 Share capital & dividends

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new equity instruments are taken to equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Dividends to the Company's shareholders are recognized when the dividends are approved for payment.

2.18 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis based on holding company's commitment to provide continuous financial support for the Company's operations and in order to enable the company to meet its financial obligations as and when they arise and fall due.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2021

3. Critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgments

Estimates, assumptions and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

3.1 Critical accounting estimates and assumptions & 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 that may 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:

(a) Uncertain tax positions

The Company is subject to income taxes in Singapore jurisdiction. In determining the income tax liabilities, management has estimated the amount of capital allowances and the deductibility of certain expenses ("uncertain tax positions") at its tax jurisdiction. The Company has significant open tax assessments with a tax authority at the statement of financial position date. As management believes that the tax positions are sustainable, the Company has not recognized any additional tax liability on these uncertain tax positions.

(b) Provision for expected credit loss (ECL's) of trade receivables

Based on the Company's historical credit loss experience, trade receivables exhibited significantly different loss patterns for each revenue segment. Within each revenue segment, the Company has common customers across the different geographical regions and applies credit evaluations by customer. Accordingly, management has determined the expected loss rates by grouping the receivables across geographical regions in each revenue segment. Notwithstanding the above, the Company evaluates the expected credit loss on customers in financial difficulties separately.

(c) Critical judgement over the lease terms

Extension option is included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended. In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise the extension option. The Company considers other factors including its historical lease periods for similar assets, costs required to obtain replacement assets, and business disruptions. The assessment of reasonable certainty to exercise extension options is only revised if a significant change in circumstances occurs which affects this assessment, and that is within the control of the lessee.

4. Share capital

	<u>Issued Share Capital</u>	
	<u>Ordinary shares</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>As at 31st March 2021</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>US\$</u>
Beginning of the financial year	3,000,001	3,000,001
Shares issued	-	-
End of the financial year	3,000,001	3,000,001
<u>As at 31st March 2020</u>		
Beginning of the financial year	3,000,001	3,000,001
Shares issued	-	-
End of the financial year	3,000,001	3,000,001

All issued ordinary shares are fully paid. There is no par value for these ordinary shares. Fully paid ordinary shares carry one vote per share and a right to receive dividends as and when declared by the Company. The Company is not exposed to any externally imposed capital requirements and there are no restrictions to issue shares.

5. Right-of-use assets / Lease liability

Right-of-use of assets acquired under leasing arrangements of the same class of assets are presented in line with SFRS 116. However, there are no identifiable RoU assets and corresponding lease liability exist for the Company as at the date of statement of financial position.

6. Trade and other receivables

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	<u>US\$</u>	<u>US\$</u>
Trade receivables [more than 180 days*]	-	12,324,759
Other receivables	-	-
Total trade and other receivable	-	12,324,759

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2021

6. Trade and other receivables (cont'd)

*Trade receivables credit period is 30 to 180 days. As at 31st March 2020, the trade receivables were past due for more than 180 days and hence a provision for expected credit loss is made for full amount of US\$12,324,759/- and disclosed under other payables [note 8].

Trade and other receivables after considering provision for expected credit loss [note 8] approximate its fair value as on the statement of financial position date and are denominated in US dollars.

7. Contract Liability / Asset

The company recognizes the contract liability and contract asset on unfulfilled performance obligation based on the terms and conditions of the contracts entered into with the customers & suppliers on case-to-case basis. However, there are no unfulfilled obligation in line with FRS 115 exists as at the date of statement of financial position.

8. Trade and other payables

	<u>2021</u> US\$	<u>2020</u> US\$
Trade payables	-	-
Other payables:		
Accruals for operating expenses	5,574	4,209
Provision for expected credit loss (Note 6)	-	12,324,759
Total trade and other payables	<u>5,574</u>	<u>12,328,968</u>

The credit period of trade payables is 30-180 days. Trade and other payables approximate its fair value as on the statement of financial position date and are denominated in the Singapore dollars.

9. Amount due to related party

	<u>2021</u> US\$	<u>2020</u> US\$
Due to Holding Company (trade related)	<u>4,209</u>	<u>-</u>

Amount due to related parties is trade in nature and is payable under normal credit terms; approximate its fair value as on the statement of financial position date and is denominated in United States dollars.

10. Bank borrowings

	<u>2021</u> US\$	<u>2020</u> US\$
Bank overdraft*	<u>7,810,017</u>	<u>7,810,017</u>

The bank overdraft is overdue for payment and no interest provision is made in the books for the same due to non-receipt of any advice / communication from the bank. Bank borrowings approximate its fair value as on the statement of financial position date and are denominated in United States Dollars.

11. Revenue

<i>Recognized at a point in time</i>	<u>2021</u> US\$	<u>2020</u> US\$
Sale of goods	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Sale of goods revenue represents the invoiced value net of discounts during the financial year and is recognised when the entity has transferred to the buyer the significant control of ownership of the goods. The revenue is recognized upon successful satisfaction of performance obligation as per 'FRS 115 – Revenue from contracts with customers.'

12. Cost of revenue

	<u>2021</u> US\$	<u>2020</u> US\$
Purchase of goods	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

13. Other income

	<u>2021</u> US\$	<u>2020</u> US\$
Other income	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2021

14. Profit / (Loss) from operations

The profit / (loss) from operations is arrived after charging following *major* expenses:

	<u>2021</u> US\$	<u>2020</u> US\$
Provision for expected credit loss [note 8]	-	12,324,759
Staff cost [note 16]	-	-
Legal & professional charges	-	2,622
Audit fee	5,574	4,209
	<u>5,574</u>	<u>4,209</u>

15. Finance expenses

	<u>2021</u> US\$	<u>2020</u> US\$
Interest expense	-	-
Bank charges	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

16. Employee compensation

	<u>2021</u> US\$	<u>2020</u> US\$
Staff Salaries, bonus and allowances	-	-
Employer's contributions to defined contribution plans	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

There was no key management personnel compensation paid during the current and previous financial years.

17. Taxation

	<u>2021</u> US\$	<u>2020</u> US\$
Balance at the beginning	16,282	16,282
Current year tax expense	-	-
Income tax paid	-	-
Balance as at 31 st March	<u>16,282</u>	<u>16,282</u>

The reconciliation of the tax expense and the product of accounting profit multiplied by the applicable rate are as follows:

	<u>2021</u> US\$	<u>2020</u> US\$
(Loss) before income tax	(5,574)	(12,331,590)
Tax calculated at tax rate of 17%	(948)	(2,096,370)
Effects of:		
- expenses not deductible for tax purposes	-	-
- tax benefit forfeited	948	2,096,370
Tax expense	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

18. Deferred taxation

There is neither any movement nor any balance in this account during the year and/or at the date of statement of financial position.

19. Significant related party transactions

In addition to the information disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the following transactions took place between the Company and related parties at terms agreed between the parties:

	<u>2021</u> US\$	<u>2020</u> US\$
- Sales	-	-
- Purchases	-	-
- Amount due to holding company (Trade)	4,209	-
- Key management personnel compensation	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

20. Contingencies & commitments

Contingent liabilities, of which the probability of settlement is not remote at the statement of financial position date, are none.

Capital expenditures contracted for at the statement of financial position date but not recognized in the financial statements, are none.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2021

21. Financial risk management

Financial risk factors

The Company's activities expose it to market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk, etc.), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management strategy seeks to minimize any adverse effects from the unpredictability of financial markets on the Company's financial performance. The management continuously monitors the Company's risk management process to ensure that an appropriate balance between risk and control is achieved.

21.1 Market risk

(a) Currency risk

The Company has limited exposure to foreign currency risk as part of its normal business. The functional currency of the Company is in United States Dollars (USD). As such the Company's sales and purchase transacted in identical currencies are hedged naturally.

The Company's currency exposure based on the information provided to key management is as follows:

31st March 2021	SGD & Others	Total
	US\$	US\$
<i>Financial assets</i>	-	-
<i>Financial liabilities</i>		
Trade & other payables	5,574	5,574
	5,574	5,574

Foreign currency sensitivity

If the relevant foreign currency change against USD by 10%, with all other variables including tax rate being held constant, the effects arising from the financial asset/liability position will be as follows:-

If the foreign currency *strengthens* by 10% against the functional currency of the Company, statement of comprehensive income and other equity will increase/ (decrease) by:

	Financial Assets		Financial Liabilities	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
<i>(net of tax @ 17%):</i>	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
Profit/ (loss)	-	-	(463)	-
Other equity	-	-	-	-
	-	-	(463)	-

If the foreign currency *weakens* by 10% against the functional currency of the Company, statement of comprehensive income and other equity will increase/ (decrease) by equal but opposite effect.

(b) Interest rate risk

The interest rate risk exposure is mainly on financial assets and financial liabilities. These financial instruments are both at fixed rate and floating rates. The following table analyses the breakdown of the financial assets and liabilities (excluding derivatives) by the type of interest rate:

	2021	2020
	US\$	US\$
<i>Financial assets:</i>		
Fixed rate	-	-
Floating rate	-	-
	-	-
<i>Financial liabilities:</i>		
Fixed rate (refer note 10)	7,810,017	7,810,017
Floating rate	-	-
	7,810,017	7,810,017

Interest rate sensitivity

The interest rate risk and its sensitivity are not applicable for the Company as there is no floating rate interest bearing financial assets and liabilities exist as at the date of statement of financial position.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2021

21. Financial risk management (cont'd)

21.2 Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The major classes of financial assets of the Company are trade receivables. For trade receivables, the Company adopts the policy of dealing only with customers of appropriate credit standing and history, and obtaining sufficient collateral or buying credit insurance where appropriate to mitigate credit risk. For other financial assets, the Company adopts the policy of dealing only with high credit quality counterparties. Credit exposure to an individual customer is restricted by credit limit approved by the credit controller. Customers' payment profile and credit exposure are continuously monitored by the credit controller and reported to the management and Board of Directors. As the Company does not hold any collateral, the maximum exposure to credit risk for each class of financial instruments is the carrying amount of that class of financial instruments presented on the statement of financial position. The Company uses a provision matrix to measure the 12-month expected credit losses and/or lifetime expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables and contract assets. In measuring the expected credit losses, trade receivables and contract assets are grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and days past due. In calculating the expected credit loss rates, the Company considers historical loss rates for each category of customers and adjusts to reflect current and forward-looking macro-economic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables. Trade receivables and contract assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, such as a debtor failing to engage in a repayment plan with the Company. Where receivables are written off, the company continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivables due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognised in profit or loss. Trade receivables that are neither past due nor impaired are substantially companies with a good collection track record with the Company. The Company's credit risk exposure in relation to trade receivables under SFRS 109 as at 31 March 2021 are set out in the provision matrix as follows:

Description	<180 days	>181 days	TOTAL
	US\$	US\$	US\$
Ageing for previous year 2020 (A)	-	12,324,759	12,324,759
Bad debts / provision during 2020 (B)	-	(12,324,759)	(12,324,759)
Credit loss % (C)=(B/A)	-	100%	100%
Ageing for current year 2021 (D)	-	-	-
Credit loss expected in current year (D x C) or actual provision, whichever is higher}	-	-	-

The credit risk for trade receivables based on the information provided to key management is as follows:-

	2021	2020
	US\$	US\$
<u>By Geographical Areas:-</u>		
Singapore	-	-
Others	-	12,324,759
	<u>-</u>	<u>12,324,759</u>
<u>By Types of Customers:-</u>		
Related parties	-	11,071,264
Non – related parties	-	1,253,495
	<u>-</u>	<u>12,324,759</u>

21.3 Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management includes maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities, and the ability to close out market positions at a short notice. The table below analyses non-derivative financial liabilities of the Company into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period from the statement of financial position date to the contractual maturity date (contractual and undiscounted cash flows):-

31 st March 2021	Maturity < 1 year	Maturity 2 - 5 years	Total	Applicable Interest Rate
<u>Financial Liabilities</u>	US\$	US\$	US\$	
Borrowings*	7,810,017	-	7,810,017	Refer note 10
Trade and other payables	5,574	-	5,574	N/a
Due to related party	4,209	-	4,209	N/a
Total	<u>7,819,800</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,819,800</u>	

*Borrowings amounting to US\$7,810,017/- (2019: US\$7,810,017/-) (note 10) is overdue for payment. As on the date, the banks are co-operating and extending the credit to the company. However, in future if banks take any legal action against the Company for recovery, the Company may face illiquidity. As on the date of the Statement of Financial Position, the management assess the Company faces a material uncertainty with respect to the going concern status of the company if its unable to pay back borrowings to lender (Refer Note 2.18).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2021

21. Financial risk management (cont'd)

21.3 Liquidity risk (cont'd)

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the liquidity reserve (comprises undrawn borrowing facility and cash and cash equivalents) of the Company on the basis of expected cash flow. This is generally carried out at local level in the operating companies of the Company in accordance with the practice and limits set by the Company. These limits vary by location to take into account the liquidity of the market in which the entity operates. In addition, the Company's liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows in major currencies and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet these, monitoring liquidity ratios and maintaining debt financing plans.

21.4 Capital risk

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 maximize 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. Management monitors capital based on a gearing ratio.

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

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	US\$	US\$
Net debt	7,819,800	12,328,968
Total equity	(7,836,082)	(7,830,508)
Total capital	<u>(16,282)</u>	<u>4,498,460</u>
Gearing ratio (%)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The Borrowers leverage ratio is calculated as total liability of the Company divided by tangible net worth of the Company.

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	US\$	US\$
Total liability	7,836,082	20,155,267
Tangible net worth	<u>(7,836,082)</u>	<u>(7,830,508)</u>
Leverage ratio (times)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

21.5 Fair value measurements

The following represents assets and liabilities measured at fair value and classified by level of the following fair value measurement hierarchy:

- (a) Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1);
- (b) Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices) (Level 2); and
- (c) Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

The fair value measurements are not applicable as there are no financial assets or liabilities of the type level 1, 2 and 3 above exists for the Company as at the date of statement of financial position.

22. Subsequent events and Going concern

The management is closely monitoring the Company's operations, liquidity and resources and is actively working to minimize the current and future impact of any unprecedented situation or uncertainty which might arise due to Coronavirus disease (COVID-19). According to the management's assessment, these financial statements do not include any adjustment that might result from the outcome of any such uncertainty and the current COVID-19 pandemic situation does not pose any significant material risk to business operations and going concern status of the Company as of the date of the issuance of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2021

23. New or revised accounting standards and interpretations

Below are the mandatory standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that have been published, and are relevant for the Company's accounting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2021 and which the Company has not early adopted.

FRS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current
(effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023)

FRS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use
(effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022)

FRS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets: Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract
(effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022).

24. Authorisation of financial statements

These financial statements of the Company as at 31st March 2021 and for the financial year then ended were authorized and approved for issuance in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of **Sumeet Global Pte. Ltd.** on 18-June-2021.