GLOBAL AUTOMOTIVE & APPLIANCES PTE. LTD.

(Company Registration No. 200822011Z)

Financial Statements For The Year Ended March 31, 2019

Global Automotive & Appliances Pte. Ltd.

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

Directors

Diptanil Saha
Ng See Hui Michelle
Allen Lawrence

Secretary

Siew Boon Him

Registered Office

24 Raffles Place
#15-00 Clifford Centre
Singapore 048621

Auditors

Natarajan & Swaminathan
Chartered Accountants of Singapore
1 North Bridge Road
#19-04/05 High Street Centre
Singapore 179094

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The directors present this statement to the members together with the audited financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2019.

1 Directors

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

Diptanil Saha
Ng See Hui Michelle
Allen Lawrence

2 Arrangements to enable directors to acquire shares and debentures

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

3 Directors' interests in shares and debentures

The directors holding office at the end of the financial year had no interests in shares, debentures, warrants or share options of the Company as recorded in the Register of Directors' Shareholding kept by the Company under Section 164 of the Singapore Companies Act, except as follows:

Name of directors	At beginning of year	At end of year
Number of ordinary shares		
Diptanil Saha *(Director)*	1	1

The above director is holding one share as nominee of the holding company, IFB Industries Limited, India (IFBIL) a company incorporated in the Republic of India which is also the ultimate holding company.

4 Share options

During the financial year, there were:

(i) no options granted by the Company to any person to take up unissued shares of the Company; and

(ii) no shares issued by virtue of any exercise of option to take up unissued shares of the Company.

As at the end of the financial year, there were no unissued shares of the Company under option.

5 Other Matters

5.1 Start of Commercial Operation

Since April 2018, GAAL commenced its commercial operations wherein GAAL entered into the business of Distribution of Electronic Parts and Semiconductors procuring from different suppliers from Singapore, Thailand etc., and supplying to India.

GAAL has built its own network and is well-connected with Manufacturers/ Distributors from Singapore, Thailand, Taiwan, Japan, Korea and China and is currently providing services to customers that involves procurement, planning and scheduling. Deliveries are made to the customers as per the schedule given by them.

5 Other Matters *(Cont'd)*

5.1 Start of Commercial Operation *(Cont'd)*

Considering lead time which is the most critical aspect in electronics industry along with associated logistics and insurance service thus providing end to end business solution.

Since the start of this activity, GAAL developed a fairly stable Supply Chain network and have started business with a few suppliers.

It is currently sourcing components from 22 manufacturers through 7 distributors and has plans to add 15 more manufacturers in the coming years.

Financial Results

The Company has recorded a total revenue of US$2.65 Million in its first year of operation. The summarized financial performances are enumerated below:

Particulars	2018-2019 (In US$ Millions)
Sales & Other Income	2.65
Total Expenditure	2.45
EBDITA	0.20
PBT	0.19
Tax	0.02
PAT	0.17

Review of Operation

This is the first year of operation and GAAL achieved revenue of US$2.65 Million and made a PBT of 7.2% and PAT of 6.4%. Expenditure includes cost of materials along with freight insurance and logistical expenses and overheads. In the coming years there are plans to grow this business further.

Future Outlook

The future business projections are very encouraging and GAAL plans to add 2 new suppliers from Taiwan and Korea by next quarter. Besides GAAL is also in discussion with a few more suppliers from Taiwan, Korea and a new supplier from Italy wherein the major focus will be in Display, LED, interconnectors and Microcontrollers in Electronics category and new generation plastics.

GAAL is optimistic about its business plan and forecasts a good growth based on increasing demand in India and other places for electronic parts and semiconductors.

5.2 Holding company

The Company has not received any capital contribution from its holding company (IFBIL) during the financial year and hence there is no change in the share capital during the year ended March 31, 2019. Thereby the Company till March 31, 2019 has issued 4,365,000 ordinary shares of US$1 each fully paid and valuing in aggregate to US$4,365,000 and 390,625 ordinary shares of US$0.64/- per share each aggregating to US$250,000 totaling to US$4,615,000 in favour of Holding Company IFBIL.

5 Other Matters *(Cont'd)*

5.3 Subsidiary company

5.3.1 Investment

- The principal activity of the Company is to act as an investment holding company and accordingly out of the capital received from the holding company, the Company invested back to back in its subsidiary company, Thai Automotive & Appliances Ltd. (TAAL), Thailand.

- The Company, in aggregate, remitted US$ 4,283,000 to TAAL towards share capital till March 31, 2019.

- TAAL has not allotted any further shares during the year and hence there is no change in the Company's Registered Capital of 14,049,463 Ordinary shares of Baht 10 each which is fully subscribed by Global Automotive & Appliances Pte. Ltd. (GAAL) being the Holding Company in Singapore. Thus, 14,049,463 shares of Baht 10 each is fully paid-up amounted to 140,494,630 Baht as on 31st March 2019.

5.3.2 Operation of subsidiary company in Thailand

During the year under review, TAAL has achieved modest sales growth of 143.98 Million THB, which is a 7% increase compared to 134.90 Million THB as achieved during last year 2017-18.

There is an increase of 3.5% in local sales compared to last financial year. Export sales dropped from 25.3 Million THB to 16.6 Million THB due to less demand of Upper Part.

During the year, TAAL has handled multiple number of new tooling's for development for the first time. Not only development resource was used but also quite a number of production shifts had been used for various trials. The development expenses were offset by lump sum tooling sales, while loss in production time and material were recorded as a part of operating expenses. In spite of this adverse factor, TAAL turned its financial at breakeven level.

Dividend

The Board of Directors do not recommend payment of dividend for the year ending 31st March 2019 in view of results of the subsidiary.

Marketing

The subsidiaryhas gained total 17 new part numbers for 2019/20 launch, which counts for 78 Million THB annualized sales. Sales team had also identified over 90 Million THB worth new potential business for 2019/20.

6 Auditors

The auditors, Natarajan & Swaminathan, have expressed their willingness to accept re-appointment. The audit fees will be decided on the basis of quantum of the work/transactions for the year.

7 Directors' opinion

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 March 31, 2019 and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the financial year ended on that date in accordance with the provisions of Singapore Companies Act, Cap. 50 and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore; 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 the fall due.

On behalf of the board of directors

Diptanil Saha

Allen Lawrence

Date: May 21, 2019

NATARAJAN & SWAMINATHAN
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF SINGAPORE

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF GLOBAL AUTOMOTIVE & APPLIANCES PTE. LTD.
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of GLOBAL AUTOMOTIVE & APPLIANCES PTE. LTD. (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position of the Company as at March 31, 2019, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows of the Company for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Singapore Companies Act, Chapter 50 (the "Act") and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (FRS) so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at March 31, 2019 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 (SSA). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority (ACRA) *Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities* (ACRA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 4 to the financial statements. The Company has investment in subsidiary amounting to US$4,283,000. The net asset value and net profit of the subsidiary as per its last audited financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019 is about US$2,417,760 and US$4,689 respectively. The management does not consider any impairment is necessary for the cost of investment based on future projections of results. The forecast are based on several factors and actual results may differ from forecast.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Statement set out on pages 1 to 4.

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

Other Information *(Cont'd)*

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

Responsibilities of Management and Directors for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the provisions of the Act and FRS, 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.

Auditors' 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 SSA 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 SSA, 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.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements *(Cont'd)*

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' 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 auditors' 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.

Natarajan & Swaminathan

Natarajan & Swaminathan
Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants Singapore

Date: May 21, 2019

Global Automotive & Appliances Pte. Ltd.

Statement of Financial Position *As at March 31, 2019*

	Note	2019	2018
		US$	US$
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Plant and equipment	3	5,641	-
Investment in subsidiary	4	4,283,000	4,283,000
Total non-current assets		4,288,641	4,283,000
Current assets			
Trade receivables	5	1,192,366	-
Other receivables	6	6,136	-
Cash at banks	7	86,842	237,925
Total current assets		1,285,344	237,925
Total assets		5,573,985	4,520,925
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	8	4,615,000	4,615,000
Accumulated profits/(losses)		81,152	(96,632)
Total equity		4,696,152	4,518,368
Current liabilities			
Trade payables and accruals	9	857,358	2,557
Bank overdraft	10	75	-
Income tax payable		20,400	-
Total current liabilities		877,833	2,557
Total liabilities		877,833	2,557
Total equity and liabilities		5,573,985	4,520,925

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

	Note	2019	2018
		US$	US$
Revenue	11	2,651,301	-
Cost of sales		(2,259,773)	-
Gross profit		391,528	-
Other income	12	26	5
Selling and distribution expenses		(95,366)	-
Administrative expenses		(51,205)	-
Other operating expenses		(46,799)	(7,230)
Profit/(Loss) before income tax	13	198,184	(7,225)
Income tax expense	14	(20,400)	-
Profit/(Loss) after income tax		177,784	(7,225)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		177,784	(7,225)

	Note	Share capital	Accumulated (losses)/profits	Total
		US$	US$	US$
Balance as at 01.04.2017		4,365,000	(89,407)	4,275,593
Issue of shares	8	250,000	-	250,000
Total comprehensive loss for the year		-	(7,225)	(7,225)
Balance as at 31.03.2018		4,615,000	(96,632)	4,518,368
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	177,784	177,784
Balance as at 31.03.2019		4,615,000	81,152	4,696,152

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

	2019	2018
	US$	US$
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit/(Loss) before income tax	198,184	(7,225)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of plant and equipment	2,821	-
Interest income	(26)	(5)
Operating profit/(loss) before working capital changes	200,979	(7,230)
Trade receivables	(1,192,366)	-
Other receivables	(6,136)	-
Trade payables and accruals	854,801	(5,704)
Net cash used in operating activities	(142,722)	(12,934)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of plant and equipment	(8,462)	-
Net cash used in investing activities	(8,462)	-
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from issue of shares	-	250,000
Interest received	26	5
Net cash from financing activities	26	250,005
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(151,158)	237,071
Cash and cash equivalents brought forward	237,925	854
Cash and cash equivalents carried forward	86,767	237,925
Cash and cash equivalents comprise:-		
Cash at banks	86,842	237,925
Bank overdraft	(75)	-
	86,767	237,925

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

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

1 Corporate information

The Company (Registration No. 200822011Z) is a private limited Company incorporated and domiciled in Singapore.

The registered office is at 24 Raffles Place, #15-00 Clifford Centre, Singapore 048621 and the principal place of business is at 3 Shenton Way, #15-05 Shenton House, Singapore 068805.

The principal activity of the Company is to act as an investment holding company and distribution of electronic parts and semiconductors.

There have been no significant changes in the nature of these activities during the financial year. The Company commenced commercial operations during the financial year.

Holding company

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of IFB Industries Limited, a listed company incorporated in the Republic of India, which is also the ultimate holding company.

Subsidiary

Refer to Note 4 to the financial statements for the subsidiary and its principal activities.

2 Significant accounting policies

a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("FRS") as required by the Singapore Companies Act, Chapter 50. These financial statements are the separate financial statements of Global Automotive & Appliances Pte. Ltd. The Company is exempted from the preparation of consolidated financial statements as the Company is held by IFB Industries Limited, a company incorporated and listed in Republic of India, prepares consolidated financial statements available for public use. The corporate office address of IFB Industries Limited is Plot No IND 5, Sector 1, East Kolkata Township, Kolkata 700107 India.

The financial statements are expressed in United States Dollar (US$) and are prepared 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 accounting estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the financial year. These estimates and assumptions are assessed on an on-going basis and are based on experience and relevant factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances (refer Note 2(b) to the financial statements).

The Company adopted the new or revised FRS that is mandatory for application on that date. This includes the following FRS, which are relevant to the Company as a single entity:

2 Significant accounting policies *(Cont'd)*

a) Basis of preparation *(Cont'd)*

FRS 40	(Amendments)	:	Transfers of Investment Property
FRS 102	(Amendments)	:	Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions
FRS 109		:	Financial Instruments
FRS 115	(Amendments)	:	Revenue from Contracts with Customers
Improvements to FRSs			
FRS 28	(Amendments)	:	Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures
FRS 101	(Amendments)	:	First-time Adoption of Financial Reporting Standards
FRS 112		:	Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities

Adoption of new and amended standards and interpretations

FRS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

FRS 115 supersedes FRS 11 Construction Contracts, FRS 18 Revenue and related interpretations and it applies, with limited exceptions, to all revenue arising from contracts with customers. FRS 115 establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers and requires that revenue be recognised at an amount that reflect the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

FRS 115 requires entities to exercise judgement, taking into consideration all of the relevant facts and circumstances when applying each step of the model to contracts with their customers. The standard also specifies the accounting for the incremental costs of obtaining a contract and the costs directly related to fulfilling a contract. In addition, the standard requires extensive disclosures.

The Company adopted FRS 115 using the modified retrospective method of adoption with the date of initial application of 1 April 2018. Under this method, the standard can be applied either to all contracts at the date of initial application or only to contracts that are not completed at this date. The Company elected to apply the standard to all contracts as at 1 April 2018 and there is no material effect or adjustments that arises from the adoption of FRS 115. Consequently no comparative for the 2018 financial year have been impacted or restated.

FRS 109 Financial Instruments

FRS 109 replaces FRS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, bringing together all three aspects of the accounting for financial instruments: classification and measurement; impairment; and hedge accounting.

The Company applied FRS 109 retrospectively, with an initial application date of 1 April 2018. The Company has not restated comparative information which continues to be reported under FRS 39 and the disclosure requirements of FRS 107 Financial Instruments: Disclosures relating to items within the scope of FRS 39.

The adoption of these does not result in any significant changes to the Company's accounting policies or have any significant impact on the financial statements.

2 Significant accounting policies *(Cont'd)*

a) Basis of preparation *(Cont'd)*

The nature of the adjustments are described below:

(i) Classification and measurement

Under FRS 109, debt instruments are subsequently measured either at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

The classification is based on two criteria: the Company's business model for managing the assets; and whether the instruments' contractual cash flows represent 'solely payments of principal and interest' on the principal amount outstanding.

The assessment of the Company's business model was made as of the date of initial application, 1 April 2018. The assessment of whether contractual cash flows on debt instruments solely comprised of principal and interest was made based on the facts and circumstances as at the initial recognition of the assets.

The classification and measurement requirements of FRS 109 did not have a significant impact to the Company. The Company continued measuring at fair value all financial assets previously held at fair value under FRS 39. The following are the changes in the classification and measurement of the Company's financial assets:

- Trade receivables and other receivables balance classified as loans and receivables as at 31 March 2018 are held to collect contractual cash flows and give rise to cash flows representing solely payments of principal and interest. These were classified and measured as debt instruments at amortised cost beginning 1 April 2018.

  There is no effect as a result of the change in classification.

The Company has not designated any financial liabilities at FVPL. There are no changes in classification and measurement for the Company's financial liabilities.

In summary, upon the adoption of FRS 109, the Company had no elected reclassifications to be made as at 1 April 2018.

(ii) Impairment

The adoption of FRS 109 has fundamentally changed the Company's accounting for impairment losses for financial assets by replacing FRS 39's incurred loss approach with a forward-looking expected credit loss (ECL) approach. FRS 109 requires the Company to recognise an allowance for ECLs for all debt instruments not held at FVPL.

Specifically, FRS 109 requires the Company to recognise a loss allowance for expected credit losses on i) debt investments subsequently measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI, ii) lease receivables, iii) contract assets and iv) loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts to which the impairment requirements of FRS 109 apply.

Upon adoption of FRS 109, the Company has assessed there is no material expected credit losses that needs to be provided for.

2 Significant accounting policies *(Cont'd)*

b) Critical judgements in applying the entity's accounting policies

In the process of applying the entity's accounting policies, management is of opinion that there are no critical judgements (other than those involving estimates) that have significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the statements of financial position date, that have significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial period, are discussed below.

Depreciation

The Company depreciates the plant and equipment over their estimated useful lives, after taking into account their estimated residual values, if any, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful life reflects the directors' estimate of the periods that the Company intends to derive future economic benefits from the use of the Company's plant and equipment. The residual values reflect the directors' estimated amount that the Company would currently obtain from disposal of the asset, after deducting the estimated costs of disposal, if the assets were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

Investment in subsidiary

Investment in subsidiary is stated at cost less impairment loss, if any. In determining if there is any impairment, the management evaluates the market and economic environment in which the entity operates, the economic performance, the forecasted results, the net assets values, and the operating cash flow of this entity. The evaluation of this factors involves a significant degree of management judgment.

Provision for expected credit losses of trade receivables

The Company uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns.

The provision matrix is initially based on the Company's historical observed default rates by the Group which is in similar business operation. The Company will calibrate the matrix to adjust historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. At every reporting date, historical default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Company's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future.

2 Significant accounting policies *(Cont'd)*

c) Foreign currency

(i) Functional currency

The functional and measurement currency of the Company is United States Dollar, being the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of transactions. Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rates prevailing at the statement of financial position date

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of foreign currency transactions and from the translation of foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities are recognised in the profit or loss.

Currency translation differences on non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates 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. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items are measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss are also recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss, respectively).

d) Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any. The cost of an asset comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to working condition for its intended use. Expenditure for additions, improvements and renewals are capitalised and expenditure for maintenance and repairs are charged to the profit or loss. When assets are sold or retired, their cost and accumulated depreciation and impairment loss are removed from the financial statements and any gain or loss resulting from their disposal is included in the profit or loss.

e) Depreciation of plant and equipment

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line method to write off the cost of the plant and equipment over its estimated useful life at the following annual rates:

Office equipment - 3 Years

2 Significant accounting policies *(Cont'd)*

f) Investment in subsidiary

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

Investment in the subsidiary is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. On disposal of investment in subsidiary, the differences between disposal proceeds and the carrying amounts of the investment is recognised in the profit or loss.

g) Impairment of non-financial assets

At each statement of financial position date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs

Recoverable amount is the greater of net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

h) Financial instruments

<u>These accounting policies are applied on and after the initial application date of FRS 109, 1 April 2018:</u>

Financial instruments comprise financial assets and financial liabilities. A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

2 Significant accounting policies *(Cont'd)*

h) Financial instruments *(Cont'd)*

(i) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss (FVPL).

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially 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 FVPL are expensed in profit or loss.

Trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined per the Company's revenue recognition policy.

Financial assets that are classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, are financial assets that give rise to cash flows that are "solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)" on the principal amount outstanding. The assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Subsequent measurement

For the purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:-

- Financial assets at amortised cost
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses ("FVOCI")
- Financial assets elected at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

The Company's relevant financial assets category are financial assets at amortised cost.

2 Significant accounting policies *(Cont'd)*

h) Financial instruments *(Cont'd)*

(i) Financial assets *(Cont'd)*

Financial assets at amortised cost

The Company measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:-

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized, modified or impaired. For short-term receivables the nominal cost approximates the fair value.

The Company's financial assets at amortised cost includes trade receivables, other receivables and cash at banks.

Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has entered into a "pass-through" arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income for debt instruments is recognised in profit or loss.

2 Significant accounting policies *(Cont'd)*

h) Financial instruments *(Cont'd)*

(i) Financial assets *(Cont'd)*

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 regularly monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and revises them as appropriate to ensure that the criteria are capable of identifying significant increase in credit risk before the amount becomes past due.

The Company makes judgmental assessment for financial asset in default when contractual payments are past due. The Company considers 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.

(ii) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. For short term payables the nominal costs approximate the fair value.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade payables and accruals and bank overdraft.

2 Significant accounting policies *(Cont'd)*

h) Financial instruments *(Cont'd)*

(ii) Financial liabilities *(Cont'd)*

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification.

After initial recognition, financial liabilities that are not carried at FVPL 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 as well as through the amortisation process.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires when an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. On derecognition, the difference between the carrying amounts and the consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss.

<u>These accounting policies are applied before the initial application date of FRS 109, 1 April 2018:</u>

Financial instruments comprise financial assets and liabilities and they are recognised on the Company's statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

<u>Effective interest method</u>

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial instrument and of allocating interest income or expense over the relevant year. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts or payments through the expected life of the financial instrument, or where appropriate, a shorter year. Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial instruments "at fair value through profit or loss".

<u>Financial assets</u>

Financial assets are classified as one of the financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments or available-for-sale financial assets, as appropriate.

<u>Recognition</u>

When financial assets are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value, plus, in the case of financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs. The Company determines the classification of its financial assets at the time of initial recognition, and where allowed and appropriate, re-evaluates this designation at each financial year end.

2 Significant accounting policies *(Cont'd)*

h) Financial instruments *(Cont'd)*

Recognition *(Cont'd)*

All regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised or derecognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the year generally established by regulation or convention in the market place concerned.

As of year end the Company has the following classes of financial assets:-

- *Loans and receivables*

  Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are presented as "trade and other receivables" and "cash and bank balances" on the statement of financial position. They are presented as current assets, except for those maturing 12 months after the financial position date, which are presented as non-current assets. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment losses. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the loans and receivables are derecognised or impaired, as well as through the amortisation process. For short term receivables the nominal cost would approximate the fair value.

Impairment

Financial assets, other than those at fair value through profit or loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each statement of financial position date. Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the financial assets have been impacted.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of the impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of trade receivables where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a trade receivable is uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognised in profit or loss.

With the exception of available-for-sale equity instruments, if any, if in a subsequent year, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

2 Significant accounting policies *(Cont'd)*

h) Financial instruments *(Cont'd)*

Impairment *(Cont'd)*

In respect of available-for-sale equity instruments, any subsequent increase in fair value after an impairment loss is recognised directly in equity.

Derecognition

The Company derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred assets, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities include trade payables on normal trade terms, other payables and interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

Trade and other payables are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis. For short term payables the cost approximates the fair value.

Interest-bearing bank loans and overdraft are initially measured at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the settlement or redemption of borrowings is recognised over the term of the borrowings in accordance with the Company's accounting policy for finance costs.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligation under the liabilities are discharged, cancelled or expire.

i) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at banks less bank overdraft.

j) Revenue recognition

These accounting policies are applied on and after the initial application date of FRS 115, 1 January 2018:

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 and based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for volume discounts, service level credits, price concessions and incentives, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer. Revenue also excludes taxes collected from customers.

2 Significant accounting policies *(Cont'd)*

j) Revenue recognition *(Cont'd)*

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.

The Company sells electronic components or parts. Revenue is recognised when goods are delivered to the customer and all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied. No volume discount is given by the Company nor are goods sold with a right of return.

The amount of revenue recognised is based on the transaction price, which comprises the contractual price less any discounts given. The Company does not incur any expense on variable consideration arising from volume discount or right of return.

k) Employee benefits

Retirement benefit costs

As required by law, the Company makes contributions to the Central Provident Fund (CPF), a defined contribution plan regulated and managed by the Government of Singapore. CPF contributions are recognised as expense in the same year to which the contribution relates.

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised when they accrue to the employees. An accrual is made for the estimated liability for annual leave as a result of services rendered by the employees up to the statement of financial position date.

A liability for bonuses is recognised where the entity is contractually obliged or where there is constructive obligation based on past practice.

Key management personnel

Directors and certain managers that have the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company are considered key management personnel.

l) Operating lease

Leases where the lessor effectively retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased item are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

m) Goods and services tax

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

- Where the sales tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the sales tax 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 sales tax included.

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

2 Significant accounting policies *(Cont'd)*

n) Income tax

Income tax expense represents the sum of tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the profit or loss because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are not taxable or tax deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using statutory tax rate at the statement of financial position date.

Deferred tax is recognised on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each statement of financial position date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the liability is settled or the asset, realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt, within equity.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on net basis.

3 Plant and equipment

2019	Office equipment	Total
	S$	S$
Cost		
At April 1, 2018	-	-
Additions	8,462	8,462
At March 31, 2019	8,462	8,462
Depreciation		
At April 1, 2018	-	-
Charge for the year	2,821	2,821
At March 31, 2019	2,821	2,821
Net book value		
At March 31, 2019	5,641	5,641

4 Investment in subsidiary

	2019	2018
	US$	US$
Unquoted equity shares, at cost	4,283,000	4,283,000

14,049,463 ordinary shares of THB 10 each fully paid as on March 31, 2019.

Details of subsidiary are as follows: -

Name of subsidiary	Principal activities	Country of incorporation/ place of business	Percentage of equity held		Cost	
			2019	2018	2019	2018
			%	%	US$	US$
Thai Automotive & Appliances Ltd. (TAAL)	Manufacturing and selling of fine blanking components for vehicle, home and industrial appliances	Thailand	100	100	4,283,000	4,283,000

Two (2) shares of Thai Automotive & Appliances Ltd., are held by one director and one shareholder as nominee shareholders on behalf of the Company.

The subsidiary has been in operation since 2009 and has consistently seen a growth in its operations. As per the last audited financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019, the turnover is about US$4,452,072 (2018:US$4,082,203) and has made a gross profit of about US$709,411 (2018:US$572,716) and has generated a positive cash flow of about US$209,892 (2018:US$142,589). Its net profit is about US$4,689 (2018:loss US$58,048) and its net asset value is about US$2,417,761 (2018:US$2,360,771). The future expected performance of the subsidiary is set to improve in the coming years as discussions are on for new orders which will be finalised shortly and also better overhead absorption rate is expected. Thus management is of the view that the subsidiary would be able to generate good returns and no impairment in the carrying value of the investment is foreseen.

5 Trade receivables

	2019	2018
	US$	US$
Outside party	1,191,751	-
GST receivable	615	-
	1,192,366	-

The average credit period is 60 days. No interest is charged on the trade receivables due from outside party.

5 Trade receivables *(Cont'd)*

The table below is an analysis of trade receivables aging as at March 31:

	2019	2018
	US$	US$
Not past due	682,248	-
Past due 1 to 30 days	510,118	-
	1,192,366	-

The Company has not made any allowance on all these receivables as the directors are of the view that all the receivables are recoverable.

The trade receivables that are not denominated in Singapore Dollar are as follows:-

	2019	2018
	US$	US$
Singapore Dollar	615	-

6 Other receivables

	2019	2018
	US$	US$
Deposit	6,136	-

The other receivables that are not denominated in Singapore Dollar are as follows:-

	2019	2018
	US$	US$
Singapore Dollar	6,136	-

7 Cash at banks

The cash at banks that are not denominated in United States Dollar are as follows:

	2019	2018
	US$	US$
Singapore Dollar	35,699	37,581

8 Share capital

	2019 No. of shares issued	2019 US$	2018 No. of shares issued	2018 US$
Ordinary shares issued and fully paid				
Balance at beginning of year	4,755,625	4,615,000	4,365,000	4,365,000
Shares issued	-	-	390,625	250,000
Balance at end of year	4,755,625	4,615,000	4,755,625	4,615,000

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

9 Trade payables and accruals

	2019 US$	2018 US$
Trade payables:		
- Outside parties	847,985	-
Accrued expenses	9,373	2,557
	857,358	2,557

The average credit period on goods purchased is 30 days. No interest is charged on the trade payables.

The trade payables and accruals that are not denominated in United States Dollar are as follows:

	2019 US$	2018 US$
Singapore Dollar	9,373	2,557

10 Bank overdraft

	2019 US$	2018 US$
Bank overdraft	75	-

This relates to a temporary overdraft position in the financial statements. No interest was charged on this amount subsequent to the year end.

11 Revenue

	2019	2018
	US$	US$
Type of goods:		
Sale of goods	2,651,301	-
Timing of transfer of goods		
At a point in time	2,651,301	-

Estimated variable consideration

For estimating the right of return, the Company uses the expected value method to predict the product returns by product types. Management relies on historical experience with purchasing patterns and product returns of customers, analysed by different product types and customers, for the past 3 years. Management has exercised judgement in applying the constraint on the estimated variable consideration that can be included in the transaction price. For product returns, management considers its historical experience with the customers and product types to develop an estimate of variable consideration for expected returns using the expected value method. Company's management has relied on Group management experience and historical trend.

The Company has not made any provision for right of return as it is not estimated to be significant.

12 Other income

	2019	2018
	US$	US$
Interest received from bank	26	5

13 Profit/(Loss) before income tax

In addition to the charges and credits disclosed elsewhere in the notes to the income statement, this item includes the following charges/(credits):-

	2019	2018
	US$	US$
Cost of inventories included in cost of sales	2,256,911	-
Director's remuneration	41,095	-
Depreciation of plant and equipment	2,821	-
Foreign exchange loss	3,653	-
Operating lease - office rental	9,242	-

13 Profit/(Loss) before income tax *(Cont'd)*

Compensation of directors and key management personnel

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management during the year were as follows:

	2019	2018
	US$	US$
Salaries and other benefits	41,095	-

14 Income tax expense

	2019	2018
	US$	US$
Current year	20,400	-

The income tax expense varied from the amount of income tax expense determined by applying the Singapore income tax rate of 17% to profit before income tax as a result of the following differences:

	2019
	US$
Profit before income tax	198,184
Tax expense at tax rate of 17%	33,691
Non-deductible items	520
Statutory stepped income exemption	(12,830)
Deferred tax arising in the year not provided	(959)
Other items	(22)
Income tax expense for the financial year	20,400

No provision for income tax was required in 2018, as the Company had not engaged in any trading activities during the financial year.

Deferred tax is not recognised in the financial statements as there are no significant temporary differences.

15 Commitments

Operating lease commitments - as lessee

The Company leases premises for office under non-cancellable operating lease agreements. This lease has a tenure of 1 year.

The future minimum rental payable under non-cancellable operating leases contracted for at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities are as follows:

15 Commitments *(Cont'd)*

	2019	2018
	US$	US$
Rental expense:		
Within a year	4,130	-

16 Financial instruments, financial and capital risk management

(a) Categories of financial instruments

The following table sets out the financial instruments as at the statement of financial position date:

	2019	2018
	US$	US$
Financial assets		
Amortised cost:		
- Trade receivables *(excluding GST)*	1,191,751	-
- Other receivables	6,136	-
- Cash at banks	86,842	237,925
Total financial assets	1,284,729	237,925
Financial liabilities		
Amortised cost:		
- Trade payables and accruals	857,358	2,557
- Bank overdraft	75	-
Total financial liabilities	857,433	2,557

(b) Fair value measurements

Fair value hierarchy

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

(i) quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1);

(ii) 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

(iii) inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

There are no financial assets measured at fair value.

16 Financial instruments, financial and capital risk management (Cont'd)

(b) Fair value measurements *(Cont'd)*

Assets and liabilities not measured at fair value

(i) *Trade receivables and trade payables*

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

(ii) *Other receivables and cash at banks*

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

(iii) *Bank overdraft*

Bank borrowings approximate their fair values as they are subject to interest rates close to market rate of interests for similar arrangements with financial institutions.

c) Financial risk management

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

The 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 abovementioned 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.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting financial obligations due to shortage of funds. The Company's exposure to liquidity risk arises primarily from mismatches of the maturities of financial assets and liabilities. The Company has no significant liquidity risk. It maintains a level of bank balances that is sufficient for working capital purposes. Short term funding is obtained mainly from its bank by temporary overdraft.

16 Financial instruments, financial and capital risk management *(Cont'd)*

c) Financial risk management *(Cont'd)*

Liquidity risk (Cont'd)

The table below analyses the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted cash flows.

		Cash flows		
	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flow	Less than 1 year	Within 2 to 5 years
	US$	US$	US$	US$
2019				
Financial Assets				
Trade receivables	1,191,751	1,191,751	1,191,751	-
Other receivables	6,136	6,136	6,136	-
Cash at banks	86,842	86,842	86,842	-
Total undiscounted financial assets	1,284,729	1,284,729	1,284,729	-
Financial Liabilities				
Trade payables and accruals	(857,358)	(857,358)	(857,358)	-
Bank overdraft	(75)	(79)	(79)	-
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	(857,433)	(857,437)	(857,437)	-
Total net undiscounted financial assets	427,296	427,292	427,292	-
2018				
Financial Assets				
Cash at banks	237,925	237,925	237,925	-
Total undiscounted financial assets	237,925	237,925	237,925	-
Financial Liabilities				
Trade payables and accruals	(2,557)	(2,557)	(2,557)	-
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	(2,557)	(2,557)	(2,557)	-
Total net undiscounted financial assets	235,368	235,368	235,368	-

Credit risk

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

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

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

16 Financial instruments, financial and capital risk management *(Cont'd)*

c) Financial risk management *(Cont'd)*

Credit risk (Cont'd)

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

Cash at banks are placed with credit worthy financial institutions.

Trade receivables

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

As at statement of financial position date, the Company has a significant concentration of credit risk in relation to an outside party who is located in India and whose balance comprises 100% of the trade receivable balance. The management does not foresee any risk of default or expected credit loss arising from these parties as they are creditworthy customers. The company has adopted procedures in extending credit terms to customers and in monitoring its credit risk. The company only grants credit to creditworthy counterparties.

Further details of credit risks on trade receivables are disclosed in Note 5 to the financial statements.

Interest rate risk

The Company has no significant exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates because it has no interest bearing borrowings from any external sources. Its overdraft is temporary only.

Foreign currency risk

The Company has no significant exposure to foreign exchange risk except for its net investment in subsidiary (refer to Note 4 to the financial statements). No hedge has been taken up from this exposure.

Sale and purchases are transacted in United States Dollar and all the monetary assets and liabilities are denominated in United States Dollar.

As at financial year end, the carrying amount of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than in United States Dollar are disclosed in the respective notes to the financial statements.

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

Any increase or decrease in the Singapore Dollar against United States Dollar will have a minimal impact on the financial statements.

16 Financial instruments, financial and capital risk management *(Cont'd)*

c) Financial risk management *(Cont'd)*

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis (Cont'd)

A decrease in 10% in the Singapore Dollar rate, will increase the profit before tax by S$3,300 (2018: decrease of S$3,500). A similar decrease in the Singapore Dollar rate will have a vice versa effect on the results of the Company.

The effect of fluctuation in the other foreign currencies will have no or very minimal impact on the results of the Company.

Price risk

The Company has no significant exposure to price risk.

(d) Capital risk management

The management considers the capital of the Company to mainly consist of shareholders equity.

The management manages the capital to ensure the Company will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to shareholders through optimisation of the capital.

The management's overall strategy remains unchanged from 2018.

17 New accounting standards and FRS interpretations

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the following FRS and INT FRS that are relevant to the Company were issued and not effective:

				Effective from annual periods beginning on or after
FRS 28	(Amendments)	:	Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures	January 1, 2019
FRS 109	(Amendments)	:	Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation	January 1, 2019
FRS 116		:	Leases	January 1, 2019
Improvements to FRSs				
Annual Improvements to FRS (March 2018)				January 1, 2019
FRS 12	(Amendments)	:	Income Taxes	January 1, 2019
FRS 23	(Amendments)	:	Borrowing Costs	January 1, 2019
FRS 103	(Amendments)	:	Business Combinations	January 1, 2019
FRS 111	(Amendments)	:	Joint Arrangements	January 1, 2019
FRS 123		:	Uncertainty Over Income Tax Treatments	January 1, 2019

The management anticipates that the adoption of the above FRS and INT FRS does not result in any significant changes to the Company's accounting policies or have any significant impact on the financial statements of the Company.

18 Authorisation of financial statements

These financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on May 21, 2019.

Global Automotive & Appliances Pte. Ltd.

The Accompanying Supplementary Detailed Income Statement

Has Been Prepared For Management Purposes Only

And Does Not Form Part Of The Audited Financial Statements

Global Automotive & Appliances Pte. Ltd.

Detailed Income Statement *For the financial year ended March 31, 2018*

	2019	2018
	US$	US$
Revenue		
Sale of goods	2,651,301	-
Cost of sales		
Purchases	(2,256,911)	-
Insurance	(2,862)	-
	(2,259,773)	-
Gross profit	391,528	-
Other income		
Interest received from bank	26	5
Selling and distribution expenses		
Freight outwards	(95,366)	-
Administrative expenses		
Director's remuneration	(41,095)	-
Depreciation of plant and equipment	(2,821)	-
Insurance	(7,264)	-
Skill development levy	(25)	-
	(51,205)	-
Other operating expenses		
Bank charges	(938)	(515)
Book-keeping charges	(16,074)	-
Entertainment	(39)	-
Foreign exchange loss	(3,653)	-
General expenses	-	(549)
Operating lease:		
- Office rental	(9,242)	-
Printing and stationery	(82)	-
Professional fees	(13,786)	(5,218)
Registered office fees	(147)	-
Secretary fees	(1,094)	(948)
Telephone	(1,560)	-
Transport	(184)	-
	(46,799)	(7,230)
Profit/(Loss) before income tax	198,184	(7,225)
Income tax expense		
- Current year	(20,400)	-
Profit/(Loss) after income tax	177,784	(7,225)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	177,784	(7,225)