

**Directors' Statement and
Audited Consolidated Financial Statements**

**CONVEYOR HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.
Company Registration No.: 201224662W
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY**

31 MARCH 2020



CONVEYOR HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.
(Company Registration No.: 201224662W)
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

GENERAL INFORMATION

DIRECTOR

Gowri Saminathan Mrs Gowri Wade

SECRETARIES

Pathima Muneera Azmi
Cheng Lian Siang

REGISTERED OFFICE

9 Raffles Place
#27-00 Republic Plaza
Singapore 048619

AUDITORS

TKNP International
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants
Singapore

PRINCIPAL BANKERS

Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation

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CONVEYOR HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.
(Company Registration No.: 201224662W)
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

The directors are pleased to present their statement to the members together with the audited consolidated financial statements of Conveyor Holdings Pte. Ltd. (the "Company") and its subsidiary (collectively the "Group") for the financial year ended 31 March 2020.

1. OPINION OF THE DIRECTORS

In the opinion of the directors,

- (i) the consolidated financial statements of the Group, the statement of financial position, statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive and statement of changes in equity of the Company are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and of the Company as at 31 March 2020 and the financial performance, changes in equity of the Group and of the Company and cash flows of the Group for the year ended on that date; and
- (ii) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company, will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

2. DIRECTORS

Gowri Saminathan Mrs Gowri Wade is the sole director of the Company in office at the date of this statement.

3. ARRANGEMENTS TO ENABLE DIRECTORS TO ACQUIRE SHARES OR DEBENTURES

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

4. DIRECTORS' INTEREST IN SHARES OR DEBENTURES

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

5. SHARE OPTIONS

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

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

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

CONVEYOR HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.
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**DIRECTORS' STATEMENT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

6. AUDITORS

The auditors, **TKNP International**, Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants of Singapore, have expressed their willingness to accept re-appointment as auditors.

The Sole Director,



.....
Gowri Saminathan Mrs Gowri Wade
Sole Director

Date: **30 SEP 2020**

CONVEYOR HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.
(Company Registration No.: 201224662W)
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CONVEYOR HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Conveyor Holdings Pte. Ltd. (the "Company") and its subsidiary (collectively, the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated and separate statements of financial position of the Group and the Company as at 31 March 2020, and the consolidated and separate statements of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the Group and of the Company and consolidated statement of cash flows of the Group for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing (SSAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 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.

Other Information

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

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

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

CONVEYOR HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.
(Company Registration No.: 201224662W)
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CONVEYOR HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.
(CONT'D)

Responsibilities of Management and Directors for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group and 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 Group and Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors' responsibilities include overseeing the Group and 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 auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group and Company's internal control.

CONVEYOR HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.
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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CONVEYOR HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.
(CONT'D)

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

- 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 Group and 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 Group and 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.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group and Company to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is Ong Lien Wan.


TKNP International
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants
Singapore



Date: **30 SEP 2020**

CONVEYOR HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.
(Company Registration No.: 201224662W)
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

	<u>Note</u>	<u>Group</u> <u>2020</u> <u>US\$</u>	<u>Group</u> <u>2019</u> <u>US\$</u>	<u>Company</u> <u>2020</u> <u>US\$</u>	<u>Company</u> <u>2019</u> <u>US\$</u>
<u>ASSETS</u>					
Non-current assets					
Plant and equipment	4	-	1,140	-	-
Investment in subsidiary	5	-	-	96	96
Loan to subsidiary	6	-	-	957,417	1,099,001
		<u>-</u>	<u>1,140</u>	<u>957,513</u>	<u>1,099,097</u>
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	7	36,129	66,065	1,394	4,765
Trade and other receivables	8	19,286	750,567	8,909	4,236
Amount due from ultimate holding company	9	36,489	-	36,489	-
Inventories	10	-	4,598	-	-
		<u>91,904</u>	<u>821,230</u>	<u>46,792</u>	<u>9,001</u>
Total assets		<u>91,904</u>	<u>822,370</u>	<u>1,004,305</u>	<u>1,108,098</u>
<u>LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</u>					
Current liabilities					
Loans from ultimate holding company	11	-	976,142	-	976,142
Loan from subsidiary	12	-	-	40,121	-
Trade and other payables	13	75,946	735,617	3,605	3,793
		<u>75,946</u>	<u>1,711,759</u>	<u>43,726</u>	<u>979,935</u>
Total liabilities		<u>75,946</u>	<u>1,711,759</u>	<u>43,726</u>	<u>979,935</u>
Equity attributable to owners of the Company					
Share capital	14	2,503,802	1,500,100	2,503,802	1,500,100
Translation reserve	15	294,810	162,784	-	-
Accumulated losses		(2,782,654)	(2,552,273)	(1,543,223)	(1,371,937)
		<u>15,958</u>	<u>(889,389)</u>	<u>960,579</u>	<u>128,163</u>
Total liabilities and equity		<u>91,904</u>	<u>822,370</u>	<u>1,004,305</u>	<u>1,108,098</u>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

CONVEYOR HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.
(Company Registration No.: 201224662W)
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**CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER
 COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

	<u>Note</u>	<u>Group</u> <u>2020</u> <u>US\$</u>	<u>Group</u> <u>2019</u> <u>US\$</u>	<u>Company</u> <u>2020</u> <u>US\$</u>	<u>Company</u> <u>2019</u> <u>US\$</u>
Revenue income	16	452,984	1,386,662	-	74,049
Costs and expenses					
Change in inventories		(4,598)	427,408	-	-
Purchases	10	228,000	646,505	-	-
Depreciation of plant and equipment	4	1,040	1,063	-	-
Employee benefits expenses	17	82,670	245,815	-	62,228
Other operating expenses	18	376,246	364,771	171,279	160,863
		<u>(683,358)</u>	<u>(1,685,562)</u>	<u>(171,279)</u>	<u>(223,091)</u>
Loss before tax		(230,374)	(298,900)	(171,279)	(149,042)
Income tax expense	19	(7)	(7,389)	(7)	(7,389)
Loss after tax		<u>(230,381)</u>	<u>(306,289)</u>	<u>(171,286)</u>	<u>(156,431)</u>
Other comprehensive income					
Foreign currency translation		132,026	75,813	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		132,026	75,813	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year		<u>(98,355)</u>	<u>(230,476)</u>	<u>(171,286)</u>	<u>(156,431)</u>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

CONVEYOR HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.
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CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Note	Attributable to owners of the Company			Total US\$
		Share capital US\$	Translation reserve US\$	Accumulated losses US\$	
<u>Group</u>					
At 1 April 2018		1,500,100	86,971	(2,245,984)	(658,913)
Loss for the year		-	-	(306,289)	(306,289)
<u>Other comprehensive income</u>					
Foreign currency translation		-	75,813	-	75,813
Total comprehensive loss for the year		-	75,813	(306,289)	(230,476)
At 31 March 2019		<u>1,500,100</u>	<u>162,784</u>	<u>(2,552,273)</u>	<u>(889,389)</u>
At 1 April 2019		1,500,100	162,784	(2,552,273)	(889,389)
Issuance of ordinary shares	14	1,003,702	-	-	1,003,702
Loss for the year		-	-	(230,381)	(230,381)
<u>Other comprehensive income</u>					
Foreign currency translation		-	132,026	-	132,026
Total comprehensive loss for the year		-	132,026	(230,381)	(98,355)
At 31 March 2020		<u>2,503,802</u>	<u>294,810</u>	<u>(2,782,654)</u>	<u>15,958</u>
	Note	Share capital US\$	Accumulated losses US\$	Total US\$	
<u>Company</u>					
At 1 April 2018		1,500,100	(1,215,506)	284,594	
Loss for the year, representing total comprehensive loss for the year		-	(156,431)	(156,431)	
At 31 March 2019		<u>1,500,100</u>	<u>(1,371,937)</u>	<u>128,163</u>	
At 1 April 2019		1,500,100	(1,371,937)	128,163	
Issuance of ordinary shares	14	1,003,702	-	1,003,702	
Loss for the year, representing total comprehensive loss for the year		-	(171,286)	(171,286)	
At 31 March 2020		<u>2,503,802</u>	<u>(1,543,223)</u>	<u>960,579</u>	

See accompanying notes to the financial statement

CONVEYOR HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.
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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Note	2020 US\$	Group 2019 US\$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Loss before tax		(230,374)	(298,900)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of plant and equipment	4	1,040	1,063
Exchange rate realignment		100	1,346
Interest income		(877)	(1,628)
Loss on disposal of plant and equipment	18	-	8,076
Currency translation difference arising on consolidation		132,026	75,813
Operating loss before working capital changes		<u>(98,085)</u>	<u>(214,230)</u>
Changes in working capital:			
Decrease in trade and other receivables		731,281	30,823
Decrease in inventories		4,598	427,408
(Decrease) in trade and other payables		<u>(659,671)</u>	<u>(399,596)</u>
Cash (used in) from operations		<u>(21,877)</u>	<u>(155,595)</u>
Interest received		877	1,628
Income tax paid		<u>(7)</u>	<u>(7,389)</u>
Net cash (used in) operating activities		<u>(21,007)</u>	<u>(161,356)</u>
Cash flows from investing activity			
Proceed from disposal of plant and equipment		-	6,451
Net cash generated from investing activity		<u>-</u>	<u>6,451</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Loans from ultimate holding company		-	69,047
Repayment loans from ultimate holding company		(976,142)	-
Amount due from ultimate holding company		(36,489)	-
Issuance of ordinary shares		1,003,702	-
Net cash (used in)/generated from financing activities		<u>(8,929)</u>	<u>69,047</u>
Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		<u>(29,936)</u>	<u>(85,858)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		<u>66,065</u>	<u>151,923</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	7	<u>36,129</u>	<u>66,065</u>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

CONVEYOR HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.
(Company Registration No.: 201224662W)
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Conveyor Holdings Pte. Ltd. (the "Company") is a private company limited by shares which is incorporated and domiciled in Singapore. The ultimate holding company is International Conveyors Limited, which is incorporated in India.

The registered office is located at 9 Raffles Place #27-00 Republic Plaza Singapore 048619. The principal place of business of the Company is located at 8 Eu Tong Sen Street #20-97 The Central, Singapore 059818.

The principal activities of the Company are those of investment holding company. There have been no significant changes in the nature of these activities during the financial year. The principal activities of the subsidiary are set out in Note 5 to the financial statements.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1) BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements of the Group, statement of financial position of the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive and statement in equity of the Company have been drawn up in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (FRSs). The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The financial statements are presented in United States dollar ("US\$"), which is also the functional currency of the Company and the presentation currency for the consolidated financial statements.

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. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may ultimately differ from those estimates. The areas where estimates and assumptions are significant or critical to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 3.

2.2) ADOPTION OF NEW AND AMENDED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except that in the current financial year, the Group and the Company has adopted all the new and amended standards which are relevant to the Group and the Company and are effective for annual financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. The adoption of these standards did not have any material effect on the financial performance or position of the Group and the Company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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

2.3) BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION

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

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

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

Losses within a subsidiary are attributed to the non-controlling interest even if that results in a deficit balance.

2.4) SUBSIDIARY

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

In the Company's separate financial statements, investment in subsidiary is accounted for at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

2.5) FOREIGN CURRENCY

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

Transactions and balances

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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

2.5) FOREIGN CURRENCY (CONT'D)

Consolidated financial statements

For consolidation purpose, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into US\$ at the rate of exchange ruling at the end of the reporting period and their profit or loss are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transactions. The exchange differences arising on the translation are recognised in other comprehensive income. On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of other comprehensive income relating to that particular foreign operation is recognised in profit or loss.

In the case of a partial disposal without loss of control of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, the proportionate share of the cumulative amount of the exchange differences are re-attributed to non-controlling interest and are not recognised in profit or loss.

2.6) PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

All items of plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Subsequent to initial recognition, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The cost of plant and equipment includes its purchase price and any cost 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. Dismantlement, removal or restoration costs are included as part of the cost of plant and equipment if the obligation for dismantlement, removal or restoration is incurred as a consequence of acquiring or using the plant and equipment.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate depreciable amounts over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

	<u>Useful lives</u>
Equipment	3 years
Motor vehicle	8 years

The residual values, useful lives and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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

2.7) IMPAIRMENT OF NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

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

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

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

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

2.8) FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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

2.8) FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

Financial assets

Subsequent measurement

Investments in debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Group and the Company's business model for managing the asset and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the asset. The three measurement categories for classification of debt instruments are amortised cost, FVOCI and FVPL. The Company only has debt instruments at amortised cost.

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

Derecognition

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

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

Subsequent measurement

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, and through the amortisation process.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. On derecognition, the difference between the carrying amounts and the consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.9) IMPAIRMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

The Group and 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 Group and 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 Group and the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Group and the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group and 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 Group and the Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 60 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Group and the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group and the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group and the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

2.10) CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at banks and on hand which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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

2.11) INVENTORIES

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value (NRV). Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method and comprises all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Net estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

When necessary, allowance is provided for damaged, obsolete and slow-moving items to adjust the carrying value of inventories to the lower of cost and net realisable value.

2.12) EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Defined contribution plans

The Company makes contributions to the Central Provident Fund scheme in Singapore, a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions to defined contribution pension schemes are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is performed. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid.

Short-term employee benefits

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

2.13) REVENUE

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

Revenue is recognised when the Group and 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.

Sale of goods

Revenue is recognised when the goods are delivered to the customer and all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied. The goods are often sold with a right of return.

The amount of revenue recognised is based on the transaction price, which comprises the contractual price, net of the estimated volume rebates and adjusted for expected returns.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.14) TAXES

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior years are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

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

Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and based on the tax consequence which will follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at financial year end, to recover or settle the carrying amounts of its assets and liabilities.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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

2.15) RELATED PARTY

A related party is a person or entity that is related to the Group and the Company and includes:

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

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

The following are not necessarily related parties:

- (a) Two entities simply because they have a director or other member of key management personnel in common;
- (b) Two ventures simply because they share joint control over joint venture.

Key management personnel are those persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group and the Company.

2.16) SHARE CAPITAL

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

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

3.1) JUDGEMENTS MADE IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Determination of functional currency

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

3.2) KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

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

Provision for expected credit losses of trade receivables

The Group and 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 Group and the Company's historical observed default rates. The Group and 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 Group and 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. The information about the ECLs on the Group and the Company's trade receivables is disclosed in Note 21 to the financial statements.

The carrying amount of the Group's trade receivables as at 31 March 2020 was US\$3,365 (2019:US\$ 711,547).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES (CONT'D)

3.2) KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (CONT'D)

COVID-19

The outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic globally and in Singapore is causing significant disturbance and slowdown of economic activity. The Group and the Company has considered internal and external information while finalising various estimates in relation to its financial statement up-to the date of approval of the financial statements by the Board of Directors and has not identified any material impact on the carrying value of assets, liabilities or provisions. However, the impact assessment of COVID-19 is a continuing process given the uncertainties associated with its nature and duration. The Group and the Company is monitoring the situation closely and shall take actions as appropriate based on any material changes to future economic conditions.

4. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

<u>2020</u> <u>Group</u> <u>Cost</u>	Equipment US\$	Motor vehicle US\$	Total US\$
As at 1 April 2019	3,639	-	3,639
Exchange difference	(85)	-	(85)
As at 31 March 2020	<u>3,554</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,554</u>
Accumulated depreciation			
As at 1 April 2019	2,499	-	2,499
Depreciation for the year	1,040	-	1,040
Exchange difference	15	-	15
As at 31 March 2020	<u>(3,554)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(3,554)</u>
Carrying amount			
As at 31 March 2020	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>2019</u> <u>Group</u> <u>Cost</u>			
As at 1 April 2018	3,939	26,859	30,798
Disposals	-	(24,816)	(24,816)
Exchange difference	(300)	(2,043)	(2,343)
As at 31 March 2019	<u>3,639</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,639</u>
Accumulated depreciation			
As at 1 April 2018	2,144	10,578	12,722
Depreciation for the year	533	530	1,063
Disposals	-	(10,289)	(10,289)
Exchange difference	(178)	(819)	(997)
As at 31 March 2019	<u>(2,499)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,499)</u>
Carrying amount			
As at 31 March 2019	<u>1,140</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,140</u>

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5. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARY

	<u>2020</u> US\$	<u>Company</u> <u>2019</u> US\$
Unquoted shares, at cost	96	96

The following information relates to the subsidiary:

Name	Principal place of business	Principal activities	Proportion (%) of ownership interest	
			<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Held by the Company:				
International Conveyors Australia Pty Ltd	Australia	Those of general trader	100	100

Investment in subsidiary is accounted for at cost less impairment loss, if any.

6. LOAN TO SUBSIDIARY

	<u>2020</u> US\$	<u>Company</u> <u>2019</u> US\$
<u>Company</u>		
Principal	864,154	991,946
Accrued interest	93,263	107,055
	<u>957,417</u>	<u>1,099,001</u>

The loan to subsidiary is non-trade in nature, unsecured, interest bearing at 7.25% (2019: 7.25%) per annum and is repayable on 18 October 2021 and 28 November 2022.

The loan to subsidiary is denominated in Australian dollar.

During the financial year, the Company has waived interest on loan to subsidiary.

7. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	<u>Group</u> <u>2020</u> US\$	<u>Group</u> <u>2019</u> US\$	<u>Company</u> <u>2020</u> US\$	<u>Company</u> <u>2019</u> US\$
Cash at banks	<u>36,129</u>	<u>66,065</u>	<u>1,394</u>	<u>4,765</u>

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7. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (CONT'D)

Cash and cash equivalents are denominated in the following currencies:

	<u>Group</u> <u>2020</u> US\$	<u>Group</u> <u>2019</u> US\$	<u>Company</u> <u>2020</u> US\$	<u>Company</u> <u>2019</u> US\$
Australian dollar	34,735	61,300	-	-
Singapore dollar	336	3,707	336	3,707
United States dollar	1,058	1,058	1,058	1,058
	<u>36,129</u>	<u>66,065</u>	<u>1,394</u>	<u>4,765</u>

8. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	<u>Group</u> <u>2020</u> US\$	<u>Group</u> <u>2019</u> US\$	<u>Company</u> <u>2020</u> US\$	<u>Company</u> <u>2019</u> US\$
<u>Trade receivables</u>				
Ultimate holding company	-	537,908	-	-
Third parties	3,365	173,639	-	-
	<u>3,365</u>	<u>711,547</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>Other receivables</u>				
Deposits	-	34,784	-	-
GST receivable	5,481	-	-	-
Sundry receivables	10,440	3,998	8,909	3,998
Prepayment	-	238	-	238
	<u>15,921</u>	<u>39,020</u>	<u>8,909</u>	<u>4,236</u>
	<u>19,286</u>	<u>750,567</u>	<u>8,909</u>	<u>4,236</u>

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30 days' terms.

Trade and other receivables are denominated in the following currencies:

	<u>Group</u> <u>2020</u> US\$	<u>Group</u> <u>2019</u> US\$	<u>Company</u> <u>2020</u> US\$	<u>Company</u> <u>2019</u> US\$
Australian dollar	10,377	746,331	-	-
Singapore dollar	142	382	142	382
United States dollar	8,767	3,854	8,767	3,854
	<u>19,286</u>	<u>750,567</u>	<u>8,909</u>	<u>4,236</u>

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9. AMOUNT DUE FROM ULTIMATE HOLDING COMPANY

The amount due from ultimate holding company represents advances which are trade-related in nature, unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

Amount due from ultimate holding is denominated in United States dollar.

10. INVENTORIES

	<u>Group</u> <u>2020</u> US\$	<u>Group</u> <u>2019</u> US\$	<u>Company</u> <u>2020</u> US\$	<u>Company</u> <u>2019</u> US\$
Finished goods, at lower of cost and NRV	-	4,598	-	-
	<u>Group</u> <u>2020</u> US\$	<u>Group</u> <u>2019</u> US\$	<u>Company</u> <u>2020</u> US\$	<u>Company</u> <u>2019</u> US\$
Beginning of the year	(4,598)	432,006	-	-
Purchases	228,000	646,505	-	-
End of the year	-	(4,598)	-	-
	<u>223,402</u>	<u>1,073,913</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Inventories that were expensed off and included in cost of sales for the financial year ended 31 March 2020 amounted to US\$223,402 (2019: US\$1,073,913).

11. LOANS FROM ULTIMATE HOLDING COMPANY

	<u>Group</u> <u>2020</u> US\$	<u>Group</u> <u>2019</u> US\$	<u>Company</u> <u>2020</u> US\$	<u>Company</u> <u>2019</u> US\$
Loan 1	-	524,707	-	524,707
Loan 2	-	451,435	-	451,435
	<u>-</u>	<u>976,142</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>976,142</u>

Loan 1 is non-trade in nature, unsecured, interest bearing at 10% per annum and is repayable on demand.

Loan 2 is non-trade in nature, unsecured, interest bearing at 8.5% per annum and is repayable on demand.

During the financial year, loan 1 and loan 2 have been capitalised as share capital.

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11. LOANS FROM ULTIMATE HOLDING COMPANY (CONT'D)

Loans from ultimate holding company are denominated in the following currencies:

	<u>Group</u> <u>2020</u> US\$	<u>Group</u> <u>2019</u> US\$	<u>Company</u> <u>2020</u> US\$	<u>Company</u> <u>2019</u> US\$
Singapore dollar	-	451,435	-	451,435
United States dollar	-	524,707	-	524,707
	<u>-</u>	<u>976,142</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>976,142</u>

12. LOAN FROM SUBSIDIARY

Loan from subsidiary is non-trade in nature, interest-free, unsecured and repayable on demand.

Loan from subsidiary is denominated in Australian dollar.

13. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	<u>Group</u> <u>2020</u> US\$	<u>Group</u> <u>2019</u> US\$	<u>Company</u> <u>2020</u> US\$	<u>Company</u> <u>2019</u> US\$
Trade payables				
Ultimate holding company	43,854	564,286	-	-
Third parties	23,999	118,722	-	-
	<u>67,853</u>	<u>683,008</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Other payables				
Sundry creditors	8,093	52,609	3,605	3,793
Total trade and other payables	<u>75,946</u>	<u>735,617</u>	<u>3,605</u>	<u>3,793</u>

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and normally settled on 60 days' terms.

Trade and other payables are denominated in the following currencies:

	<u>Group</u> <u>2020</u> US\$	<u>Group</u> <u>2019</u> US\$	<u>Company</u> <u>2020</u> US\$	<u>Company</u> <u>2019</u> US\$
Australian dollar	72,341	731,824	-	-
Singapore dollar	3,605	3,793	3,605	3,793
	<u>75,946</u>	<u>735,617</u>	<u>3,605</u>	<u>3,793</u>

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14. SHARE CAPITAL

	<u>Group</u> <u>2020</u>	<u>Group</u> <u>2019</u>	<u>Company</u> <u>2020</u>	<u>Company</u> <u>2019</u>
<u>Issued and fully paid</u>	No. of shares		US\$	US\$
At beginning of the financial year	1,500,100	1,500,100	1,500,100	1,500,100
Issuance of ordinary shares	<u>1,003,702</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,003,702</u>	<u>-</u>
At end of the financial year	<u>2,503,802</u>	<u>1,500,100</u>	<u>2,503,802</u>	<u>1,500,100</u>

During the financial year, the Company has increased its share capital by issuance of 1,003,702 ordinary shares for a total consideration of US\$1,003,702 by capitalised loans from ultimate holding company.

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. The ordinary shares have no par value.

15. TRANSLATION RESERVE

The translation reserve represents exchange difference arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations whose functional currency are different from that the Group's presentation currency.

16. REVENUE INCOME

	<u>Group</u> <u>2020</u> US\$	<u>Group</u> <u>2019</u> US\$	<u>Company</u> <u>2020</u> US\$	<u>Company</u> <u>2019</u> US\$
Sale of goods	452,107	1,360,488	-	-
Interest income	877	1,628	-	73,894
Other income	-	24,546	-	155
	<u>452,984</u>	<u>1,386,662</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>74,049</u>

17. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSES

	<u>Group</u> <u>2020</u> US\$	<u>Group</u> <u>2019</u> US\$	<u>Company</u> <u>2020</u> US\$	<u>Company</u> <u>2019</u> US\$
Salaries	82,328	208,599	-	52,905
CPF contribution	-	9,197	-	9,197
SDF fund	-	126	-	126
Employee expenses	342	27,893	-	-
	<u>82,670</u>	<u>245,815</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>62,228</u>

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18. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

Included in other operating expenses are the following:

	<u>Group</u> <u>2020</u> US\$	<u>Group</u> <u>2019</u> US\$	<u>Company</u> <u>2020</u> US\$	<u>Company</u> <u>2019</u> US\$
Foreign exchange loss	104,487	71,939	121,277	72,499
Bank charges	1,764	2,140	398	585
Legal and professional fees	10,308	-	7,650	-
Lease expense not capitalised under lease liability	11,811	13,087	-	-
Consulting fees	81,456	116,718	-	-
Insurance	7,937	8,178	-	-
Interest expense	60,078	84,010	37,988	83,012
Loss on disposal of plant and equipment	-	8,076	-	-
Marketing expense	-	89	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>89</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

19. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

Major components of income tax expense for the financial year ended 31 March 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	<u>Group</u> <u>2020</u> US\$	<u>Group</u> <u>2019</u> US\$	<u>Company</u> <u>2020</u> US\$	<u>Company</u> <u>2019</u> US\$
Current income tax				
- Current year	-	-	-	-
- Under provision in prior year	7	-	7	-
Interest foreign tax	-	7,389	-	7,389
	<u>7</u>	<u>7,389</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7,389</u>

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19. INCOME TAX EXPENSE (CONT'D)

Relationship between tax expense and accounting profit

A reconciliation between tax expense and the product of accounting profit multiplied by the applicable corporate tax rate for the years ended 31 March 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

	<u>Group</u> <u>2020</u> US\$	<u>Group</u> <u>2019</u> US\$	<u>Company</u> <u>2020</u> US\$	<u>Company</u> <u>2019</u> US\$
Loss before tax	(230,374)	(298,900)	(171,279)	(149,042)
Income tax using the statutory tax rate of 17% (2019: 17%)	(39,164)	(50,813)	(29,117)	(25,337)
Adjustments:				
Deferred tax assets not recognised	9,748	12,888	-	-
Non-deductible expenses	29,416	37,925	29,117	25,337
Under provision of current income tax in prior year	7	-	7	-
Interest foreign tax	-	7,389	-	7,389
	<u>7</u>	<u>7,389</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7,389</u>

At 31 March 2020, the Group has unutilised tax losses of approximately US\$844,854 (2019: US\$ 787,413) available for set-off against future taxable income subject to compliance with the relevant tax legislation and agreement by tax authorities.

The potential tax benefit of approximately US\$143,625 (2019: US\$133,860) arising from utilised tax losses has not been recognised due to the uncertainty of its recoverability.

20. RELATED PARTIES TRANSACTIONS

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

	<u>Group</u> <u>2020</u> US\$	<u>Group</u> <u>2019</u> US\$	<u>Company</u> <u>2020</u> US\$	<u>Company</u> <u>2019</u> US\$
<u>Loans from:</u>				
Interest on loans from ultimate holding company	37,988	83,012	37,988	83,012
<u>Loans to:</u>				
Interest on loan to subsidiary company	-	-	-	73,894
<u>Purchases from:</u>				
Ultimate holding company	-	554,710	-	-
<u>Sales to:</u>				
Ultimate holding company	-	552,957	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

21. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

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

The 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 Group and the Company's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes shall be undertaken.

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

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

Credit risk

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

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

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

The Group and 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, default of interest due for more than 30 days or there is significant difficulty of the counterparty.

To minimise credit risk, the Group and the Company has developed and maintained the Group and the Company's credit risk gradings to categorise exposures according to their degree of risk of default. The credit rating information is supplied by publicly available financial information and the Group and the Company's own trading records to rate its major customers and other debtors. The Group and the Company considers available reasonable and supportive forward-looking information which includes the following indicators:

- Internal credit rating
- External credit rating
- Actual or expected significant adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the debtor's ability to meets its obligations
- Actual or expected significant changes in the operating results of the debtor
- Significant increases in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same debtor
- Significant changes in the expected performance and behaviour of the debtor, including changes in the payment status of debtors in the group and changes in the operating results of the debtor.

Regardless of the analysis above, a significant increase in credit risk is presumed if a debtor is more than 30 days past due in making contractual payment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

21. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

Credit risk (Cont'd)

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

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

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

The Group and the Company's current credit risk grading framework comprises the following categories:

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

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

	Note	Category	12-month or lifetime ECL
Trade receivables	8	Note 1	Lifetime ECL
Other receivables	8	I	12-month ECL
Loan to subsidiary	6	I	12-month ECL
Amount due from ultimate holding company	9	I	12-month ECL

Trade receivables (Note 1)

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

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21. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

Credit risk (Cont'd)

Group

	Trade receivables					
	Not past due	≤ 30 days	Days past due		> 90 days	Total
	US\$	US\$	31 - 60 days	61 - 90 days	US\$	US\$
31 March 2020						
ECL rate	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	773	1,993	-	-	599	3,365
ECL	-	-	-	-	-	-
						<u>3,365</u>
	Trade receivables					
	Not past due	≤ 30 days	Days past due		> 90 days	Total
	US\$	US\$	31 - 60 days	61 - 90 days	US\$	US\$
31 March 2019						
ECL rate	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	275,970	421,382	65	-	14,130	711,547
ECL	-	-	-	-	-	-
						<u>711,547</u>

Exposure to credit risk

The Group and the Company has no significant concentration of credit risk. The Group and the Company has credit policies and procedures in place to minimise and mitigate its credit risk exposure.

Other receivables, loan to subsidiary and amount due from ultimate holding company

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

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Group and the Company will encounter difficulties in meeting its short-term obligations due to shortage of funds. The Group and the Company's exposure to liquidity risk arises primarily from mismatches of the maturities of financial assets and liabilities. It is managed by matching the payment and receipt cycles. The Group and the Company finances its working capital requirements through funds generated from operations and loans from its ultimate holding company. The directors are satisfied that funds are available to finance the operations of the Group and the Company.

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21. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

Liquidity risk (Cont'd)

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

	<u>Carrying amount</u> US\$	<u>Contractual cash flows</u> US\$	<u>One year or less</u> US\$
<u>Group</u>			
<u>2020</u>			
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Cash and cash equivalents	36,129	36,129	36,129
Trade and other receivables	19,286	19,286	19,286
Amount due from ultimate holding company	36,489	36,489	36,489
Total undiscounted financial assets	<u>91,904</u>	<u>91,904</u>	<u>91,904</u>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
Trade and other payables	75,946	75,946	75,946
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	<u>(75,946)</u>	<u>(75,946)</u>	<u>(75,946)</u>
Total net undiscounted financial assets	<u>15,958</u>	<u>15,958</u>	<u>15,958</u>
	<u>Carrying amount</u> US\$	<u>Contractual cash flows</u> US\$	<u>One year or less</u> US\$
<u>Group</u>			
<u>2019</u>			
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Cash and cash equivalents	66,065	66,065	66,065
Trade and other receivables	750,567	750,567	750,567
Total undiscounted financial assets	<u>816,632</u>	<u>816,632</u>	<u>816,632</u>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
Loans from ultimate holding company	976,142	1,066,985	1,066,985
Trade and other payables	735,617	735,617	735,617
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	<u>(1,711,759)</u>	<u>(1,802,602)</u>	<u>(1,802,602)</u>
Total net undiscounted financial liabilities	<u>(895,127)</u>	<u>(985,970)</u>	<u>(985,970)</u>

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21. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

Liquidity risk (Cont'd)

	<u>Carrying amount</u>	<u>Contractual cash flows</u>	<u>One year or less</u>	<u>One to five years</u>
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
<u>Company</u>				
<u>2020</u>				
<u>Financial assets</u>				
Cash and cash equivalents	1,394	1,394	1,394	-
Loan to subsidiary	957,417	957,417	-	957,417
Trade and other receivables	8,909	8,909	8,909	-
Amount due from ultimate holding company	36,489	36,489	36,489	-
Total undiscounted financial assets	<u>1,004,209</u>	<u>1,004,209</u>	<u>46,792</u>	<u>957,417</u>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
Loan from subsidiary	40,121	40,121	40,121	-
Trade and other payables	3,605	3,605	3,605	-
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	<u>(43,726)</u>	<u>(43,726)</u>	<u>(43,726)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total net undiscounted financial assets	<u>960,483</u>	<u>960,483</u>	<u>3,066</u>	<u>957,417</u>
<u>Company</u>				
<u>2019</u>				
<u>Financial assets</u>				
Cash and cash equivalents	4,765	4,765	4,765	-
Loan to subsidiary	1,099,001	1,170,917	-	1,170,917
Trade and other receivables	4,236	4,236	4,236	-
Total undiscounted financial assets	<u>1,108,002</u>	<u>1,179,918</u>	<u>9,001</u>	<u>1,170,917</u>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
Loans from ultimate holding company	976,142	1,066,985	1,066,985	-
Trade and other payables	3,793	3,793	3,793	-
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	<u>(979,935)</u>	<u>(1,070,778)</u>	<u>(1,070,778)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total net undiscounted financial assets/(liabilities)	<u>128,067</u>	<u>109,140</u>	<u>(1,061,777)</u>	<u>1,170,917</u>

Foreign currency risk

The Group and the Company's foreign exchange risk results mainly from cash flows from transactions denominated in foreign currencies. At present, the Group and the Company does not have any formal policy for hedging against currency risk. The Group and the Company ensures that the net exposure is kept to an acceptable level by buying or selling foreign currencies at spot rates, where necessary, to address short term imbalances.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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21. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

Foreign currency risk (Cont'd)

The Group and the Company has transactional currency exposures arising from sales or purchases that are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the Group and the Company, primarily Australian dollar ("AUD") and Singapore dollar ("SGD").

The Group and the Company's currency exposures to the AUD and SGD at the reporting date were as follows:

	<u>AUD</u> <u>US\$</u>	<u>Group</u> <u>SGD</u> <u>US\$</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>US\$</u>
2020			
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Cash and cash equivalents	34,735	336	35,071
Trade and other receivables	10,377	142	10,519
	<u>45,112</u>	<u>478</u>	<u>45,590</u>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
Trade and other payables	72,341	3,605	75,946
	<u>(72,341)</u>	<u>(3,605)</u>	<u>(75,946)</u>
Currency exposures	<u>(27,229)</u>	<u>(3,127)</u>	<u>(30,356)</u>
2019			
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Cash and cash equivalents	61,300	3,707	65,007
Trade and other receivables	746,331	382	746,713
	<u>807,631</u>	<u>4,089</u>	<u>811,720</u>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
Loans from ultimate holding company	-	451,435	451,435
Trade and other payables	731,824	3,793	735,617
	<u>(731,824)</u>	<u>(455,228)</u>	<u>(1,187,052)</u>
Currency exposures	<u>75,807</u>	<u>(451,139)</u>	<u>(375,332)</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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21. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

Foreign currency risk (Cont'd)

	<u>AUD</u> US\$	<u>Company</u> <u>SGD</u> US\$	<u>Total</u> US\$
<u>2020</u>			
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Cash and cash equivalents	-	336	336
Trade and other receivables	-	142	142
Loan to subsidiary	957,417	-	957,417
	<u>957,417</u>	<u>478</u>	<u>957,895</u>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
Trade and other payables	-	3,605	3,605
	<u>-</u>	<u>(3,605)</u>	<u>(3,605)</u>
Currency exposures	<u>957,417</u>	<u>(3,127)</u>	<u>954,290</u>
<u>2019</u>			
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Cash and cash equivalents	-	3,707	3,707
Trade and other receivables	-	382	382
Loan to subsidiary	1,099,001	-	1,099,001
	<u>1,099,001</u>	<u>4,089</u>	<u>1,103,090</u>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
Trade and other payables	-	3,793	3,793
Loans from ultimate holding company	-	451,435	451,435
	<u>-</u>	<u>(455,228)</u>	<u>(455,228)</u>
Currency exposures	<u>1,099,001</u>	<u>(451,139)</u>	<u>647,862</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

21. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

Foreign currency risk (Cont'd)

A 5% strengthening of United States dollar against the foreign currencies denominated balances as at the reporting date would decrease profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

	<u>Group</u>	
	Profit or loss (after tax)	
	2020	2019
	US\$	US\$
Singapore Dollar	(130)	(18,722)
Australian Dollar	(1,130)	3,146
	<u>(1,260)</u>	<u>(15,576)</u>

	<u>Company</u>	
	Profit or loss (after tax)	
	2020	2019
	US\$	US\$
Singapore Dollar	(130)	(18,722)
Australian Dollar	39,733	45,609
	<u>39,603</u>	<u>26,887</u>

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

22. FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

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

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

Cash and cash equivalents, other receivables, other payables, amount due from ultimate holding company

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

Unquoted investments

For investment in subsidiary, it is not practicable to determine the fair values because of the lack of quoted market prices and the assumptions used in valuation models to value these investments cannot be reasonably determined. Investment in subsidiary is therefore, stated at cost.

Trade receivables and trade payables

The carrying amount of these trade receivables and payables approximate their fair value as they are subject to normal credit terms.

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22. FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (CONT'D)

Loans from the ultimate holding company and loan to subsidiary

The carrying amount of loans from the ultimate holding company and loan to subsidiary approximate their fair values as they are subject to interest rates close to market rate of interests for similar arrangements with financial institutions.

23. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

At the reporting date, the aggregate carrying amounts of financial instruments were as follows:

	<u>Group</u> <u>2020</u> <u>US\$</u>	<u>Group</u> <u>2019</u> <u>US\$</u>	<u>Company</u> <u>2020</u> <u>US\$</u>	<u>Company</u> <u>2019</u> <u>US\$</u>
Finance assets measured at amortised cost				
Loan to subsidiary	-	-	957,417	1,099,001
Cash and cash equivalents	36,129	66,065	1,394	4,765
Trade and other receivables	19,286	750,567	8,909	4,236
Amount due from ultimate holding company	36,489	-	36,489	-
	<u>91,904</u>	<u>816,632</u>	<u>1,004,209</u>	<u>1,108,002</u>
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost				
Loans from ultimate holding company	-	976,142	-	976,142
Loan from subsidiary	-	-	40,121	-
Trade and other payables	75,946	735,617	3,605	3,793
	<u>75,946</u>	<u>1,711,759</u>	<u>43,726</u>	<u>979,935</u>

24. NEW OR REVISED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS NOT YET EFFECTIVE

Certain new accounting standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards have been issued but not yet effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2020 which the Group and the Company has not been applied in preparing these financial statements. The directors expect that the adoption of these standards will have no material impact on the financial statements in the year of initial application.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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25. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The primary objective of the Group and the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and net current asset position in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value. The capital structure of the Group and the Company comprises issued share capital and retained earnings.

The Group and the Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group and the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Group and the Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. No changes were made to the objectives, policies or processes during the financial years ended 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019.

26. AUTHORISATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR ISSUE

The consolidated financial statements of the Group, the statement of financial position, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and statement of change in equity of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2020 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Company as at the date of the Directors' statement.

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULES DO NOT FORM PART OF THE STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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DETAILED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	<u>2020</u> US\$	<u>2019</u> US\$
Revenue income		
Interest income	-	73,894
Other income	-	155
	<u>-</u>	<u>74,049</u>
Costs and expenses		
Employee benefits expenses	-	62,228
Foreign exchange loss	121,277	72,499
Audit fee	3,729	3,768
Bank charges	398	585
Legal and professional fee	7,650	-
Interest expense	37,988	83,012
Subscription fee	237	261
Telecommunication cost	-	375
Transportation	-	306
Medical expenses	-	57
	<u>(171,279)</u>	<u>(223,091)</u>
Loss before tax	<u>(171,279)</u>	<u>(149,042)</u>