

ALMIGHTY INTERNATIONAL PTE. LTD.

(Incorporated in Singapore)

Co. Reg. No: 200806598Z

Directors' Statement and Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 March 2022

Corporate Assurance PAC

Public Accountants & Chartered Accountants

Directors:

Sanjiv Kumar Jalan
Pardeep Mann
Nalini Natverlal

Secretary:

Nalini Natverlal

Registered office:

100 Jalan Sultan
#03-45, Sultan Plaza
Singapore 199001

Banker:

Indian Overseas Bank

Auditor:

Corporate Assurance PAC
Public Accountants & Chartered Accountants
33 Ubi Avenue 3
#06-06 Vertex
Singapore 408868

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The directors are pleased to present their statement to the member together with the audited financial statements of Almighty International Pte. Ltd. (the "Company") for the financial year ended 31 March 2022.

1. Opinion of the directors

In the opinion of the directors,

- (a) the financial statements of the Company are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2022 and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the year then ended; and
- (b) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

2. Directors

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

Sanjiv Kumar Jalan
Pardeep Mann
Nalini Natverlal

3. Arrangement to enable directors to acquire shares or debentures

Neither at the end of nor at any time during the financial year was the Company a party to any arrangement whose 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' interests in shares or debentures

None of the directors of the Company holding office at the reporting date had any interest in the shares or debentures of the Company or any related corporations either at the beginning or end of financial year.

5. Share options

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

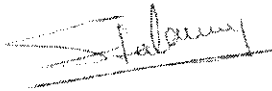
There were no shares issued during the financial year by virtue of the exercise of options to take up unissued shares of the Company.

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

6. Auditor

Corporate Assurance PAC has expressed its willingness to accept re-appointment as auditor.

On behalf of the Board of Directors,



Sanjiv Kumar Jalan
Director



Pardeep Mann
Director

Singapore
06 May 2022



**Independent Auditor's Report
To the member of Almighty International Pte. Ltd.
Reg No.: 200806598Z**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Almighty International Pte. Ltd. (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2022, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flow for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, Chapter 50 (the Act) and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (FRSs) so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2022, and of the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flow of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Statement set out on pages 2 to 3.

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.

Responsibilities of Management and Directors for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements.

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- 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 auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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


Corporate Assurance PAC
Public Accountants & Chartered Accountants

Singapore
06 May 2022

ALMIGHTY INTERNATIONAL PTE. LTD.Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended
31 March 2022

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u> <u>US\$</u>	<u>2021</u> <u>US\$</u>
Revenue		-	-
Cost of sales		-	-
Gross profit		-	-
Other income	4	1,643,235	1,720
		1,643,235	1,720
Expenses			
Administrative expenses		20,641	12,785
Other operating expenses		86,097	170
		(106,738)	(12,955)
Profit/(loss) before tax	5	1,536,497	(11,235)
Income tax expense	6	-	-
Profit/(loss) for the year		1,536,497	(11,235)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income/(expenses) for the year		1,536,497	(11,235)

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

ALMIGHTY INTERNATIONAL PTE. LTD.
Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2022

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u> <u>US\$</u>	<u>2021</u> <u>US\$</u>
Non-current assets			
Investment in subsidiaries	7	7,691,022	7,691,022
Current assets			
Deposit	8	2,273	2,273
Prepayment		-	2,298
Bank balances		77,397	88,932
		<u>79,670</u>	<u>93,503</u>
Current liability			
Other payables	9	8,791	2,509
		<u>8,791</u>	<u>2,509</u>
Net current assets		<u>70,879</u>	<u>90,994</u>
		<u>7,761,901</u>	<u>7,782,016</u>
Equity			
Share capital	10	2,834,938	2,834,938
Retained earnings		4,926,963	4,947,078
		<u>7,761,901</u>	<u>7,782,016</u>

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

ALMIGHTY INTERNATIONAL PTE. LTD.

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2022

	<u>Note</u>	<u>Share capital</u> US\$	<u>Retained earnings</u> US\$	<u>Total</u> US\$
Balance at 01/04/2020		2,834,938	4,958,313	7,793,251
Total comprehensive expenses for the year		-	(11,235)	(11,235)
Balance at 31/03/2021		2,834,938	4,947,078	7,782,016
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	1,536,497	1,536,497
Dividend paid	11	-	(1,556,612)	(1,556,612)
Balance at 31/03/2022		2,834,938	4,926,963	7,761,901

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

ALMIGHTY INTERNATIONAL PTE. LTD.
Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended 31 March 2022

	<u>2022</u> US\$	<u>2021</u> US\$
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit/(loss) before tax	1,536,497	(11,235)
Change in working capital:		
Deposit	-	(2,273)
Prepayment	2,298	57
Other payables	6,282	955
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities	<u>1,545,077</u>	<u>(12,496)</u>
Cash flow from financing activity		
Dividend paid	<u>(1,556,612)</u>	-
Net cash used in financing activity	<u>(1,556,612)</u>	-
Net decrease in cash & cash equivalents	(11,535)	(12,496)
Cash & cash equivalents at beginning of the year	88,932	101,428
Cash & cash equivalents at end of the year	<u><u>77,397</u></u>	<u><u>88,932</u></u>
Comprising:		
Bank balances	<u><u>77,397</u></u>	<u><u>88,932</u></u>

The accompanying 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. General

Almighty International Pte. Ltd. (the "Company") is incorporated and domiciled in Singapore with its registered office and principal place of business at 100 Jalan Sultan, #03-45, Sultan Plaza, Singapore 199001.

The principal activities of the Company are that of business & management consultancy services, such as automotive components and other industry parts.

The immediate and ultimate holding company is Minda Corporation Limited, a company incorporated in India.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements 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 of the company are presented in United States Dollar (US\$), which is the functional currency of the company. All financial information presented in United States Dollars has been rounded to the nearest dollar, unless otherwise indicated.

2.2 Adoption of new and amended standards and interpretations

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except that in the current financial year, the Company has adopted all the new and amended standards which are relevant to the Company and are effective for annual financial periods beginning on or after 1 April 2021. The adoption of these standards did not have any material effect on the financial performance or position of the Company.

2.3 Standards issued but not yet effective

The Company has not adopted the following standards applicable to the Company that have been issued but not yet effective.

Description	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendment to FRS 116 <i>Leases: Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021</i>	1 April 2021
Amendments to FRS 16 <i>Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use</i>	1 January 2022
Amendments to FRS 37 <i>Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets: Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract</i>	1 January 2022
Annual Improvements to FRSs 2018-2020	1 January 2022
Amendments to FRS 1 <i>Presentation of Financial Statements: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current</i>	1 January 2023
Amendments to FRS 1 <i>Presentation of Financial Statements and FRS Practice Statement 2: Disclosure of Accounting Policies</i>	1 January 2023

2. Summary of significant accounting policies - Continued

2.3 Standards issued but not yet effective - Continued

Description	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendments to FRS 8 <i>Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors</i> : Definition of Accounting Estimates	1 January 2023
Amendments to FRS 12 <i>Income Taxes</i> : Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction	1 January 2023
Amendments to FRS 110 <i>Consolidated Financial Statements</i> and FRS 28 <i>Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures</i> : Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	Date to be determined

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

2.4 Foreign currency transactions and balances

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

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.

2.5 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 has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

In the Company's balance sheet, investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

2.6 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, (or, where applicable, when an annual impairment testing for an asset is required), 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 inflow 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.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies - Continued

2.6 Impairment of non-financial assets - Continued

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.

2.7 Financial instruments

(a) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss (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.

Subsequent measurement

Investments in debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on 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, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and FVPL. The Company only has debt instruments at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are held for the collection of contractual cash flow where those cash flow 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.

Investments in equity instruments

On initial recognition of an investment in equity instrument that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income which will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss. Dividends from such investments are to be recognised in profit or loss when the Company's right to receive payments is established. For investments in equity instruments which the Company has not elected to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income, changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised where the contractual right to receive cash flow 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.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies - Continued

2.7 Financial instruments - Continued

(b) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus in the case of financial liabilities not at 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.

2.8 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 flow due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flow that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flow will include cash flow from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

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

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

The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 60 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flow.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies - Continued

2.9 Cash & cash equivalents

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

2.10 Provisions

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

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

2.11 Taxes

(a) Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authority. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

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

(b) Deferred tax

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

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

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

2.12 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.

3. Significant accounting judgements and estimates

Management is of the opinion that there are no significant judgements made in applying accounting estimates and policies that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

4. Other income

	<u>2022</u> US\$	<u>2021</u> US\$
Dividend income	1,643,235	-
Other income	-	1,720
	<u>1,643,235</u>	<u>1,720</u>

5. Profit/(loss) before tax

This is stated after charging the following:

	<u>2022</u> US\$	<u>2021</u> US\$
Withholding tax	85,162	-

6. Income tax expense

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 financial years ended 31 March 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	<u>2022</u> US\$	<u>2021</u> US\$
Profit/(loss) before tax	1,536,497	(11,235)
Income tax using the statutory tax rate of 17% (2021: 17%)	261,204	(1,910)
Adjustments:		
Non-taxable income	(279,350)	-
Non-deductible expense	14,478	-
Tax benefit forfeited	3,668	1,910
Unutilised tax losses brought forward	(2,976)	(2,951)
Unutilised tax losses carried forward	-	2,976
Others	2,976	(25)
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for tax losses carried forward to the extent that realisation of the related tax benefits through future taxable profits is probable. The Company has unrecognised tax losses of US\$Nil (2021: US\$17,509) at the reporting date which can be carried forward and used to offset against future taxable income subject to meeting certain statutory requirements. The tax losses and capital allowances have no expiry date.

7. Investment in subsidiaries

	<u>2022</u> US\$	<u>2021</u> US\$
Unquoted shares, at cost	<u>7,691,022</u>	<u>7,691,022</u>

The details of the subsidiaries are as follows:

<u>Name of company (Country of incorporation & place of business)</u>	<u>Principal activities</u>	<u>Percentage of equity held</u>		<u>Cost of investments</u>	
		<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
		<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>US\$</u>	<u>US\$</u>
(1) Minda Vietnam Automotive Company Limited (Vietnam)	Manufacture and trading of automotive components	100	100	1,692,222	1,692,222
(2) PT. Minda Automotive (Indonesia)	Manufacture and trading of automotive components	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>5,998,800</u>	<u>5,998,800</u>

(1) The subsidiary was audited by Grant Thornton (Vietnam) Limited, Vietnam.

(2) The subsidiary was audited by RSM Amir Abadi Jusuf, Arynto, Mawar & Rekan Associates, Indonesia.

8. Deposit

All deposit is denominated in Singapore Dollar.

9. Other payables

	<u>2022</u> US\$	<u>2021</u> US\$
Other payables	-	484
Accrual	8,791	2,025
	<u>8,791</u>	<u>2,509</u>

All other payables are denominated in Singapore Dollar.

10. Share capital

<u>Issued & fully paid ordinary shares</u>	<u>Number of shares</u>		<u>Amount</u>	
	<u>2022</u> Units	<u>2021</u> Units	<u>2022</u> US\$	<u>2021</u> US\$
At beginning & end of year	<u>2,834,938</u>	<u>2,834,938</u>	<u>2,834,938</u>	<u>2,834,938</u>

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

11. Dividend paid

	<u>2022</u> US\$	<u>2021</u> US\$
During the financial year, the Company paid the following:		
One-tier tax exempt interim dividend of US\$0.270 per ordinary share	765,000	-
One-tier tax exempt interim dividend of US\$0.279 per ordinary share	791,612	-
	<u>1,556,612</u>	<u>-</u>

12. Fair value of assets and liabilities

(a) Fair value hierarchy

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

Level 1 – Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active market for identical assets or liabilities that the Company can access at the measurement date,

Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, and

Level 3 – Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability

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

(b) Assets and liabilities not measured at fair value

Cash and cash equivalents, other receivables and other payables

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

13. Financial risk management

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks from its operations. The key financial risks include credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (including interest rate 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 Company's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes shall be undertaken.

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

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

(a) 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 and other receivables and loan to the holding company. For other financial assets, the Company minimises credit risk by dealing exclusively with high credit rating counterparties.

13. Financial risk management - Continued

(a) Credit risk - Continued

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.

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 Company has developed and maintained 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 Company's own trading records to rate its major customers and other debtors. 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 meet 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.

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 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.

13. Financial risk management - Continued

(a) Credit risk - Continued

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 Company's financial assets, as well as maximum exposure to credit risk by credit risk rating categories:

	Note	Category	12-month or lifetime ECL	Gross carrying amount US\$	Loss allowance US\$	Net carrying amount US\$
2022						
Deposit	8	I	12-month ECL	2,273	-	2,273
					-	
2021						
Deposit	8	I	12-month ECL	2,273	-	2,273
					-	

Excessive risk concentration

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

Exposure to credit risk

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

Deposit

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 12-month ECL and determined that the ECL is insignificant.

13. Financial risk management - Continued

(b) Liquidity risk

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

Analysis of financial instruments by remaining contractual maturities

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

2022	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flow	One year or less	Two to five years
Financial assets	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
Deposit	2,273	2,273	2,273	-
Bank balances	77,397	77,397	77,397	-
Total undiscounted financial asset	<u>79,670</u>	<u>79,670</u>	<u>79,670</u>	<u>-</u>
Financial liability				
Other payables	8,791	8,791	8,791	-
Total undiscounted financial liability	<u>8,791</u>	<u>8,791</u>	<u>8,791</u>	<u>-</u>
Total net undiscounted financial assets	<u>70,879</u>	<u>70,879</u>	<u>70,879</u>	<u>-</u>
2021				
Financial assets	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
Deposit	2,273	2,273	2,273	-
Bank balances	88,932	88,932	88,932	-
Total undiscounted financial asset	<u>91,205</u>	<u>91,205</u>	<u>91,205</u>	<u>-</u>
Financial liability				
Other payables	2,509	2,509	2,509	-
Total undiscounted financial liability	<u>2,509</u>	<u>2,509</u>	<u>2,509</u>	<u>-</u>
Total net undiscounted financial asset	<u>88,696</u>	<u>88,696</u>	<u>88,696</u>	<u>-</u>

(c) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rates and foreign exchange rates will affect the Company's income. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return on risk.

(i) Interest rate risk

The Company is not exposed to interest rate risk as it has no borrowing from outside sources.

13. Financial risk management - Continued

(c) Market risk - Continued

(ii) Foreign currency risk

The Company's foreign exchange risk results mainly from cash flows from transactions denominated in foreign currencies. At present, the Company does not have any formal policy for hedging against currency risk. 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.

The Company has transactional currency exposures that are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the Company, primarily Singapore Dollar (SGD). As at the reporting date the Company is exposed to the foreign currency risk is insignificant.

14. Financial instruments by category

At the reporting date, the aggregate carrying amounts of loans and receivables and financial liabilities at amortised cost were as follows:

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u> US\$	<u>2021</u> US\$
Financial assets measured at amortised cost			
Deposit	8	2,273	2,273
Bank balances		77,397	88,932
Total financial assets measured at amortised cost		<u>79,670</u>	<u>91,205</u>
Financial liability measured at amortised cost			
Other payables	9	8,791	2,509
Total financial liability measured at amortised cost		<u>8,791</u>	<u>2,509</u>

15. Capital management

The primary objective of 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 Company comprises issued share capital and retained earnings.

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 Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. 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 2022 and 31 March 2021.

16. Authorisation of financial statements for issue

The financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Company on 06 May 2022.

ALMIGHTY INTERNATIONAL PTE. LTD.

Detailed Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31 March 2022

	<u>2022</u> US\$	<u>2021</u> US\$
Revenue	-	-
Cost of sales	-	-
Gross profit	-	-
Other income		
Dividend income	1,643,235	-
Other income	-	1,720
	1,643,235	1,720
	1,643,235	1,720
Expenses		
Administrative expenses		
Accounting fee	3,569	3,636
Audit fee	3,141	3,109
Director fee	10,756	-
Legal & professional fee	373	3,921
Secretarial fee	2,802	2,119
	(20,641)	(12,785)
Other operating expenses		
Bank charges	935	130
Withholding tax	85,162	-
Filing fees	-	40
	(86,097)	(170)
Profit/(loss) before tax	1,536,497	(11,235)
Income tax expense	-	-
Profit/(loss) for the year	1,536,497	(11,235)

The above statement does not form part of the audited financial statements.