
CENTURY PLY (SINGAPORE) PTE. LTD.
(Company Registration No. 201435887H)

Financial Statements For the Year ended March 31, 2019

Century Ply (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

Directors

Ajay Bhagat

Pham Ngoc Mai

Kavitha Pandian (Resigned on 21.06.2018)
(Appointed on 01.12.2018)

Sajjan Bhajanka

Sanjay Agarwal

Kattamuri Upendra Kumar (Appointed on 23.05.2018)
(Resigned on 01.12.2018)

Secretary

Raja Muhammad Shah Bin Abdullah

Registered Office

291 Choa Chu Kang Avenue 3

#05-204

Singapore 680291

Auditors

Natarajan & Swaminathan

Chartered Accountants of Singapore

1 North Bridge Road

#19-04/05 High Street Centre

Singapore 179094

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Century Ply (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.

Directors' Statement

For the financial year ended March 31, 2019

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

1 Directors

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

Ajay Bhagat
Pham Ngoc Mai
Kavitha Pandian
Sajjan Bhajanka
Sanjay Agarwal

2 Arrangements to enable directors to acquire shares and debentures

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

3 Directors' interest in shares and debentures

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

<u>Name of directors</u>	<u>At beginning of year</u>	<u>At end of year</u>
<i>Number of ordinary shares</i>		
Ajay Bhagat	48,001	48,001
Pham Ngoc Mai	48,001	48,001

4 Share options

During the financial year, there were:

- (i) no options granted by the Company to any person to take up unissued shares of the Company; and
- (ii) no shares issued by virtue of any exercise of option to take up unissued shares of the Company.

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

Century Ply (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.

Directors' Statement

For the financial year ended March 31, 2019

5 Auditors

The auditors, Natarajan & Swaminathan, have expressed their willingness to accept re-appointment.

6 Directors' opinion

In the opinion of the directors,

- (a) the financial statements of the Company are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at March 31, 2019 and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the financial year ended on that date in accordance with the provisions of the Singapore Companies Act, Cap. 50 and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore; and
- (b) at the date of this statement there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

On behalf of the board of directors



Sajjan Bhajanka



Kavitha Pandian

Date: May 23, 2019

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF CENTURY PLY (SINGAPORE) PTE. LTD.
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

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

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Singapore Companies Act, Chapter 50 (the "Act") and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (FRS) so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at March 31, 2019 and of the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF CENTURY PLY (SINGAPORE) PTE. LTD.
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019
Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore

Responsibilities of Management and Directors for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- 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.

Century Ply (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.
Statement of Financial Position

As at March 31, 2019

	Note	2019	2018
		US\$	US\$
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Plant and equipment	3	1,531,450	2,267,490
Investments in subsidiaries	4	328,644	328,644
Total non-current assets		1,860,094	2,596,134
Current assets			
Other receivables	5	1,599	6,268
Advance for purchases	6	10,825,450	10,980,102
Cash and bank balances	7	8,731	7,323
Total current assets		10,835,780	10,993,693
Total assets		12,695,874	13,589,827
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	8	6,585,929	5,445,929
Accumulated profits		23,900	767,907
Total equity		6,609,829	6,213,836
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities	9	136,303	291,260
Total non-current liabilities		136,303	291,260
Current liabilities			
Other payables and accruals	10	5,949,742	4,617,731
Borrowing	11	-	2,467,000
Total current liabilities		5,949,742	7,084,731
Total liabilities		6,086,045	7,375,991
Total equity and liabilities		12,695,874	13,589,827

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

Century Ply (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.
Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the financial year ended March 31, 2019

	Note	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
		US\$	US\$
Revenue	12	788,620	12,382,459
Cost of sales		(670,151)	(10,205,092)
Gross profit		118,469	2,177,367
Other income	13	237	9,824
Administrative expenses		(155,372)	(848,841)
Other operating expenses		(740,120)	(879,110)
Finance costs	14	(122,178)	(48,966)
(Loss)/Profit before income tax	15	(898,964)	410,274
Income tax expense	16	154,957	(161,260)
(Loss)/Profit after income tax		(744,007)	249,014
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		<u>(744,007)</u>	<u>249,014</u>

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

Century Ply (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the financial year ended March 31, 2019

	Note	Share capital	Accumulated profits	Total
		US\$	US\$	US\$
Balance as at 01.04.2017		5,445,929	518,893	5,964,822
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	249,014	249,014
Balance as at 31.03.2018		5,445,929	767,907	6,213,836
Issue of shares	8	1,140,000	-	1,140,000
Total comprehensive loss for the year		-	(744,007)	(744,007)
Balance as at 31.03.2019		6,585,929	23,900	6,609,829

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

Century Ply (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.

Statement of Cash Flows

For the financial year ended March 31, 2019

	2019	2018
	US\$	US\$
Cash flows from operating activities		
(Loss)/Profit before income tax	(898,964)	410,274
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of plant and equipment	736,040	750,256
Interest expense	122,178	153,966
Provision for impairment loss on investment in subsidiary	-	372,400
Operating (loss)/profit before working capital changes	(40,746)	1,686,896
Trade receivables	-	346,705
Other receivables	4,669	4,192
Advance for purchases	154,652	(43,002)
Other payables and accruals	(3,539)	(1,174)
Cash generated from operations	115,036	1,993,617
Interest paid	(122,178)	(153,966)
Net cash (used in)/from operating activities	(7,142)	1,839,651
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of plant and equipment	-	(147,885)
Purchase of investment in subsidiary	-	(1,834)
Net cash used in investing activities	-	(149,719)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from issue of shares	1,140,000	-
Borrowing	(2,467,000)	2,467,000
Other payables - holding company and directors	1,335,550	(4,172,501)
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities	8,550	(1,705,501)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,408	(15,569)
Cash and cash equivalents brought forward	7,323	22,892
Cash and cash equivalents carried forward	8,731	7,323
Cash and cash equivalents comprise:-		
Cash at banks	8,731	7,259
Cash in hand	-	64
	8,731	7,323

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

Century Ply (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended March 31, 2019

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

1 Corporate information

The Company (Registration No. 201435887H) is a private limited Company incorporated and domiciled in Singapore.

The registered office and principal place of business are at 291 Choa Chu Kang Avenue 3, #05-204 Singapore 680291.

The principal activities of the Company are to engage in timber trading, manufacturing and trading in plywood and all wood products and materials, and also leasing of machineries and equipments and providing related services.

There have been no significant changes in the nature of these activities during the financial year. However the Company ceased to have trading activity since May 2018.

Holding company

The Company is a subsidiary of "Century Plyboards (India) Ltd.", a listed company incorporated in the Republic of India, which is also the ultimate holding company.

Subsidiaries

Refer Note 4 to the financial statements for details of the subsidiaries and their principal activities.

2 Significant accounting policies

a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("FRS") as required by the Singapore Companies Act, Chapter 50. These financial statements are the separate financial statements of Century Ply (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. The Company is exempted from the preparation of consolidated financial statements as the Company is a subsidiary of Century Plyboards (India) Ltd., a listed company incorporated in India, which prepares consolidated financial statements available for public use. The registered office of Century Plyboards (India) Ltd. is as follows:

P - 15/1, Taratala Road, Kolkata - 700088
India - 700001

The financial statements are expressed in United States Dollar (US\$) and are prepared under the historical cost convention except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. It also requires the use of accounting estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the financial year.

2 Significant accounting policies (Cont'd)**a) Basis of preparation (Cont'd)**

These estimates and assumptions are assessed on an on-going basis and are based on experience and relevant factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances (refer Note 2(b) to the financial statements).

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

FRS 40	(Amendments)	: Transfers of Investment Property
FRS 102	(Amendments)	: Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions
FRS 109		: Financial Instruments
FRS 115	(Amendments)	: Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Improvements to FRSs

FRS 101	(Amendments)	: First-time Adoption of Financial Reporting Standards
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*Adoption of new and amended standards and interpretations*FRS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

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

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

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

FRS 109 Financial Instruments

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

2 Significant accounting policies (Cont'd)**a) Basis of preparation (Cont'd)****FRS 109 Financial Instruments (Cont'd)**

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

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

The nature of the adjustments are described below:

(i) Classification and measurement

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

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

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

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

- Other receivables balance classified as loans and receivables as at 31 March 2018 are held to collect contractual cash flows and give rise to cash flows representing solely payments of principal and interest.

There is no effect as a result of the change in classification and measurement of Company's financial assets.

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

In summary, upon the adoption of FRS 109, the Company had the following required or elected reclassifications as at 1 April 2018:

2 Significant accounting policies (Cont'd)

a) Basis of preparation (Cont'd)

(i) Classification and measurement (Cont'd)

		<i>FRS 109 measurement category</i>	
		<u>FVOCI</u>	<u>Amortised cost</u>
<i>FRS 39 measurement category</i>	US\$	US\$	US\$
<u>Loans and receivables</u>			
Other receivables	6,268	-	6,268
Advance for purchases	10,980,102	-	10,980,102

(ii) Impairment

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

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

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

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

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

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

Depreciation

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

2 Significant accounting policies (Cont'd)**b) Critical judgements in applying the entity's accounting policies**Investment in subsidiaries

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

Provision for expected credit losses of other receivables

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

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

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

c) Foreign currency transactions*(i) Functional currency*

The functional and measurement currency of the Company is the United States Dollar, being the currency in which the Company mainly transacts its sales and purchases.

(ii) Transactions and balances

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

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

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

2 Significant accounting policies (Cont'd)**d) Plant and equipment**

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

e) Depreciation of plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are calculated on a straight-line method to write off the cost of the plant and equipment over their estimated useful lives at the following annual rates:

Office equipment	- 5 years
Machinery & equipment	- 5 years
Computers & peripherals	- 3 years

Fully depreciated assets still in use are retained in the financial statements.

f) Investment in subsidiaries

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

Investments in the subsidiaries are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. On disposal of investments in subsidiaries, the differences between disposal proceeds and the carrying amounts of the investments are recognised in the profit or loss.

g) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

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

2 Significant accounting policies (Cont'd)**g) Impairment of non-financial assets (Cont'd)**

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

h) Financial instruments

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

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

(i) Financial assets*Initial recognition and measurement*

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

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVPL are expensed in profit or loss.

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

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

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

2 Significant accounting policies (Cont'd)**h) Financial instruments (Cont'd)****(i) Financial assets***Subsequent measurement*

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

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

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

Financial assets at amortised cost

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

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

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

The Company's financial assets at amortised cost includes other receivables and cash and bank balances

Derecognition

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

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership.

2 Significant accounting policies (Cont'd)

h) Financial instruments (Cont'd)

(i) Financial assets (Cont'd)

Derecognition (Cont'd)

When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

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

For trade and other 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 makes judgmental assessment for financial asset in default when contractual payments are past due. The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

2 Significant accounting policies (Cont'd)

h) Financial instruments (Cont'd)

(ii) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

The Company's financial liabilities include other payables and accruals and borrowings.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification.

After initial recognition, financial liabilities that are not carried at FVPL are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the amortisation process.

Derecognition

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

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

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

Effective interest method

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

2 Significant accounting policies (Cont'd)

h) Financial instruments (Cont'd)

Financial assets

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

Recognition

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

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

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

- *Loans and receivables*

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

Impairment

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

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

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of trade receivables where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account.

Century Ply (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended March 31, 2019

2 Significant accounting policies (Cont'd)

h) Financial instruments (Cont'd)

Impairment (Cont'd)

When a trade receivable is uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognised in profit or loss.

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

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

Derecognition

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

Financial liabilities

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

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

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

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

2 Significant accounting policies (Cont'd)

i) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are reviewed at each statement of financial position date 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. Where 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.

j) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at banks and cash in hand.

k) Revenue recognition

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

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties and based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for volume discounts, service level credits, price concessions and incentives, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer. Revenue also excludes taxes collected from customers.

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

The Company is engaged in wholesale trading of plywoods, veneer and wood products. Revenue is recognised when goods are delivered to the customer and all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied. No volume discount is given by the Company.

The amount of revenue recognised is based on the transaction price, which comprises the contractual price and discounted for expected returns. Based on Company's experience variable consideration (right to returns) is typically constrained and is concluded in the transaction only to the extent that is highly probable that is significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

Century Ply (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended March 31, 2019

2 Significant accounting policies (Cont'd)

k) Revenue recognition (Cont'd)

These accounting policies are applied before the initial application date of FRS 115, 1 April 2018:

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is presented net of value added tax, rebates, discounts and sales returns.

The Company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue and related cost can be reliably measured, it is probable that the collectability of the related receivables is reasonably assured and when the specific criteria for each of the Company's activities are met as follows:-

Sale of goods

Revenue is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer.

l) Other income

The following income are recognised on the following basis:

Grants

Grants are recognised on receipt basis.

m) Employee benefits

Retirement benefit costs

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

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

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

Key management personnel

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

n) Finance cost

Interest expense and similar charges are expensed in the profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

o) Operating lease

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

2 Significant accounting policies (Cont'd)

p) Income tax

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

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

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

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

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

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

3 Plant and equipment

2019	Office equipment	Machinery & equipment	Computers & peripherals	Total
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
Cost				
At April 1, 2018	918	3,676,898	1,483	3,679,299
Additions	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2019	918	3,676,898	1,483	3,679,299
Depreciation				
At April 1, 2018	367	1,410,436	1,006	1,411,809
Charge for the year	183	735,380	477	736,040
At March 31, 2019	550	2,145,816	1,483	2,147,849
Net book value				
At March 31, 2019	368	1,531,082	-	1,531,450

Century Ply (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended March 31, 2019

3 Plant and equipment (Cont'd)

2018	Office equipment	Machinery & equipment	Computers & peripherals	Total
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
Cost				
At April 1, 2017	918	3,874,500	1,483	3,876,901
Additions	-	147,885	-	147,885
Disposal (*)	-	(345,487)	-	(345,487)
At March 31, 2018	918	3,676,898	1,483	3,679,299
Depreciation				
At April 1, 2017	183	711,179	512	711,874
Charge for the year	184	749,578	494	750,256
Disposal (*)	-	(50,321)	-	(50,321)
At March 31, 2018	367	1,410,436	1,006	1,411,809
Net book value				
At March 31, 2018	551	2,266,462	477	2,267,490

(*) The assets were transferred at net book value of US\$295,166 to acquire shares in subsidiary. Refer Note 4 to the financial statements.

Machinery and equipment with NBV of US\$1,472,943 are held onsite by subsidiaries in Laos who are the Company's major supplier of goods. Machinery and equipment with NBV of US\$793,519 is held on site by external suppliers in Laos.

4 Investment in subsidiaries

	2019	2018
	US\$	US\$
Unquoted equity shares, at cost	328,644	701,044
Less: Impairment loss on investment in PT Century Ply Indonesia (@)	-	(372,400)
	328,644	328,644

Details of subsidiaries are as follows: -

Name of subsidiaries	Country of incorporation and place of business	Principal activities	Percentage of equity held		Cost	
			2019	2018	2019	2018
			%	%	US\$	US\$
Century Ply Laos Co. Ltd (*)	Laos	Timber trading	90	90	31,644	31,644
PT Century Ply Indonesia	Indonesia	Timber trading	95	95	-	372,400
Century Huesoulin Plywood Lao Co, Ltd (*)	Laos	Timber trading	51	-	297,000	297,000
					328,644	701,044

(*) Audited by other firm of auditors.

Century Ply (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended March 31, 2019

4 Investment in subsidiaries (Cont'd)

In 2018, the Company acquired its new investment in Century Huesoulin Plywood Lao. Co., Ltd for US\$297,000. The Company transferred US\$295,166 of plant and equipment at net book value and paid US\$1,834 in cash to settle the consideration (refer Note 3 to the financial statements).

(@) (2018: The management has decided to impair the investment as the subsidiary has been dormant since incorporation and considering the current industrial and marketing scenario in Indonesia, it is of the view that it may not be able to commence operation. Hence advance receivable of US\$172,214 is also fully write off (refer Note 15 to the financial statements)).

5 Other receivables

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	US\$	US\$
Deposit	<u>1,599</u>	<u>6,268</u>

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

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	US\$	US\$
Singapore Dollar	<u>1,599</u>	<u>6,268</u>

6 Advance for purchases

The Company has advanced to two of its subsidiaries in Laos to facilitate import purchase of timber related products from Laos. However due to Government regulations imposed, the export has been temporarily ceased from Laos. The Company is taking steps to make fresh applications with Laos administration and negotiate. If the subsidiary is unable to offset against future shipments or repay the amounts advanced, the holding company has given a letter of guarantee for repayment.

7 Cash and bank balances

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	US\$	US\$
Cash at banks	8,731	7,259
Cash in hand	-	64
	<u>8,731</u>	<u>7,323</u>

The cash and bank balances that are not denominated in United States Dollar are as follows:-

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	US\$	US\$
Singapore Dollar	<u>2,126</u>	<u>2,820</u>

Century Ply (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended March 31, 2019

8 Share capital

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2018</u>
	No. of shares issued	US\$	No. of shares issued	US\$
Ordinary shares issued and fully paid				
Balance at beginning of year	5,445,929	5,445,929	5,445,929	5,445,929
Shares issued	1,140,000	1,140,000	-	-
Balance at end of year	<u>6,585,929</u>	<u>6,585,929</u>	<u>5,445,929</u>	<u>5,445,929</u>

During the financial year, the Company had issued 1,140,000 shares for a total cash consideration of US\$1,140,000 to provide for working capital.

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

9 Deferred tax liabilities

The movements in deferred tax (assets)/liabilities are as follows:-

	Accelerated tax depreciation	Unutilised Capital allowance & business loss	Total
	US\$	US\$	US\$
At April 1, 2017	263,000	(133,000)	130,000
Charge/(Credit) to profit or loss	63,570	100,796	164,366
Effect on exchange differences	-	(3,106)	(3,106)
At March 31, 2018	<u>326,570</u>	<u>(35,310)</u>	<u>291,260</u>
Charge/(Credit) to profit or loss	(74,602)	(78,488)	(153,090)
Effect on exchange differences	-	(1,867)	(1,867)
At March 31, 2019	<u>251,968</u>	<u>(115,665)</u>	<u>136,303</u>

As at end of the financial year, the Company had unutilised capital allowances and unutilized business loss of approximately US\$516,000 (2018:US\$207,705) and US\$167,490 (2018:US\$Nil) respectively available for set off against future taxable profits, subject to compliance with Section 37 of the Income Tax Act, Cap.134 and agreement by the Comptroller of Income Tax.

10 Other payables and accruals

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	US\$	US\$
Sundry payables	132,737	132,737
Holding company	5,811,679	4,476,129
Accrued expenses	5,326	8,865
	<u>5,949,742</u>	<u>4,617,731</u>

Century Ply (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended March 31, 2019

10 Other payables and accruals (Cont'd)

The amount due to holding company are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

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

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	US\$	US\$
Singapore Dollar	<u>5,326</u>	<u>8,865</u>

11 Borrowing

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	US\$	US\$
Packing credit	<u>-</u>	<u>2,467,000</u>

The interest rate was about 4.3% (2018:3.3%) per annum.

The bank loan was secured on the following:-

- Legal charge and assignment of advance for purchases amounting to US\$1,881,580 (refer Note 6 to the financial statements), which was financed through the above bank loan.
- Corporate guarantees from the holding company amounting to US\$5,250,000.

The Company had obtained credit facility line from a bank for working capital purposes which is since closed during the financial year.

12 Revenue

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	US\$	US\$
Sale of goods	<u>788,620</u>	<u>12,382,459</u>
Timing of transfer of goods At a point in time	<u>788,620</u>	<u>12,382,459</u>

13 Other income

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	US\$	US\$
Foreign exchange gain	94	5,424
Government grant - wage credit scheme	143	395
Miscellaneous income	-	4,005
	<u>237</u>	<u>9,824</u>

Century Ply (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended March 31, 2019

14 Finance costs

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	US\$	US\$
Interest on packing credit	26,671	47,836
Interest on discounting	-	1,130
Commission on corporate guarantee	95,507	105,000
	<u>122,178</u>	<u>153,966</u>

15 (Loss)/Profit before income tax

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

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	US\$	US\$
Cost of inventories included in cost of sales	670,151	10,205,092
Salaries and bonus	-	4,610
Directors' remuneration	27,739	98,505
CPF contribution on director's remuneration (defined)	4,222	10,026
Bad debts written off - non trade (subsidiary)	-	172,214
Provision for impairment loss on investment in subsidiary	-	372,400
Depreciation of plant and equipment	736,040	750,256
Foreign exchange gain	(94)	(5,424)
Operating lease:		
- Guest house	-	15,707
- Office rental	22,784	30,710
	<u>22,784</u>	<u>30,710</u>

Compensation of directors and key management personnel

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

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	US\$	US\$
Salaries and other employee benefits	<u>31,961</u>	<u>108,531</u>

16 Income tax expense

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	US\$	US\$
Current year	-	-
Deferred tax	(154,957)	161,260
	<u>(154,957)</u>	<u>161,260</u>

Century Ply (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended March 31, 2019

16 Income tax expense (Cont'd)

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

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	US\$	US\$
(Loss)/Profit before income tax	<u>(898,964)</u>	<u>410,274</u>
Tax (benefit)/expense at tax rate of 17%	(152,824)	69,747
Non-deductible items	-	94,619
Effect on exchange differences	(1,867)	(3,106)
Other items	(266)	-
Income tax expense for the financial year	<u>(154,957)</u>	<u>161,260</u>

17 Holding company transactions

Some of the Company's transactions and arrangement are with the holding company and the effect of these on the basis determined between the parties is reflected in these financial statements. The balances with these parties are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand unless otherwise stated.

During the financial year, the Company entered into the following transactions:

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	US\$	US\$
Sales	788,620	12,175,373
Commission on corporate guarantee	95,507	105,000
Purchase of plant and equipment	-	58,838

18 Commitments

(a) Operating lease commitments - as lessee

The Company leases premises for office under non-cancellable operating lease agreements. These leases had a tenure of 2 years.

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

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	US\$	US\$
Rental expense:		
Within 1 year	-	23,494

19 Financial instruments, financial and capital risk management

(a) Categories of financial instruments

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

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	US\$	US\$
Financial assets		
Amortised cost:		
- Other receivables	1,599	6,268
- Cash and bank balances	8,731	7,323
Total financial assets	<u>10,330</u>	<u>13,591</u>
Financial liabilities		
Amortised cost:		
- Other payables and accruals	5,949,742	4,617,731
- Borrowings	-	2,467,000
Total financial liabilities	<u>5,949,742</u>	<u>7,084,731</u>

(b) Fair value measurements

Fair value hierarchy

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

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

Assets and liabilities not measured at fair value

(i) *Other receivables, cash and bank balances and other payables*

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

(ii) *Bank borrowings*

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

(c) Financial risk management

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

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

(c) Financial risk management (Cont'd)

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

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

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

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting financial obligations due to shortage of funds. The Company's exposure to liquidity risk arises primarily from mismatches of the maturities of financial assets and liabilities. The Company has no significant liquidity risk as it maintains a level of cash and bank balances that is sufficient for working capital purpose.

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

	Carrying amount	Cash flows		
		Contractual cash flow	Less than 1 year	Within 2 to 5 years
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
2019				
Financial assets				
Other receivables	1,599	1,599	1,599	-
Cash and bank balances	8,731	8,731	8,731	-
Total undiscounted financial assets	10,330	10,330	10,330	-
Financial liabilities				
Other payables and accruals	(5,949,742)	(5,949,742)	(5,949,742)	-
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	(5,949,742)	(5,949,742)	(5,949,742)	-
Total net undiscounted financial liabilities	(5,939,412)	(5,939,412)	(5,939,412)	-
2018				
Financial assets				
Other receivables	6,268	6,268	6,268	-
Cash and bank balances	7,323	7,323	7,323	-
Total undiscounted financial assets	13,591	13,591	13,591	-
Financial liabilities				
Other payables and accruals	(4,617,731)	(4,617,731)	(4,617,731)	-
Borrowing	(2,467,000)	(2,487,353)	(2,487,353)	-
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	(7,084,731)	(7,105,084)	(7,105,084)	-
Total net undiscounted financial liabilities	(7,071,140)	(7,091,493)	(7,091,493)	-

19 Financial instruments, financial and capital risk management (Cont'd)**(c) Financial risk management (Cont'd)***Credit risk*

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss of the Company. The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties.

As at statement of financial position date the Company has no significant concentration of credit risk in relation to certain external customers. Its sales are only to its holding company.

Expected credit loss ("ECL") assessment

- Other receivables

The other receivables comprises only of its deposit. The Company assessed the nature of receivable, the financial position of the counterparties and the economic conditions and concluded that there has been no significant increase in the credit risk since the initial recognition of the financial assets. Accordingly, the Company does not consider allowance for ECL as necessary.

Cash at banks are placed with credit worthy financial institutions.

The carrying amount of the Company's trade receivables, other receivables, cash and bank balance represent the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk. No other financial assets carry a significant exposure to credit risk.

Interest rate risk

The Company's exposure to market risk for changes in interest rate relates to the Company's bank loan. It is the Company's policy to obtain the most favourable interest rates available whenever the Company obtains additional financing through bank borrowings.

Interest rate sensitivity

The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk as at year end as the bank loans are fully settled during the financial year.

Foreign currency risk

As at financial year end, the carrying value of the monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than in United States Dollar are disclosed in the respective notes to the financial statements. Any fluctuations in the foreign currencies against the United States Dollar will have no or very minimal impact on the financial results of the Company.

Price risk

The Company has no significant exposure to price risk.

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

(d) Capital risk management

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

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

The management's overall strategy remains unchanged from 2018.

20 New accounting standards and FRS interpretations

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

			Effective from annual periods beginning on or after
FRS 28	(Amendments)	: Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures	January 1, 2019
FRS 109	(Amendments)	: Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation	January 1, 2019
FRS 116		: Leases	January 1, 2019

Improvements to FRSs

Annual Improvements to FRS (March 2018)			January 1, 2019
FRS 12	(Amendments)	: Income Taxes	January 1, 2019
FRS 23	(Amendments)	: Borrowing Costs	January 1, 2019
FRS 103	(Amendments)	: Business Combinations	January 1, 2019
FRS 111	(Amendments)	: Joint Arrangements	January 1, 2019
FRS 123		: Uncertainty Over Income Tax Treatments	January 1, 2019

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

21 Authorisation of financial statements

These financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on May 23, 2019.

Century Ply (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.

The Accompanying Supplementary Detailed Income Statement

Has Been Prepared For Management Purposes Only

And Does Not Form Part Of The Audited Financial Statements

Century Ply (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.

Detailed Income Statement

For the financial year ended March 31, 2019

	2019	2018
	US\$	US\$
Revenue		
Sale of goods	788,620	12,382,459
Cost of sales		
Purchases	(670,151)	(10,205,092)
Gross profit	118,469	2,177,367
Other income		
Foreign exchange gain	94	5,424
Government grant - wage credit scheme	143	395
Miscellaneous income	-	4,005
	237	9,824
Administrative expenses		
Salaries and bonus	-	(4,610)
Directors' remuneration	(27,739)	(98,505)
CPF contribution on directors' remuneration (defined)	(4,222)	(10,026)
Bad debts written off - non trade - subsidiary	-	(172,214)
Provision for impairment loss on investment in subsidiary	-	(372,400)
Insurance	-	(569)
Legal and professional fees	(96,630)	(21,646)
Medical expenses	-	(188)
Operating lease:		
- Guest house	-	(15,707)
- Office rental	(22,784)	(30,710)
Postage and courier charges	(98)	(315)
Printing and stationery	(1,618)	(1,779)
Repair and maintenance	-	(58,838)
Representative office expenses	(333)	(22,333)
Skill development levy	(61)	(198)
Telephone charges	-	(2,006)
Transport	(937)	(1,342)
Travelling	(583)	(34,345)
Utilities	(367)	(1,110)
	(155,372)	(848,841)

... Cont'd

Century Ply (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.

Detailed Income Statement

For the financial year ended March 31, 2019

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	US\$	US\$
Other operating expenses		
Bank charges	(3,592)	(22,203)
Depreciation of plant and equipment	(736,040)	(750,256)
Entertainment	-	(43)
General expenses	-	(1,608)
Subscription fees	(488)	-
	<u>(740,120)</u>	<u>(774,110)</u>
Finance costs		
Interest on packing credit	(26,671)	(47,836)
Interest on discounting	-	(1,130)
Commission on corporate guarantee	(95,507)	(105,000)
	<u>(122,178)</u>	<u>(153,966)</u>
(Loss)/Profit before income tax	(898,964)	410,274
Income tax expense		
- Current year	-	-
- Deferred tax	154,957	(161,260)
(Loss)/Profit after income tax	<u>(744,007)</u>	<u>249,014</u>
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year	<u>(744,007)</u>	<u>249,014</u>

Not Part Of Audited Financial Statements

