MGI SINGAPORE PAC
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, SINGAPORE
(Company Regn. No. 200606965Z)

TCI HOLDINGS SA&E PTE. LTD.

Company Registration No: 201200401Z
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 MARCH 2022

INDEX

51 ANSON ROAD #09-55 ANSON CENTRE, SINGAPORE 079904
TEL: +65 6224 4894 (8 LINES) FAX: +65 6224 9558
EMAIL: admin@mgipac.com Website: http://www.mgisingaporepac.com

TCI HOLDINGS SA&E PTE. LTD.

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

The directors are pleased to present their statement to the members together with the audited financial statements of TCI Holdings SA&E Pte Ltd (the Company) for the financial year ended 31 March 2022.

1. OPINION OF THE DIRECTORS

In the opinion of the directors,

i. 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

ii. at the date of this statement there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

2. DIRECTORS

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

Agarwal Chander

Pramod Kumar Jain

Kalasegar s/o Genkatharan

3. ARRANGEMENTS TO ENABLE DIRECTORS TO ACQUIRE SHARES AND DEBENTURES

Neither at the end of nor at any time during the financial year was the company a party to any arrangements whose object 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 AND DEBENTURES

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

Name of directors	Deemed Interest	
	At the beginning of financial year	At the end of financial year
Ordinary shares of the Company		
Agarwal Chander	465,577	465,577

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

MGI SINGAPORE PAC has expressed its willingness to accept re-appointment as auditor.

On behalf of the Board of Directors:

Agarwal Chander
Director

Pramod Kumar Jain
Director

Singapore, 07 JUL 2022

TCI HOLDINGS SA&E PTE. LTD.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF TCI HOLDINGS SA&E PTE LTD

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of TCI HOLDINGS SA&E PTE. LTD. (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2022, the statement of profit or loss and other 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, except for the matters described in the Basis for Qualifies Opinion paragraph, 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 flows of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

We are unable to ascertain the existence, valuation and recoverability of the investment in subsidiary (note 6).

The Company owns a subsidiary in Netherlands whose financial results have not been consolidated. As Company auditor, we are unable to obtain the financial statement of the Company as such unable to perform work on the results of the subsidiaries to draw Group opinion of the results of the Group.

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 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.

51 ANSON ROAD #09-55 ANSON CENTRE, SINGAPORE 079904
TEL: +65 6224 4894 (8 LINES) FAX: +65 6224 9558
EMAIL: admin@mgipac.com Website: http://www.mgisingaporepac.com

TCI HOLDINGS SA&E PTE. LTD.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

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 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.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements – cont'd

- 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.

MGI SINGAPORE PAC
Public Accountants And
Chartered Accountants

Singapore, 07 JUL 2022

TCI HOLDINGS SA&E PTE. LTD.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

	NOTE	2022	2021
		S$	S$
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Investment in subsidiary	6	550,495	550,495
CURRENT ASSETS			
Loan from subsidiary	11	5,169	-
Cash and cash Equivalents	7	12,952	11,725
		18,121	11,725
TOTAL ASSETS		**568,616**	**562,220**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	10	133,760	109,276
Total liabilities		133,760	109,276
EQUITY			
Share Capital	8	559,178	559,178
Accumulated Losses		(124,322)	(106,234)
		434,856	452,944
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**568,616**	**562,220**

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

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	NOTE	2022	2021
		S$	S$
Revenues	4	-	-
Other income		608	3,688
Other operating expenses		(18,696)	(9,443)
(Loss) before taxation	5	(18,088)	(5,755)
Taxation	9	-	-
(Loss) for the year, representing total comprehensive (expense) for the year		(18,088)	(5,755)

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

TCI HOLDINGS SA&E PTE. LTD.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Share Capital	Accumulated Losses	Total
	S$	S$	S$
Balance as at 31.03.2021	559,178	(106,234)	452,944
Total comprehensive expenses for the year	-	(18,088)	(18,088)
Balance as at 31.03.2022	559,178	(124,322)	434,856

	Share Capital	Accumulated Losses	Total
	S$	S$	S$
Balance as at 31.03.2020	559,178	(100,479)	458,699
Total comprehensive expenses for the year	-	(5,755)	(5,755)
Balance as at 31.03.2021	559,178	(106,234)	452,944

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

TCI HOLDINGS SA&E PTE. LTD.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	NOTE	2022	2021
		S$	S$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
(Loss) before taxation		(18,088)	(5,755)
Operating (loss) before working capital changes		(18,088)	(5,755)
Trade and other payables		-	3,426
Net cash flows (used in) operating activities		(18,088)	(2,329)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Loan to related party		25,607	32,964
Loan to director		(1,123)	-
Loan from subsidiary		(5,169)	(29,863)
Net cash flows from financing activities		19,315	3,101
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		1,227	772
Cash and cash equivalent at beginning of year		11,725	10,953
Cash and cash equivalent at end of year	7	12,952	11,725

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. CORPORATE INFORMATION

TCI Holdings SA&E Pte Ltd (the Company) is incorporated and domiciled in Singapore with its registered office and principal place of business at 435 Orchard Road, #11-F Wisma Atria, Singapore 238877.

The principal activities of the Company is providing value added logistics services such as air and sea freight services

There have been no significant changes in the nature of these activities during the year. However, the Company has no trading activities during the year.

The immediate and ultimate holding Company is Transport Corporation of India Ltd., which is incorporated in India.

Subsidiary
Refer to Note 7 to the financial statements for the subsidiary and its principal activities

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of Preparation

The financial statements of the Company and the balance sheet and statement of changes in equity of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (FRS). The financial statements have been prepared on the historical costs basis except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.These financial statements are the separate financial statements of TCI Holdings SA&E Pte Ltd. The Company is exempted from the preparation of consolidated financial statements as the Company is wholly owned subsidiary of Transport Corporation of India Ltd., a company incorporated in India, which prepares consolidated financial statements available for public use. The registered office of Transport Corporation of India Ltd is as follows:

Flat Nos. 306 & 307, 1-8-273
Third Floor, Ashoka Bhoopal Chambers
S P Road, Secunderabad - 500 003
Andhra Pradesh, India

The financial statements are presented in Singapore Dollars ($), which is the Company's functional currency.

2.2 Adoption of new and amended standards and interpretations

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except 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 2020. The adoption of these standards did not have any effect on the financial performance or position of the Company.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES –cont'd

2.2 Standards issued but not yet effective

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

	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendment to FRS 116 Leases: Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021	1 April 2021
Amendments to FRS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use	1 January 2022
Amendments to FRS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets: Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract	1 January 2022
Annual Improvements to FRSs 2018-2021	1 January 2022
Amendments to FRS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current	1 January 2023
Amendment to FRS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and FRS Practice Statement 2: Disclosure of Accounting Policies	1 January 2023
Amendments to FRS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors: Definition of Accounting Estimates	1 January 2023
Amendments to FRS 12 Income Taxes: Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction	1 January 2023
Amendments to FRS 110 Consolidated Financial Statements and FRS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures: 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.

2.3 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. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES –cont'd

2.4 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 inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

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

2.5 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.

Trade receivables are measured at the amount of 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 party, if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component at initial recognition.

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.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES –cont'd

2.5 Financial instruments

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

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.

De-recognition

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

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.

De-recognition

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. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES –cont'd

2.6 Impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

The Company 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 flows.

2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

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

2.8 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. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES –cont'd

2.9 Leases

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

As lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities representing the obligations to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying leased assets.

Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e. the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery (i.e. those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.10 Revenue

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.

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.

Interest income
Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis taking into account the principal outstanding and the effective interest rate applicable.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – cont'd

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.

c) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

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

- Where the GST incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the sales tax is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and

- Receivables and payables that are stated with the amount of GST included.

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.

2.13 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

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

3.1 Judgments made in applying accounting policies

Determination of functional currency

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

3.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

(a) Leases – estimating the incremental borrowing rate

The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate to measure lease liabilities. The incremental borrowing rate is the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The incremental borrowing rate therefore reflects what the Company 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease. The Company estimates the incremental borrowing rate using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates.

(b) Provision for income tax

Significant judgement is required in determining the capital allowances and deductibility of certain expenses during the estimation of the provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Company recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred income tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

4. REVENUES

The Company has no trading activities during the year.

5. (LOSS) BEFORE TAX

Loss before tax has been arrived at after charging/(crediting):

	2022	2021
	S$	S$
Professional fee	2,975	6,986
Bad Debts written off	10,127	875
Exchange gain	(608)	(3,688)

6. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARY

	2022	2021
	S$	S$
Unquoted equity shares, at cost	550,495	550,495

Details of the subsidiary:

Name of subsidiary	Principal activities	Country of incorporation / registration	Cost of investment		Percentage of equity interest	
			2022	2021	2022	2021
			S$	S$	%	%
TCI Holdings Netherlands B.V	Investment holding	Netherlands	550,495	550,495	100	100

Details of subsidiaries held by TCI Holdings Netherlands B.V. is as follows:

Name of subsidiary	Principal activities	Country of incorporation/ registration	Percentage of equity interest	
			2022	2021
			%	%
TCI Global Brazil Logistica LTDA	To provide logistics services such as air and sea freight services	Brazil	100	100

7. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2022	2021
	S$	S$
Cash at banks	12,952	11,725

Cash and cash equivalents are denominated in United states dollar.

8. SHARE CAPITAL

	2022	2021
Issued and fully paid	S$	S$
465,577 ordinary shares	559,178	559,178

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as and when declared by the Company. The ordinary shares have no par value. All ordinary shares carry one vote per share without restriction. All shares rank equally with regards to the Company's residual assets.

9. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

No income tax is provided as there is no taxable income during the financial year. Domestic income tax is calculated at 17% of the estimated assessable income for the year.

The total charge for the year can be reconciled to the accounting loss as follows:

	2022	2021
	S$	S$
(Loss) before tax	(18,088)	(5,755)
Tax expense on loss before tax at 17% (2021:17%)	(3,075)	(978)
Adjustments: -		
Tax effect of expenses not deductible for tax purpose	3,075	978
Current tax expense	-	-

10. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2022	2021
	S$	S$
Related party	130,334	104,727
Director	-	1,123
Accruals	3,426	3,426
	133,760	109,276

The amount due to related party is non-trade, unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand. Other payables are denominated in Singapore dollars.

Accruals are non-interest bearing and settled within 30-90 days term.

11. LOAN FROM SUBSIDIARY

	2022	2021
	S$	S$
Loan from subsidiary	5,169	-

The amount due from subsidiary is non-trade, unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand. It is denominated in Singapore dollars.

12. FINANCIAL RISKS 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 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.

12.1 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 cash and bank balances. Cash is held with creditworthy financial institutions. 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.

12. FINANCIAL RISKS MANAGEMENT - continued

12.2 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.

	2022			
	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	One year or less	Two to five years
	S$	S$	S$	S$
Financial assets				
Loan to subsidiary	5,169	5,169	5,169	
Cash and cash equivalents	12,952	12,952	12,952	-
	18,121	18,121	18,121	-
Financial liabilities				
Trade and other payables	133,760	133,760	133,760	-
Total net undiscounted financial assets	(115,639)	(115,639)	(115,639)	-

	2021			
	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	One year or less	Two to five years
	S$	S$	S$	S$
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	11,725	11,725	11,725	-
	11,725	11,725	11,725	-
Financial liabilities				
Trade and other payables	109,276	109,276	109,276	-
	109,276	109,276	109,276	-
Total net undiscounted financial assets	(97,551)	(97,551)	(97,551)	-

12. FINANCIAL RISKS MANAGEMENT – cont'd

12.3 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 risk

The Company has no significant exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates because it has no interest-bearing borrowings form any external sources.

ii. Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk from its transactions denominated in United states dollars and other foreign currencies. The management monitor closely these foreign currency debtors and recovers the amount at the earliest to minimised the foreign exchange risk.

13. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, and trade and other payables approximate their respective fair values due to the relative short-term maturity of these financial instruments. The fair values of other classes of financial assets and liabilities are disclosed in the respective notes to the financial statements.

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on discounted cash flow.

14. 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.

15. AUTHORISATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR ISSUE

The financial statement of the Company for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on the date of statement by directors.

TCI HOLDINGS SA&E PTE. LTD.

TRADING AND PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	2022	20201
	S$	S$
Other income	608	3,688
Less: Other operating expenses:		
Audit fee – current year	3,000	1,500
-Prior year	2,000	-
Bank charges	594	82
Professional fees	2,975	6,986
Rental expense	-	875
Bad debt written off – non-trade	10,127	-
	18,696	9,443
Net (loss) for the year	**(18,088)**	**(5,755)**

The above does not form part of the statutory financial statements.