I M QUARRIES LIMITED
AND IT'S SUBSIDIARIES

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)
UEN No. 201120428-N / ABRN 154 095 897

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

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Independent Auditors

MGI Singapore PAC
Public Accountants and
Certified Public Accountants

I M QUARRIES LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
STATEMENT BY DIRECTORS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

The Directors have pleasure in submitting their report together with the audited financial statements of 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 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 and the Group for the financial year ended on that date;

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 OF THE COMPANY

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

CHUA Soon Beng Ellen
CHONG Hock Tat Robin
MAH Seong Kung
Bryan Phillip LOH Chuun-Ming
LIN Zhiyi Linus

3. ARRANGEMENTS TO ENABLE DIRECTORS TO ACQUIRE SHARES OR DEBENTURES

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

4. DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN SHARES

None of the Directors who held office at the end of the financial period had any interests in the shares of the Company or its related corporation, except as follows:

	Holdings deemed in the name of Director		Holdings registered in the name of Director	
	As at 1.4.2021	As at 31.03.22	As at 1.4.2021	As at 31.03.22
CHONG Hock Tat Robin	-	-	20,000,000	20,000,000
CHUA Soon Beng Ellen	-	-	2,797,000	2,797,000
Bryan Phillip Loh Chuun-Ming	5,120,000	5,299,000	60,000	60,000
LIN Zhiyi Linus	-	-	100,000	100,000

5. DIRECTORS' CONTRACTUAL BENEFITS

Except as disclosed in the financial statements, since the end of the previous financial year, no Director has received or become entitled to receive a benefit by reason of a contract made by the Company or by a related corporation with the Director or with a firm of which he is a member, or with a company in which he has a substantial financial interest.

6. SHARE OPTIONS

There were no new share options granted by the Company during the financial year, except for an Option of 10,000,000 shares issued to a Director at SGD 0.088 in the prior financial years which has yet to be exercised.

7. AUDITORS

The independent auditors, MGI SINGAPORE PAC have expressed their willingness to accept re-appointment.

On behalf of the Board of Directors

CHONG HOCK TAT ROBIN

CHUA SOON BENG ELLEN

Singapore, 22 June 2022

MGI SINGAPORE PAC

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, SINGAPORE

(Company Regn. No. 200606965Z)

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021
TO THE MEMBERS OF I M QUARRIES LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of I M Quarries Limited ("the Company") and its subsidiaries ("the Group"), which comprise the statements of financial position of the Group and the Company as at 31 March 2022, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows of the Group for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements of the Group and Company are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, Chapter 50 (the Act) and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (FRSs) so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and the Company as at 31 March 2022.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other information

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

Responsibility 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 Singapore Companies Act, Chapter 50 (the "Act") and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards, 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 profit and loss statements and balance sheets and to maintain accountability of assets.

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***Responsibilities of Management and Directors for the Financial Statements* - continued**

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.

Auditors' Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021
TO THE MEMBERS OF I M QUARRIES LIMITED

Auditors' responsibility 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.

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

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

We also provide the directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with the directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

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 incorporated in Singapore of which we are the auditors have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

MGI SINGAPORE PAC

Chartered Accountants and
Public Accountant of Singapore

Singapore, 22 June 2022

I M QUARRIES LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

		Group		Company	
		2022	2021	**2022**	2021
	NOTE	**S$**	S$	**S$**	S$
Non-current assets					
Investment in subsidiaries	7	**-**	-	**1,400,000**	1,400,000
Goodwill	8	**1,400,000**	1,400,000	**-**	-
		1,400,000	1,400,000	**1,400,000**	1,400,000
Current assets					
Cash and bank balances	9	**329**	422	**329**	422
Other receivables	10	**650,000**	650,000	**650,547**	650,547
		650,329	650,422	**650,876**	650,969
Less:					
Current liability					
Other payables	11	**99,191**	34,341	**138,325**	65,761
Net current assets		**551,138**	616,081	**512,222**	585,208
Non-current liability					
Due to a director	12	**657,698**	598,616	**665,036**	605,954
Net assets		**1,246,968**	1,370,994	**1,293,987**	1,418,012
Capital and reserves					
Share capital	13	**4,217,767**	4,217,767	**4,217,767**	4,217,767
Foreign currency translation reserve		**2,576**	2,577	**-**	-
Accumulated losses		**(2,973,375)**	(2,849,350)	**(2,923,780)**	(2,799,755)
		1,246,968	1,370,994	**1,293,987**	1,418,012

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

I M QUARRIES LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
As at 31 March 2022

The Group	**Note**	**2022** **S$**	2021 S$
Revenue		**-**	-
Other admin expenses		**(124,025)**	(131,806)
Loss before tax		**(124,025)**	(131,806)
Income tax expense	14	**-**	-
Loss for the financial year		**(124,025)**	(131,806)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign controlled entities		**-**	-
Total comprehensive loss for the financial year		**(124,025)**	(131,806)
Loss Per Share (Cents)			
Basic Loss Per Share	15	**(0.001)**	(0.002)
Diluted Loss Per Share	15	**(0.001)**	(0.002)

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

I M QUARRIES LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

	Note	Share Capital	Foreign currency translation reserve	Accumulated losses	Total
		S$	S$	S$	S$
Group - 2021					
Balance at 1.4.2020		4,217,767	2,040	(2,717,544)	1,502,263
Total comprehensive loss		-	537	(131,806)	(131,269)
Balance at 31.3.2021		4,217,767	2,577	(2,849,350)	1,370,994

	Note	Share Capital	Foreign currency translation reserve	Accumulated losses	Total
		S$	S$	S$	S$
Group - 2022					
Balance at 1.4.2021		**4,167.767**	**2,577**	**(2,849,350)**	**1,370,994**
Total comprehensive loss		**-**	**(1)**	**(124,025)**	**(124,026)**
Balance at 31.3.2022		**4,217,767**	**2,576**	**(2,973,375)**	**1,246,968**

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

I M QUARRIES LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW
For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

	Note	2022	2021
		$	$
Operating activities			
Loss before taxation		**(124,025)**	(131,806)
Adjustments for:			
Foreign translation differences		**(1)**	537
Operating profit before working capital changes		**(124,026)**	(131,269)
Changes in working capital			
Other payables		**123,933**	116,732
Cash flow generated from/(used in) operations		**123,933**	116,732
Net cash flow (used in) operating activities		**(93)**	(14,537)
Cash flows from financing activity			
Net proceeds from new issue of treasury shares		**-**	-
Net cash flows from financing activity		**-**	-
Net decrease in cash at bank balance		**(93)**	(14,537)
Cash at bank at beginning of financial year		**422**	14,959
Cash at bank at end of financial year		**329**	422

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

1 CORPORATE INFORMATION

IM Quarries Limited is a public company limited by shares incorporated in Singapore and listed on the National Stock Exchange of Australia.

The registered office of the company in Singapore is located at 22 Sin Ming Lane, #06-76 Midview City, Singapore 573969.

The principal activity of the Company and its controlled entities (the "Group") is to carry on the in exploration and mining for natural resources (particularly industrial grade garnet) and its ancillary activities.

The Company has not actively carried on business since it was registered on 30 August 2011 to the date of this report.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 a) <u>Basis of preparation</u>

The consolidated financial statements of the Group and the balance sheet and statement of changes in equity of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Singapore Companies Act, Chapter 50 (the "act") and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards ("FRS") including Interpretations of Financial Reporting Standards ("INT FRS") and are prepared under the historical cost convention, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

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

b) <u>Adoption of new and amended standards and interpretations</u>

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 revised standards that are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 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 - continued

c) Standards issued but not yet effective

The Company adopted the following standards and interpretations that have been issued.

		Effective date (annual periods beginning on or after)
Amendments to FRS 1	Presentation of Financial Statements: Classification of Liabilities as Current and Non-current	1 Jan 2023
Amendments to FRS 110	Consolidated Financial Statements	Date to be determined
Amendments to 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 these standards above will have no material impact on the financial statements in the year of initial application.

2.2 Financial assets

The Company assess at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired.

Financial Assets

Financial assets are recognised on the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company and group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Company and group determines the classifications of its financial assets at initial recognition.

When financial assets are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value, plus, in the case of financial assets not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.
All regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised 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 period generally established by regulation or convention in the marketplace concerned.

Subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification as follows:

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

2.2 Financial assets - continued

Loans and receivables
Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as loans and receivables. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the loans and receivables are derecognized or impaired, and through the amortisation process.

De-recognition
A financial asset is derecognised where the contractual right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired. On de-recognition of a financial asset in it entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and any cumulative gain or loss that has been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in the profit and loss.

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

2.3 Impairment of financial assets

The Company assess at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired.

a)Financial assets carried at amortised cost
For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the Company and group first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Company and group determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial assets, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which impairment loss is, or continues to be recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on financial assets carried at amortised cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. If a loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

2.3 <u>Impairment of financial assets</u> - continued

a)Financial assets carried at amortised cost
When the asset becomes uncollectible, the carrying amount of impaired financial assets is reduced directly or if an amount was charged to the allowance account are written off against the carrying value of the financial asset.

To determine whether there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on financial asset has been incurred, the Company and group considers factors such as the probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtor and default or significant delay in payments.

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 was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed to the extent that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its amortised cost at the reversal date. The amount of reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

<u>Derecognition of financial assets</u>

A financial asset is derecognised where the contractual right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired. On de-recognition 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 is recognised in the profit and loss.

b)Financial assets carried at cost
If there is objective evidence (such as significant adverse changes in the business environment where the issuer operates, probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the issuer) that an impairment loss on financial assets carried at cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market of return for a similar financial asset. Such impairment losses are not reversed in subsequent periods.

<u>Financial liabilities</u>
Initial recognition and measurement
Financial liabilities are recognised when, and only when, the Company and group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Company and group 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 fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement
The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as follows:

Other financial liabilities
After initial recognition, other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised, and through the amortisation process.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

2.3 Impairment of financial assets - continued

De-recognition

A financial liability is de-recognised 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 de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in profit or loss.

The Company recognized 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 of the Company expects to receive, discountedat 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 credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognized 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 withi 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 recognized 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 recognizes a loss allowance based on the 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 amouts 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 contractal cash flows.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES -continued

2.4 Impairment of non-financial assets

environment where the issuer operates, probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the issuer) that an impairment loss on financial assets carried at cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset. Such impairment losses are not reversed in subsequent periods.

The Company and group assess at each reporting date whether there is indication that an asset has been impaired. If any indication exists, or 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 cash-generating unit's fair value less costs to sell 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. In assessing the value in use, the estimated future cash inflows expected to be generated by the asset are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs to see, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded subsidiaries or other available fair value indicators.

The Company and group bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations which are prepared separately for the Company's and group's cash generating units to which the individual assets are allocated. For longer periods, a long-term growth forecast calculations are generally covering a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognised in profit and loss in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset, except for assets that are previously revalued where the revaluation was taken to other comprehensive income up to the amount of any previous revaluation.

2.5 Income tax

Income tax expense represents the sum of the 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 and loss statement 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 tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

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

2. SUMMARY SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – CONTINUED

2.5 Income tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the profit and loss statement 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 tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable 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.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits 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 period when the liability is settled or the asset realised based on the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. 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 with in 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 a net basis.

Current and deferred tax are recognised as an expense or income in profit and loss account, except when they relate to items credited or debited directly to equity, in which case the tax is also recognised directly in equity, or where they arise from the initial accounting for a business combination.

2.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and bank balances comprise cash in hand and at bank, bank overdraft and fixed deposits that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.7 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured regard less of when the payment is made. Revenue is measured at fair value of consideration received or receivable and represent amounts receivable taking into account contractually, defined terms of payment and excluding taxes and duty. The Company and group remained dormant during the financial year and till date of the financial report.

2. SUMMARY SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – CONTINUED

2.8 Impairment of tangible assets

At each balance sheet date, the Company and group reviews the carrying amounts of its 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). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company and group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a 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 the profit and loss statement, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset /cash-generating unit is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, to the extent the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairments loss been recognised for the asset/cash-generating unit in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the profit and loss statement, 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.

2.9 Related parties

A related party is defined as follows:

a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the Group and Company if that person:

   (i) has control or joint control over the Company;

   (ii) has significant influence over the Company; or

   (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the Company or of a parent of the Company.

2 SUMMARY SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – CONTINUED

2.9 Related parties – con't

b) An entity is related to Company if any of the following conditions applies :

(i) the entity and the Company are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).

(ii) one entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).

(iii) both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.

(iv) one entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.

(v) the entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Company or an entity related to the Company. If the Company is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the Company;

(vi) the entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a);

(vii) a person identified in (a) (i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).

2.10 Share capital and share issuance expenses

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.

2.11 Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Company. Control exists when the Company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether there is control.

In the Company's statement of financial position, subsidiaries are carried at cost less any impairment loss unless the subsidiary is held for sale or included in a disposal group. The results of subsidiaries are accounted for by the Company on the basis of dividends received and receivable at the reporting date. All dividends whether received out of the investee's pre- or post- acquisition profits are recognised in the Company's profit or loss.

2.12 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are accounted for using the cost model with the exception of goodwill. Capitalised costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives for those considered as finite useful lives. After initial recognition, they are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. In addition, they are subject to annual impairment testing. Indefinite life intangibles are not amortised but are subject to annual impairment testing.

2 SUMMARY SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – CONTINUED

2.12 Intangible assets – con't

Intangible assets are written off where, in the opinion of the Directors, no further future economic benefits are expected to arise.

The carrying amount of the copyright is reviewed annually and adjusted for impairment in accordance with IAS 36 "Impairment of Assets". An impairment loss is recognised in the income statement whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

2.13 Goodwill

Goodwill arising on an acquisition of a subsidiary is subject to impairment testing.

Goodwill is tested for impairment at least annually, irrespective of whether there is any indication that they are impaired. All other assets are tested for impairment whenever there are indications that the asset's carrying amount may not be recoverable.

For the purpose of assessing impairment, where an asset does not generate cash inflows largely independent from those of other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the smallest group of assets that generate cash inflow independently (i.e. a CGU). As a result, some assets are tested individually for impairment and some are tested at CGU level. Goodwill in particular is allocated to those CGUs that are expected to benefit from synergies of the related business combination and represent the lowest level within the Group at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes.

An impairment loss is recognised for CGUs, to which goodwill has been allocated, are credited initially to the carrying amount of goodwill. Any remaining impairment loss is charged pro rata to the other assets in the CGU, except that the carrying value of an asset will not be reduced below the higher of its individual fair value less cost to sell, or value-in-use, if determinable.

An impairment loss is recognised as an expense immediately for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value, reflecting market conditions less costs to sell, and value-in-use. In assessing value-in-use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to its present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessment of time value of money and the risk specific to the asset.

An impairment loss on goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods whilst an impairment loss on other assets is reversed if there has been a favorable change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount and only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

Impairment losses recognised in an interim period in respect of goodwill is not reversed in a subsequent period.

2 SUMMARY SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – CONTINUED

2.14 Exploration and evaluation assets

Exploration and evaluation assets relate to Exploration Licence in relation to the mining rights acquired and exploration and evaluation expenditures capitalized at the exploration stage.

Exploration and evaluation assets are initially recognised at cost. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Exploration and evaluation assets comprises costs which are directly attributable to acquisition, surveying, geological, geochemical and geophysical, exploratory drilling; land maintenance, sampling, and assessing technical feasibility and commercial viability.

The carrying amount of the exploration and evaluation assets is reviewed annually and adjusted for impairment in accordance with IAS 36 "Impairment of Assets" whenever one of the following events or changes in facts and circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable (the list is not exhaustive):

(a) the period for which the Group has the right to explore in the specific area has expired during the period or will expire in the near future, and is not expected to be recovered;

(b) substantive expenditure on further exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area is neither budgeted nor planned;

(c) exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area have not led to the discovery of commercially viable quantities of mineral resources and the Group has decided to discontinue such activities in the specific area; or

(d) sufficient data exists to indicate that, although a development in the specific area is likely to proceed, the carrying amount of the exploration and evaluation asset is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or by sale.

An impairment loss is recognised in the income statement whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

2.15 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) where as a result of a past event, and it is probable that the Company and group 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 obligation 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.
Where the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pretax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in provision due to the passage of time is recognised as finance costs.

2 SUMMARY SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – CONTINUED

2.15 Provisions – continued

Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Possible obligations, whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future uncertain events not wholly within the control of the Company and group are also disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote.

2.16 Contingencies

A contingent liability is:

(a) A possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company and group; or

(b) A present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because:

- (i) It is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or
- (ii) The amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Group.

Contingent liabilities and assets are not recognised on the balance sheet of the Company and group, except for contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination that are present obligations and which the fair values can be reliably determined.

2.17 Foreign currency

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

(a) Transactions and balances

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

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

2. SUMMARY SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – CONTINUED

2.18 **Consolidation**

The financial statements of the Group include the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries made up to the end of the financial period. Information on the Company's subsidiaries is given in Note 7.

Subsidiaries are entities (including special purpose entities) over which the Company has power to govern the financial and operating policies so as to obtain benefits from its activities, generally accompanied by a shareholding giving rise to a majority of the voting rights. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the Company controls another entity. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are de-consolidated from the date on which control ceases.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group entities are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated but are considered an impairment indicator of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

Non-controlling interests are that part of the net results of operations and of net assets of a subsidiary attributable to the interests which are not owned directly or indirectly by the equity holders of the Company. They are shown separately in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and balance sheet. Total comprehensive income is attributed to the non-controlling interests based on their respective interests in a subsidiary, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

Acquisition of businesses

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for business combinations by the Group.

The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary comprises the fair value of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred and the equity interests issued by the Group. The consideration transferred also includes the fair value of any contingent consideration arrangement and the fair value of any pre-existing equity interest in the subsidiary.

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are, with limited exceptions, measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date.

The acquisition of a business may result in the recognition of goodwill or a gain from a bargain purchase.

The excess of the consideration transferred the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquiree over the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired is recorded as goodwill.

2. SUMMARY SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – CONTINUED

2.18 Consolidation - continued

Please refer to the paragraph "Intangible assets-Goodwill" for the subsequent accounting policy on goodwill.

Functional currencies
Items included in the financial statements of each entity in the Group are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ("functional currency"). The financial statements of the Group and the Company are presented in Singapore Dollars, which is also the functional currency of the Company.

Transactions and balances
Transactions in a currency other than the functional currency ("foreign currency") are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Currency translation differences from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated currencies at the closing rates at the end of reporting period are recognised in the profit or loss.

Non-monetary items measured at fair values in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair values are determined.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date of the transactions.

Group entities
The results and financial position of all the entities within the Group that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

(i) Assets and liabilities are translated at the closing exchange rates at the end of reporting period;

(ii) Income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates; and

(iii) All resulting currency translation differences are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the currency translation reserve.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of foreign operations are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operations and translated at the closing rates at the end of reporting period.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

In determining the functional currency of the Company, judgement 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 sale prices of its goods and services.

The Company has lease contract that include extension options. The Company applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to extend the lease. That is,it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise the extension. After the commencement date, the Company re-accesses the lease term whether there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to extend.

Management is of the opinion that there are no other critical judgements involved that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

3.1 Judgments made in applying accounting policies

There was no material judgement made by management in the process of applying the Company accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements.

3.2 key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the process of applying the entity's accounting policies, which are described in Note 2, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the year in which the estimates is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affect both current and future periods.

Critical judgements in applying the company's accounting policies
Management is of the opinion that there are no critical judgements involved that have a 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 balance sheet date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses within the next financial year, are discussed below.

(i) Income Taxes
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.

(ii) Significant accounting estimates and judgments
The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with SFRS requires the use of judgments, 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 period. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may differ from those estimates.

(iii)Carrying value of non-current assets
Non-current assets are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation. These carrying amounts are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value-in-use. No impairment indicators existed at the financial year end.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY -CONTINUED

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting date that have a significant risk 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.

Inventory valuation method

Inventory write-down is made based on the current market conditions, historical experience and selling goods of similar nature. It could change significantly as a result of changes in market conditions. A review is made periodically on inventories for excess inventories, obsolescence and declines in net realisable value and allowance is recorded against the inventory balances for any such declines. The realisable value represents the best estimate of the recoverable amount and is based on the most reliable evidence available and inherently involves estimates regarding future expected realisable values.

Provision for expected credit losses of trade receivables

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

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

(iv)<u>Exploration and evaluation expenditure</u>

The Group policy on capitalize all future expenditure relating to exploration and evaluation of the Tenement located in Inner Mongolia in China, held by Three Crystals (Hong Long) Limited.

The Group has assessed that the capitalized expenditure will be recoverable through the project's successful development.

(v)<u>Impairment of goodwill</u>

The goodwill comprises the value of exploration licence to the Inner Mongolia Tenement held by Three Crystals (Hong Long) Limited.

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually and at other times when such indicators exist. This requires management to estimate the expected future cash flows of the cash-generating unit to which goodwill is allocated and to apply a suitable discount rate in order to determine the present value of those cash flows. The future cash flows are most sensitive to budgeted gross margins, growth rates estimated and discount rate used. If the expectation is different from the estimation, such difference will impact the carrying value of goodwill.

The critical accounting estimates and assumptions used or areas involving a high degree of judgment are described below.

5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL RISKS ARRANGEMENT- RISK MANAGEMENT

a) Financial risk management objective and policies

The Company and group's activities expose it to credit risks, market risks (including foreign currency risks and interest rate risks). The Company's overall risk management strategy seeks to minimise adverse effects from the volatility of financial markets on the Group's financial performance.

The Management is responsible for setting the objectives and underlying principles of financial risk management for the Company. The Company's management then establishes the detailed policies such as risk identification and measurement, exposure limits, in accordance with the objectives and underlying principles set.

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

Credit Risks

Credit risk refers to the risk that the counterparty will default on their obligations to pay the amounts owing to the Company, resulting in a loss to the Company and group. The Company seeks to minimise the potential adverse effects on its performance by adopting stringent credit policy in extending credit terms to customers and in the monitoring its credit risk.

The Company's and group's credit policy states clearly the guidelines on extending credit terms to customers. These include assessing and evaluating each customer's credit worthiness. In certain instances, the Company would also request for letters of credits or advance payments from its customers in order to mitigate its exposures to credit risk.

The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements, grossed up for any allowances for losses, represents the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk.

Market risks

The Company and group is exposed to any market risks.

Liquidity risk

The Company and group ensures availability of funds through funding from it's holding company. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, the Company's financial control maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under sufficient balance of cash.

Foreign currency risk

The Company and group is exposed to fluctuations in Australian dollars
. The management minimises the risk with constant monitoring of these risks.

b) Capital risk management policies and objectives

The Company and group's objective when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may return capital to shareholders, issue new shares, and sell assets to reduce debt, or adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders.

6. SIGNIFICANT RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related parties are entities with common direct or indirect shareholders and/or directors. Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party in making financial and operating decisions.

Except as disclosed. the Company and group did not conduct any transactions with related parties nor related companies.

7. SUBSIDIARIES

	2022	2021
	$	$
Unquoted equity investments, at cost	**1,400,000**	1,400,000

Name	**Country of incorpora-tion**	**Cost of investment**	**Cost of investment**	**Percen-tage of equity held**	**Principal activities**
		2022	2022		
		$	$		
Held by the Company					
Three Crystals (Hong Kong) Limited	Hong Kong	**1,400,000**	1,400,000	100%	Investment holding
Held by Three Crystals (Hong Kong) Limited					
JinsanYuan Trading Co., Limited*	China	**-**	-	100%	Investment Holding
JinsanYuan Mining Co., Limited*	China	**-**	-	55%	Mining Exploration
		1,400,000	1,400,000		

*The control, day to day management and operational decisions are made by the Holding Company. The subsidiaries of the Company are audited by MGI Singapore PAC.

8. GOODWILL

The goodwill arises from acquisition of the subsidiaries.

	2022	2021
	$	$
Mining	**1,400,000**	1,400,000

9. BANK BALANCE

Bank balance is denominated in Singapore dollars

10. OTHER RECEIVABLES

	The Company		The Group	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
	$	$	**$**	$
Other receivables	**56,480**	56,480	**55,933**	55,933
Less: Allowance for doubtful receivables	**(55,933)**	(55,933)	**(55,933)**	(55,933)
	547	547	**-**	-
Convertible loan*	**650,000**	650,000	**650,000**	650,000
	650,547	650,547	**650,000**	650,000

*Convertible loan was granted to Saber Tooth Garnet Holdings Pte Ltd by way of a Directors' Resolution dated 15 March 2019, amounting to $650,000 is convertible at the Company's discretion at any time prior to 31 March 2020, which by a supplemental agreement dated 1 April 2020 has been extended till 31 March 2023.

This represents 32.5% in the enlarged share capital of Saber Tooth Garnet Holdings Pte Ltd.

11. OTHER PAYABLES

	The Company		The Group	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
	$	$	**$**	$
Other payables	**-**	-	**39,134**	34,341
Accrued operating expenses	**99,191**	34,341	**99,191**	31,420
	99,191	34,341	**138,325**	65,761

Amounts are denominated in Singapore dollars.

12. DUE TO A DIRECTOR

Amount due to directors is non-trade in nature, unsecured, interest-free and repayable as and when the Company has resources to do so. The Amount is denominated in Singapore dollars**.**

A director has continually provided financial support to meet the Company's operating expenses via injection of funds.

13. SHARE CAPITAL

	No. of shares	Amount ($)
Issued and fully paid up:		
As at 31.03.2020 and 31.03.2021	77,017,000	4,217,767

The holders of ordinary shares (excluding treasury shares) are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company. All shares(excluding treasury shares) rank equally with regard to the Company's residual assets.

14. TAXATION

There is no tax expense and the Company incurred losses.

Reconciliation between the tax expenses / (benefit) and the product of accounting profit multiplied by the applicable tax rate for the financial year ended was as follows:

	2022	2021
	$	$
(Loss) before taxation	**(117,674)**	(131,806)
Tax at statutory rate 17%	**(20,004)**	(22,407)
Adjustments:		
Tax effect on non-deductible expenses		
Others	**20,004**	22,407
	-	-

15. LOSS PER SHARE

The Group

The loss per share is calculated based on the consolidated losses attributable to owners of the parent divided by the weighted average number of shares on issue of shares during the financial year.

15. LOSS PER SHARE - continued

The following table reflects the profit or loss and share data used in the computation of basic and diluted loss per share from continuing operations for the financial year ended 31 March:

	The Group	
	2022	2021
	$	$
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purpose of calculating basic loss per share	**77,017,000**	77,017,000
Effect of dilutive potential ordinary shares:		
Share options	**10,000,000**	10,000,000
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purpose of calculating diluted loss per share	**87,017,000**	87,017,000

Loss figures are calculated as follows:

	The Group	
	2022	2021
	$	$
Loss for the purpose of calculating basic and diluted loss per share	**(124,025)**	**(131,806)**

16. DIVIDEND

During the current financial year, no dividend was proposed declared or paid.

17. FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

The principal closing foreign exchange rates used (expressed on the basis of one unit of foreign currency to SGD equivalent) for the translation of foreign currency balances at the statement of financial position date are as follows:

	The Group	
	2022	2021
	$	$
Chinese Reminbi	**0.210**	0.210
Hong Kong Dollar	**0.173**	0.173

18. DETAILS OF CONTROLLED ENTITIES OVER WHICH CONTROL HAS BEEN GAINED OR LOSS DURING THE PERIOD

There were no entities which control has been gained or loss.

19. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

There were no related party transactions.

20. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

There were no events after reporting date.

21. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

An interest free loan to a subsidiary amounting to approximately $2.2 million (11 million Chinese Renminbi) is to be made upon obtaining all necessary licenses to enable the commencement of mining work.