WINTAAI HOLDINGS LTD.

INTERIM NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MARCH 31, 2022

(UNAUDITED)

McGovern Hurley

Audit. Tax. Advisory.

Independent Practitioner's Review Engagement Report

To the Shareholders of Wintaai Holdings Ltd.

We have reviewed the accompanying interim non-consolidated financial statements of Wintaai Holdings Ltd. (the "Company"), which comprise the interim non-consolidated statement of financial position as at March 31, 2022, and the interim non-consolidated statement of income and comprehensive income, interim non-consolidated statement of changes in shareholders' equity and interim non-consolidated statement of cash flows for the three-month period then ended, and notes to the interim non-consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

Management's Responsibility for the Interim Non-Consolidated Financial Statements
Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these interim non-consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Practitioner's Responsibility
Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the accompanying interim non-consolidated financial statements based on our review. We conducted our review in accordance with Canadian generally accepted standards for review engagements, which require us to comply with relevant ethical requirements.

A review of financial statements in accordance with Canadian generally accepted standards for review engagements is a limited assurance engagement. The practitioner performs procedures, primarily consisting of making inquiries of management and others within the entity, as appropriate, and applying analytical procedures, and evaluates the evidence obtained.

The procedures performed in a review are substantially less in extent than, and vary in nature from, those performed in an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion on these interim non-consolidated financial statements.

Conclusion
Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the interim non-consolidated financial statements do not present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at March 31, 2022, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the three-month period then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

McGovern Hurley LLP

McGovern Hurley LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants

Toronto, Ontario
May 30, 2022

251 Consumers Road, Suite 800
Toronto, Ontario
M2J 4R3

mcgovernhurley.com

t. 416-496-1234

WINTAAI HOLDINGS LTD.
INTERIM NON-CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT MARCH 31, 2022
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)
(UNAUDITED)

	March 31 2022 $	December 31 2021 $
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash	137,863	174,023
Marketable securities (Note 8)	1,072,944	1,396,513
Total current assets	1,210,807	1,570,536
Investment in Stonetrust (Note 4)	88,210,381	88,210,381
Total assets	89,421,188	89,780,917
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Income taxes payable	39,871	39,869
Total current liabilities	39,871	39,869
Deferred tax liability (Note 7)	269,000	350,000
Total liabilities	308,871	389,869
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Share capital (Note 5)	83,386,285	83,386,285
Retained earnings	5,726,032	6,004,763
Total shareholders' equity	89,112,317	89,391,048
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	89,421,188	89,780,917

Contingencies (Note 6)

APPROVED BY THE SOLE DIRECTOR:

___________________________________, Director

WINTAAI HOLDINGS LTD.
INTERIM NON-CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2022
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)
(UNAUDITED)

	Three months ended March 31, 2022 $	Three months ended March 31, 2021 $
Revenue		
Dividend income	6,284	6,279
Total revenue	6,284	6,279
Expenses		
Legal and audit	-	2,105
Interest and bank charges	221	276
Total expenses	221	2,381
Income before other income	6,063	3,898
Other income (expenses)		
Foreign withholding taxes paid	(943)	(942)
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	-	3,994
Unrealized (loss) gain on marketable securities	(364,851)	216,928
Total other income (expenses)	(365,794)	219,980
(Loss) income before income taxes	(359,731)	223,878
Income taxes (Note 7)		
(Recovered) deferred	(81,000)	55,000
Net (loss) income and comprehensive (loss) income	(278,731)	168,878

WINTAAI HOLDINGS LTD.
INTERIM NON-CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2022
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)
(UNAUDITED)

	Share Capital		Retained earnings	Total Shareholders' Equity
	#	$	$	$
Balance, January 1, 2021	5,346,837	83,386,285	5,766,961	89,153,246
Comprehensive (loss) for the period	-	-	168,878	168,878
Balance, March 31, 2021	5,346,837	83,386,285	5,935,839	89,322,124
Balance, January 1, 2022	5,346,837	83,386,285	6,004,763	89,391,048
Comprehensive income for the period	-	-	(278,731)	(278,731)
Balance, March 31, 2022	5,346,837	83,386,285	5,726,032	89,112,317

Refer to accompanying notes to the non-consolidated interim financial statements

WINTAAI HOLDINGS LTD.
INTERIM NON-CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2022
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)
(UNAUDITED)

	Three months ended March 31, 2022 $	Three months ended March 31, 2021 $
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income (loss) for the period	(278,731)	168,878
Charges to income not involving cash:		
Unrealized loss (gain) on marketable securities	364,851	(216,928)
Deferred income tax (recovery) expense	(81,000)	55,000
	5,120	6,950
Net changes in non-cash working capital balances:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	-	(7,910)
Income tax payable	2	-
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities	5,122	(960)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Repayment to related party	-	(190,474)
Cash flows (used in) from financing activities	-	(190,474)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
(Purchase) of investments	(41,282)	-
Cash flows (used in) investing activities	(41,282)	-
CHANGE IN CASH	(36,160)	(191,433)
CASH, beginning of the period	174,023	205,093
CASH, end of the period	137,863	13,659

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Wintaai Holdings Ltd. (the "Company") was incorporated under the Business Corporations Act (Ontario) on September 8, 2017. The Company is an investment holding company and is controlled by Chou Associates Management Inc., the parent company. The Company's registered address is 110 Sheppard Avenue East, Suite 301, Toronto, Ontario, M2N 6Y8.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

(a) Statement of compliance

These non-consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”).

The Company is exempted from consolidation per IFRS 10 as its parent company, Chou Associates Management Inc. prepares consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS. These non-consolidated financial statements therefore represent separate financial statements of Wintaai Holdings Ltd.

The non-consolidated financial statements were authorized for Issue by the Board of Directors on May 30, 2022.

(b) Basis of measurement

The non-consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments measured at fair value, where outlined below. In addition, these non-consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information.

(c) Functional and presentation currency

These non-consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollar, which is the Company's functional currency.

(d) Use of estimates and judgement

The preparation of non-consolidated financial statements in compliance with adopted IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires the management of the Company to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas where significant judgments and estimates have been made in preparing the non-consolidated financial statements and their effect are disclosed in note 3 below.

Continued...

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Cash

The Company's cash consists of immediately available fund balances and is maintained at recognized Canadian banks. The Company did not have any cash equivalents as at March 31, 2022 and December 31 2021.

(b) Income taxes

The Company measures current income tax assets and liabilities at the amount expected to be recovered or paid to taxation authorities. The Company uses the liability method to provide for deferred income taxes on all transactions recorded in the non-consolidated financial statements. The liability method requires that income taxes reflect the expected tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their bases.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are determined for each temporary difference and for unused losses, as applicable, using the enacted or substantively enacted tax rates and tax laws that are expected to be in effect when the asset is realized or the liability is settled. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, does not affect either accounting or taxable profit or loss. The effect on deferred income tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates or tax laws is recognized in earnings in the period that includes the substantive enactment date. Deferred income tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses can be utilized.

(c) Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currency of the Company at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortised cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the year, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the year, and the amortised cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the year.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are generally recognised in profit or loss. However, foreign currency differences arising from the retranslation of available for sale equity investments are recognised in other comprehensive income, except on impairment in which case foreign currency differences that have been recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

Continued...

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(d) Investment in subsidiary

The Company has elected to use the cost method to account for its subsidiary. Subsidiaries are entities over which the Company has control, where control is defined to exist when the Company is exposed to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amount of its investment in subsidiary to determine whether there is any indication that the asset is impaired. Where such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The Company has assessed its investment in subsidiary and determined that a charge for the impairment of investment is not warranted for the periods ended March 31, 2022 and 2021.

(e) Share capital

Common shares are classified as equity. Transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of common shares, warrants and share options are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects. Equity to be issued is recognized when an agreement to acquire shares has been entered into, consideration has been received and there is an obligation to issue shares. Equity to be issued is transferred to common shares once the shares have formally been issued.

(f) Revenue

The Company recognizes gains or losses on the date of disposition of its securities when evidence of a disposition exists and the proceeds from the disposition are known. Unrealized gains and losses in the value of investments are reflected in the statement of comprehensive loss on a trade-date basis. Upon disposal of an investment, previously recognized unrealized gains or losses are reversed, so as to recognize the full realized gain or loss in the period of disposition. Dividend income is recorded when received. Interest and other income are recorded on an accrual basis.

(g) Marketable securities

Securities, including shares, options, and warrants that are traded on a recognized securities exchange and for which no sales restrictions apply are recorded at fair values based on quoted closing prices at the statement of financial position date or the closing price on the last day the security traded if there were no trades at the statement of financial position date.

For all other investments not traded on an active market, fair value may be determined using observable current market transactions involving the same or similar investment, or by using other valuation techniques, such as the Black-Scholes option pricing model if sufficient and reliable market inputs are available.

Purchases and sales of investments are recognized on a trade date basis.

The Company classifies its securities as current as they are held for trading. Unrealized losses (gains) on the Company's securities are recognized in the statement of income and comprehensive income.

The cost of investments represents the amount paid for each security and is determined on an average cost basis. Transaction costs are incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, issue or disposal of an investment. These costs include fees and commissions paid to agents, advisers and brokers, including any sales tax.

Continued...

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Fair value hierarchy

All financial instruments recognized at fair value in the non-consolidated statements of financial position are classified into three fair value hierarchy levels as follows:

Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability
either directly or indirectly; and
Level 3 – Inputs that are not based on observable market data

The Company will transfer financial instruments into or out of levels in the fair value hierarchy to the extent the instrument no longer satisfies the criteria for inclusion in the category in question. Level 3 valuations are prepared by the Company and reviewed and approved by management at each reporting date. Valuation results, including the appropriateness of model inputs, are compared to actual market transactions to the extent readily available.

(h) Financial instruments

Financial assets
IFRS 9 contains three principal classification categories for financial assets measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") and fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"). IFRS 9 classification is generally based on the business model in which financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flows.

Financial liabilities
Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The Company initially recognizes financial liabilities on the date that they are originated. All other financial liabilities are recognized initially on the trade date at which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire. The Company's financial liabilities consist of accounts payable and accrued charges, due to related parties, and long-term debt. Such financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition these financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Fair value of financial instruments
Company management assessed that cash, accounts payable and accrued charges, and amounts due to related parties approximate their carrying amounts due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

(i) New standards and interpretations recently adopted

Certain pronouncements were issued by the IASB or the IFRIC that are mandatory for accounting periods commencing on or after January 1, 2022. Many are not applicable or do not have a significant impact to the Company and have been excluded The following have not yet been adopted and are being evaluated to determine their impact on the Company.

Continued...

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements ("IAS 1") was amended in January 2020 to provide a more general approach to the classification of liabilities under IAS 1 based on the contractual arrangements in place at the reporting date. The amendments clarify that the classification of liabilities as current or noncurrent is based solely on a company's right to defer settlement at the reporting date. The right needs to be unconditional and must have substance. The amendments also clarify that the transfer of a company's own equity instruments is regarded as settlement of a liability, unless it results from the exercise of a conversion option meeting the definition of an equity instrument. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on January 1, 2023.

IAS 37 – Provisions, Contingent Liabilities, and Contingent Assets ("IAS 37") was amended. The amendments clarify that when assessing if a contract is onerous, the cost of fulfilling the contract includes all costs that relate directly to the contract – i.e. a full-cost approach. Such costs include both the incremental costs of the contract (i.e. costs a company would avoid if it did not have the contract) and an allocation of other direct costs incurred on activities required to fulfill the contract – e.g. contract management and supervision, or depreciation of equipment used in fulfilling the contract. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on January 1, 2022.

Accounting changes
During the period ended March 31, 2022, the Company adopted a number of new IFRS standards, interpretations, amendments and improvements of existing standards. These new standards and changes did not have any material impact on the Company's financial statements.

Critical accounting estimates and judgements

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described above, the Company's management is required to make judgments, 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 to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these assumptions. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Significant judgments, estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the non-consolidated financial statements are described below.

Contingencies
See Note 6.

Income taxes
Significant judgment is required in determining the provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations undertaken during the ordinary course of transacting business for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The Company recognizes liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on the Company's current understanding of the tax law. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the current and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

Deferred tax assets
Deferred tax assets are recognized for certain tax losses to the extent it is probable that sufficient taxable profit will be generated in order to utilize the losses. This involves a certain degree of estimation and income tax estimates could change as a result of: (i) changes in tax laws and regulations, both domestic and foreign; or (ii) a change in foreign affiliate rules. Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized based on the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

Continued...

4. INVESTMENT IN STONETRUST

On January 3, 2018, the Company acquired 100% of the issued and outstanding common shares of Stonetrust Commercial Insurance Company ("Stonetrust"), an insurance company licensed in six states in the United States including Nebraska, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Oklahoma and Texas, for consideration of US$70,379,460.

On June 14, 2019, the Company sold 10,600 shares representing a 0.265% interest in Stonetrust, to Stonetrust employees for total proceeds of US$175,324 ($235,811) and realized a gain of $1,012 on the sale.

On July 28, 2020, the Company entered into a stockholders' agreement with Stonetrust and its stockholders (herein as referred to the "Stockholders") for the re-purchase of common shares of Stonetrust. The Company sold 7,100 shares, representing a 0.178% interest in Stonetrust, to the Stockholders for total proceeds of US$114,736 ($153,227) and realized a loss of $4,043 on the sale.

Under the stockholders' agreement, the Company has the option to purchase all or any portion of the Stonetrust shares at the current value per share given any the following events has occurred;
(i) the termination of employment of the Stockholder, termination of contractual relationship or service as a director of the Stockholder,
(ii) the death of the Stockholder or liquidation, dissolution of the stockholder, given it is an entity or trust,
(iii) a judicial decree concerning the division of marital property of the Stockholder.

In addition, the stockholder has the option under the agreement, after 5 years from the date of purchase to sell their shares at the current value per share at the time of exercise to the Company.

As none of the aforementioned events has occurred as of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, a liability relating to the re-purchase of shares by the Company has not been recorded in these financial statements.

As at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the Company held a 99.56% interest in Stonetrust.

5. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized share capital: unlimited number of common shares

On January 31, 2020, the Company issued 158,667 common shares at a price of $19.84 (US $14.98) per common share, for total cash consideration of $3,152,020. The Company incurred issue costs of $5,206 in connection with this financing.

6. CONTINGENCIES

Since March 16, 2020, the outbreak of the novel strain of coronavirus, specifically identified as "COVID-19", has resulted in governments worldwide enacting emergency measures to combat the spread of the virus. These measures, which include the implementation of travel bans, self-imposed quarantine periods and social distancing, have caused material disruption to businesses globally resulting in an economic slowdown. Global equity markets have experienced significant volatility and weakness. It is uncertain what impact this volatility and weakness will have on the Company's investments. Governments and central banks have reacted with significant monetary and fiscal interventions designed to stabilize economic conditions. The duration and impact of the COVID-19 outbreak is unknown at this time, as is the efficacy of the government and central bank interventions. It is not possible to reliably estimate the length and severity of these developments and the impact on the financial results and condition of the Company in future periods.

See also Note 4.

Continued...

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

7. INCOME TAXES

Provision for income taxes

Major items causing the Company's effective income tax rate to differ from the combined Canadian federal and provincial statutory rate of 26.5% (2021 – 26.5%) were as follows:

	Three months ended March 31, 2022 $	Three months ended March 31, 2021 $
Income (loss) before income taxes	(359,731)	223,878
Expected income tax expense (recovery) based on statutory rate	(95,000)	59,000
Adjustment to expected income tax recovery:		
Tax effect on aggregate investment income	(1,000)	(1,000)
Other	15,000	(3,000)
Income tax provision	**(81,000)**	**55,000**
Recorded as:		
Current income taxes	-	-
Deferred income taxes (recovery)	(81,000)	55,000
	(81,000)	**55,000**

Deferred Income Tax

Deferred taxes are a result of temporary differences that arise due to the differences between the income tax values and the carrying amount of assets and liabilities.

	March 31, 2022 $	December 31, 2021 $
Recognized deferred tax (liabilities):		
Marketable securities	(269,000)	(350,000)
Deferred income tax (liability)	**(269,000)**	**(350,000)**

Continued...

8. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company is exposed to a number of risks through its financial instruments comprising cash, due from related parties, long-term debt and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. Risk management relates to the active management of risks associated with all areas of the company and its operating environment. The financial instruments are exposed to currency risk and liquidity risk.

(a) Currency risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk to the Company's earnings that arises from fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and the degree of volatility of these rates. The Company has transactions in US dollars and had the following foreign currency balances at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021:

	March 31, 2022 US$	**December 31, 2021** US$
Cash	20,998	50,035
Marketable securities	858,630	1,101,525

Changes in the exchange rate may result in a decrease or increase in the gain or loss on foreign exchange. The Company does not use derivative instruments to mitigate this risk. A 10% appreciation (depreciation) of the US dollar against the Canadian dollar, with all other variables held constant, would result in approximately a $87,963 decrease (increase) in the Company's net income for the period.

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with its financial liabilities. The parent company retains sufficient cash to fund the payment of the loan payable and the accounts payable and accrued liabilities as they come due. Consequently, liquidity risk to the Company is considered to be minimal.

(c) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is exposed to interest rate risk on its fixed and floating interest rate financial instruments. The long-term loan is subject to a cash flow risk.

(d) Fair value

The fair value of the Company's financial assets and liabilities approximates the carrying amount, given their short term nature. Financial instruments measured at fair value are classified into one of three levels in the fair value hierarchy according to the relative reliability of the inputs used to estimate the fair values.

The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are:

Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly; and
Level 3 – Inputs that are not based on observable market data

Continued...

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

8. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

The following table illustrates the classification and hierarchy of the Company's financial instruments, measured at fair value in the statements of financial position as at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021

As at March 31, 2022

	Quoted Prices in Active markets for Identical Assets **(Level 1)** **$**	Significant Other Observable Inputs **(Level 2)** **$**	Significant Unobservable Inputs **(Level 3)** **$**	Aggregate Fair Value **$**
Publicly traded investments	1,072,944	-	-	1,072,944
Bonds	-	-	-	-
	1,072,944	-	-	1,072,944

As at December 31, 2021

	Quoted Prices in Active markets for Identical Assets **(Level 1)** **$**	Significant Other Observable Inputs **(Level 2)** **$**	Significant Unobservable Inputs **(Level 3)** **$**	Aggregate Fair Value **$**
Publicly traded investments	1,323,298	-	-	1,323,298
Bonds	-	73,215	-	73,215
	1,323,298	73,215	-	1,396,513

There were no transfers in or out of Levels 1, 2 or 3 during the period ended March 31, 2022 and for the year ended December 31, 2021.