Director's Statement and
Audited Financial Statements

Certus Investment and Trading (S) Private Limited

(Co. Reg. No. 200414622K)

For the year ended 31 March 2017

Certus Investment and Trading (S) Private Limited
(Co. Reg. No. 200414622K)

General Information

Director

Maya Devi D/O S Renganathan

Secretary

Ng Chee Tiong

Independent Auditor

Sashi Kala Devi Associates

Contents

Director's Statement

The director is pleased to present the statement to the members together with the audited financial statements of Certus Investment and Trading (S) Private Limited (the "Company") for the financial year ended on 31 March 2017.

1. OPINION OF THE DIRECTOR

In the opinion of the director,

(a) the accompanying 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 2017 and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the year ended on that date; and

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

2. DIRECTOR

The director of the Company in office at the date of this statement is: -

Maya Devi D/O S. Renganathan

3. ARRANGEMENTS TO ENABLE DIRECTOR TO ACQUIRE SHARES AND DEBENTURES

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

4. DIRECTOR'S INTERESTS IN SHARES AND DEBENTURES

No director who held office at the end of the financial year had interests in shares, share options, warrants or debentures of the Company, or of related corporations, either at the beginning of the financial year or end of the financial year.

5. OPTIONS TO TAKE UP UNISSUED SHARES

During the financial year, no option to take up unissued shares of the Company was granted.

6. OPTIONS EXERCISED

During the financial year, there were no shares of the Company issued by virtue of the exercise of options to take up unissued shares.

7. UNISSUED SHARES UNDER OPTION

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

8. INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

The independent auditor, Sashi Kala Devi Associate, has expressed its willingness to accept reappointment as auditor.

Maya Devi D/O S Renganathan
Director

Singapore
10 April 2017

SASHI KALA DEVI ASSOCIATES

Independent Auditor's Report
to the member of Certus Investment and Trading (S) Private Limited
(Co. Reg. No: 200414622K)

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Certus Investment and Trading (S) Private Limited (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2017, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows 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, accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act Chapter 50 (the "Act") and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (FRSs) so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2017 and of the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing (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 Director's Statement but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express and form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwist appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Director for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SSAs will always s 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 skepticism 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.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

- 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.

- E valuate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

Sashi Kala Devi Associates
Public Accountants and
Certified Publics Accountants

Singapore

Certus Investment and Trading (S) Private Limited
(Co. Reg. No. 200414622K)

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2017

	Note	2017 US$	2016 US$
Current assets			
Amount due from ultimate holding company	4	16,050	16,050
Cash and cash equivalents	5	1,365,694	1,379,686
		1,381,744	1,395,736
Currents Liabilities			
Accrued liabilities		2,275	5,995
Amount due to immediate holding company		--	16,000
Tax payable		63	63
		2,338	22,058
Net current assets		1,379,406	1,373,658
Non-current liability			
Deferred taxation	6	--	--
Net assets		1,379,406	1,373,678
Equity attributable to owner of the Company			
Share capital	7	1,875,340	1,875,340
Accumulated losses		(495,934)	(501,662)
Total equity		1,379,406	1,373,678

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

Certus Investment and Trading (S) Private Limited
(Co. Reg. No. 200414622K)

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the financial year ended 31 March 2017

	Note	2017 US$	2016 US$
Revenue	8	--	--
Other operating income		51,867	48,791
Administrative expenses		(11,519)	(13,649)
Other charges		--	964
Finance cost	9	(33,380)	(32,188)
Profit before tax		6,968	3,918
Income tax expense	10	(1,240)	(3,783)
Profit after tax		5,728	135
Other comprehensive income		--	--
Total comprehensive income for the year		5,728	135

Statement of Changes in Equity for the financial year ended 31 March 2017

	Shares capital US$	Accumulated losses US$	Total US$
Balance at 1 April 2015	1,875,340	(501,797)	1,373,543
Total comprehensive loss for the year	--	135	135
Balance at 31 March 2016	1,875,340	(501,662)	1,373,678
Total comprehensive loss for the year	--	5,728	5,728
Balance at 31 March 2017	1,875,340	(495,934)	1,379,406

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

Certus Investment and Trading (S) Private Limited
(Co. Reg. No. 200414622K)

Statement of Cash Flows for the financial year ended 31 March 2017

	2016 US$	**2015** US$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before tax	6,968	3,918
Adjustment for:		
Interest income on loan to a third party	(51,867)	(48,791)
Interest expense on loan from immediate holding company	33,380	32,188
Operating loss before working capital changes	(11,519)	(12,685)
Decrease in trade and other receivables	--	4,869,860
Decrease in accrued liabilities	(3,720)	(3,599)
Cash (used in) / generated from operations	(15,239)	4,853,576
Interest received	51,867	48,791
Interest paid	(33,380)	(32,188)
Tax paid	(1,240)	(3,720)
Net cash flows from operating activities	2,008	4,866,459
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Decrease in amount due to immediate holding company	(16,000)	(3,504,551)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(16,000)	(3,504,551)
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents	(13,992)	1,361,908
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	1,379,686	17,778
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	1,365,694	1,379,686

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

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

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

The Company is a private company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Singapore. Its immediate holding company is Certus Investment and Trading Limited, incorporated in Mauritius and ultimate holding company is Tamilnadu Petroproducts Limited, incorporated in India.

The registered office of the Company is located at 31 Cantonment Road, Singapore 089747 and principal place of business is located at 8, Temasek Boulevard, # 17-03, Suntec Tower 3, Singapore 038988.

The principal activities of the Company are carrying on business of sales of industrial chemical.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (FRS).

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except where otherwise described in the accounting policies below.

The financial statements are presented in United States Dollar (USD or US$) and all values are rounded to the nearest one-dollar unless otherwise stated.

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those used in the previous financial year except in current financial year, the Company has adopted all applicable new and revised FRS and interpretations of FRS ("INT FRS") that are relevant to its operations and effective for the current financial year. The adoption of these new and revised FRSs and INT FRS did not have any effect on the financial performance or position of the Company.

Standards issued but not yet effective

The Company has not adopted the following standards and interpretations which are potentially relevant to the Company that has been issued but not yet effective:

	Effective date (Annual periods beginning on or after)
FRS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers	1 January 2017
Improvement to FRSs 2015 (November 2015)	
- Amendment to FRS 107 Financial Instruments: Disclosures	1 January 2017
- Amendments to FRS 1 Disclosures Initiative	1 January 2017
- Amendment to FRS 7 Statement of Cash Flow	1 January 2017
- FRS 109 Financial Instruments	1 January 2018

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(a) Basis of preparation (continued)

Standards issued but not yet effective (continued)

The director expects that the adoption of the standards and interpretations above will have no material impact on the financial statements in the period of initial applications.

(b) *Functional and foreign currency*

The management has determined the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates i.e. functional currency, to be United States Dollars (USD or US$).

Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are measured in USD and are recorded on initial recognition at exchange rates approximating those ruling at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are re-translated to the functional currency at the rate of exchange ruling at the end of the reporting period. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measure in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of initial recognition. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was measured. Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at the end of the reporting period are recognised in profit or loss.

(c) Financial Assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

When financial assets are recognised initially, an entity shall measure it at its fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial asset.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(c) Financial assets (continued)

Subsequent measurement

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

(i) *Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss*

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value. Any gains or losses arising from changes in fair value of the financial assets are recognised in profit or loss. Net gains or net losses on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include exchange differences and interest income.

The Company has not designated any financial assets upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss.

(ii) *Held-to-maturity investment*

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity are classified as held-to-maturity when the Company has the positive intention and ability to hold the investment to maturity. Subsequent to initial recognition, held-to-maturity investments are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the held-to-maturity investments are derecognised or impaired, and through the amortisation process.

(iii) *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 amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the loans and receivables are de-recognised or impaired, and through the amortisation process.

(iv) Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets include equity and debt securities. Equity investment classified as available-for-sale are those , which are neither classified as held for trading nor designated a fair value through profit or loss.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(d) *Financial assets (continued)*

(iv) Available-for-sale financial assets

After initial recognition, available-for-sale financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial asset are recognised in other comprehensive income, except that impairment losses, foreign exchange gains and losses on monetary instruments and interest calculated using the effective interest method are recognised in profit or loss.

The cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment when the financial asset is derecognised.

De-recognition

A financial asset is de-recognised when 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 profit or loss.

Regular way purchase and sale of a financial assets

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

(d) *Impairment of financial assets*

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

(i) *Financial assets carried at amortised cost*

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the Company 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 determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, 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 an impairment loss is, or continues to be recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on finance 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 financial asset's original effective interest rate. If a loan has 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 loss is recognised in the profit or loss.

When the asset becomes uncollectible, the carrying amount of impaired financial asset is reduced directly or if an amount was charged to the allowance account, the amount charged to the allowance account is written off against the carrying value of the financial asset.

To determine whether there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on financial assets has been incurred, the Company considers factors such as the probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtors 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 value of the asset does not exceed its amortised cost at the reversal date. The amount of reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

(ii) *Financial assets carried at cost*

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on a financial asset carried at cost has been incurred (such as significant adverse changes in the business environment where the issuer operates, probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the issuer) the impairment loss is recognised and 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.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(d) ***Impairment of financial assets (continued)***

(iii) *Available-for-sale financial assets*

In the case of equity investments classified as available-for-sale, objective evidence of impairment includes (i) significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor, (ii) information about significant changes with an adverse effect that have taken place in the technological, market, economic or legal environment in which the issuer operates, and with indicates that the cost of the investment in equity instrument may not be recovered; and (iii) a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the investment below its cost. 'Significant' is to be evaluated against the original cost of the investment and 'prolonged' against the period in which the fair value has been below its original cost.

If an available-for-sale financial assets is impaired, an amount comprising the difference between its cost (net of any principal payment and amortization) and its current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognised in profit or loss, is transferred from other comprehensive income and recognised in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses in respect of equity instruments are not recognised in profit or loss; increase in their fair value after impairment are recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

(e) ***Financial liabilities***

Initial recognition and measurement

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

When a financial liability recognised initially, an entity shall measure it at its fair value plus, and in the case of financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial ability.

Subsequent measurement

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

(i) *Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss*

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss includes financial liabilities held for trading. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the near term.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(f) Financial liabilities (continued)

Subsequent measurement

(i) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (continued)

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value. Any gains or losses arising from changes in fair value of the financial liabilities are recognised in profit or loss.

The Company has not designated any financial liabilities upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss.

(ii) *Financial liabilities at amortised cost*

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

De-recognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired. 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 the profit or loss.

(f) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank.

(g) Other payables

Other payables are non-interest bearing and have an average term of six months.

(h) Provisions

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

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(h) Provision (continued)

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

(i) Revenue

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 regardless of when the payment is made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

(j) Taxes

(i) *Current income tax*

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

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

(ii) *Deferred tax*

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

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(j) Taxes (continued)

(ii) Deferred tax (continued)

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at the end of each reporting period and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

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

(k) 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 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 OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(k) Related parties (continued)

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

- (i) The entity and the Company are members of the same groups (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).
- (viii) The entity or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the Company or to the parent of the Company.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMETNS

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

- *Key sources of estimation uncertainty*

  There were no material key assumption concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of reporting period, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial period.

- *Judgement made in applying accounting policies*

  Management is of the opinion that there is no material judgements made by management in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

4. AMOUNT DUE FROM ULTIMATE HOLDING COMPANY

The amount due is trade-related, unsecured, interest-free, and repayable on demand and is to be settled in cash.

5. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents denominated in foreign currency as at 31 March is a follows:

	2017 US$	2016 US$
Singapore dollar	1,199	2,950

6. DEFFERRED TAXATION

Deferred tax assets:		
Tax losses carry forward	47,507	--
Deferred tax assets on temporary difference not recognised	(47,507)	--
Total deferred tax assets	--	--

7. SHARE CAPITAL

	2017		2016	
	Number of shares	US$	Number of shares	US$
Issued and fully paid:				
Ordinary shares	1,916,642	1,875,340	1,916,642	1,875,340

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

8. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	2017 US$	2016 US$
Interest income on loan to a third party	51,867	48,791

9. FINANCE COSTS

Interest expense on amount due to immediate holding company	33,380	32,188

10. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

(i) *Major components of income tax credit*

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended 31 March 2017 and 2016 are:

	2017 US$	2016 US$
Statement of comprehensive income:		
Current income tax	--	63
- Current year	1,240	3,720
- Foreign tax	1,240	3,783

(ii) *Relationship between tax credit and accounting loss*

A reconciliation between the tax credit and the product of accounting loss multiplied by the applicable tax rate for the years ended 31 March 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

	2017 US$	2016 US$
Profit before tax	6,968	3,918
Tax benefit on loss before tax at 17 %	1,185	666
Adjustments:		
Non-deductible expenses	1,958	--
Tax exemptions	(1,875)	(540)
Utilisation of deferred tax assets previously not recognised	(1,268)	--
Tax rebate	--	(63)
Foreign tax	1,240	3,720
Total tax expense	1,240	3,783

11. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

In additions to those related party information disclosed elsewhere in the financial settlements, the following significant transactions between the Company and related parties that took place at terms agreed between the parties during the financial year.

Significant related party transactions

	2017 US$	2016 US$
Immediate holding company		
Interest expense on amount due to	33,380	32,188
Loan from	13,500,000	13,500,000

12. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Company is exposed to financial risks arising from its operations and the use of financial instruments. The key financial risks include interest rate risk, foreign currency risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's risk management policies focus on the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to, where appropriate, minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company. The Company does not have any written financial risk management polices and guidelines and there has been no change to the company's exposure to these financial risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risks.

The following sections provide details regarding the Company's exposure to the financial risks associated with financial instruments held in the ordinary course of business and the objectives, policies and processes for the management of these risks.

(i) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company exposure to interest rate risk arises primarily from their loans and borrowings, the advance to a third party.

The Company's policy is to manage its interest cost using a mix of fixed and variable rate debts as well as by rolling over its borrowings on a short-term basis.

No sensitivity analysis is prepared as the Company doest not expect any material effect on the Company's profit or loss and equity arising from the effects of reasonably possible changes to interest rates on interest bearing financial instruments at the end of the reporting period.

(ii) Foreign currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. Currency risk arises when transactions are denominated in foreign currencies.

As at the end of reporting period, the Company's foreign currency exposures are insignificant.

(iii) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss that may arise on outstanding financial instruments should a counterparty default on its obligations. The Company exposure to credit risk arises primarily from amount due from ultimate holdin company. For cash and cash equivalents, the Company minimizes credit risk by dealing exclusively with high credit rating counterparties.

12. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

(iv) *Liquidity risk*

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting financial obligations due to shortage of funds. The Company's exposure to liquidity risk arises primarily from possible mismatches of the maturities of financial assets and liabilities. The Company's objective is to maintain a level of cash to meet the obligation and commitments due to ensure cash efficiency whereby maximisation of cash flow position can be achieved.

The maturity profile of the Company's financial assets and liabilities at the end of reporting period based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations is within one year.

13. CLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The following table summarises the carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities recorded at the end of the reporting year by FRS 39 categories:

	2017 US$	**2016 US$**
Loans and receivables		
Amount due from ultimate holding company	16,050	16,050
Cash and cash equivalents	1,365,694	1,378,920
	1,381,744	1,394,970
Financial liabilities		
Accrued liabilities	2,275	5,995
Amount due to immediate holding company	--	16,000
	2,275	21,995

14. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The fair value of a financial instrument is the price that would be received to sell and asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement data.

The carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities are reasonable approximation of fair values, either due to their short-term nature or that they are floating rate instruments that are re-priced to market interest rates on or near the end of the reporting period.

The Company does not anticipate that the carrying amounts recorded at the end of the reporting period would be significantly different from the values that would eventually be received or settled.

At the end of the reporting period, the Company does not have any other financial instruments carried at fair value.

15. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholder or issue new shares. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the years ended 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016.

The Company is not subjected to externally imposed capital requirements.

16. AUTHORISATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the director on 10 April 2017.

The accompanying Supplementary Income Statement has been prepared for management purpose only and does not form part of the audited financial statements.

Certus Investment and Trading (S) Private Limited
(Co. Reg. No. 200414622K)

Supplementary Income Statement for the financial year ended 31 March 2017

	Schedule	2017 US$	2016 US$
Revenue		--	--
Other operating income	A	51,867	48,791
Administrative expenses	B	(11,519)	(13,649)
Other credit		--	964
Finance costs	C	(33,380)	(32,188)
Profit before tax		6,968	3,918

Certus Investment and Trading (S) Private Limited
(Co. Reg. No. 200414622K)

Supplementary Income Statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2017

	2017 US$	2016 US$
		Schedule A
Other operating income		
Interest income on loan to a third party	51,867	48,791
		Schedule B
Administrative expenses		
Auditor's remuneration	4,270	4,000
Bank charges	729	1,148
Director's fee	3,452	7,197
General expenses	20	--
Professional fee	2,769	170
Secretarial fees	--	558
Storage charges	279	276
Registered Office	--	300
	11,519	13,649
		Schedule C
Finance cost		
Interest expense on amount due to Immediate holding company	33,380	108,014
		Schedule D
Finance costs		
Interest expenses on:		
- Loan from immediate holding company	32,188	24,773

NOT PART OF THE AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS