Director's Statement and
Audited Financial Statements

Proteus Petrochemicals Private Limited

(Co. Reg. No. 200606866R)

For the year ended 31 March 2017

Proteus Petrochemicals Private Limited
(Co. Reg. No. 200606866R)

General Information

Directors

Maya Devi D/O S Renganathan	
Senthikumar Dharmar	(Appointed on 28 June 2016)
Muthuramalingam Pazhaniandy Pillai	(Resigned on 28 June 2016)

Secretary

Ng Chee Tiong

Independent Auditor

Sashi Kala Devi Associates

Contents

Proteus Petrochemicals Private Limited
(Co. Reg. No. 200606866R)

Director's Statement

The director is pleased to present their statement to the member together with the audited financial statements of Proteus Petrochemicals Private Limited for the financial year ended 31 March 2017.

1. OPINION OF THE DIRECTORS

In the opinion of the directors,

(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 ground to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

2. DIRECTORS

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

Maya Devi D/O S Renganathan
Senthikumar Dharmar

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 object is to enable the director of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisitions of shares or debentures in the Company or any other body corporate.

4. DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN SHARES AND DEBENTURES

Except as disclosed in the financial statements, no director who held office at the end of the financial year had interests in shares, share options, warrants of the Company, or of related corporations, either at the beginning of financial year or at the 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. OPTION EXERCISED

During the financial year, there were no shares of the Company issued by viture 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 Associates, has expressed its willingness to accept reappointment as auditor.

Maya Devi D/O S Renganathan	Senthikumar Dharmar
Director	Director

7 April 2017

SASHI KALA DEVI ASSOCIATES

Independent Auditor's Report
to the members of Proteus Petrochemicals Private Limited
(Co. Reg. No. 200606866R)

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audit the accompanying financial statements of Proteus Petrochemicals 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.

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 that other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

Responsibilities of Management and Directors for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue and 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 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
Charted Accountants

Singapore
7 April 2017

Proteus Petrochemicals Private Limited
(Co. Reg. No. 200606866R)

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2017

	Note	2017 US$	2016 US$
Non-current assets			
Plant and equipment	4	--	--
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	614,069	620,114
		614,069	620,114
Current liabilities			
Other payables	6	3,796	610,168
		3,796	610,168
Net Current assets / (liabilities)		610,273	9,946
Net assets / (liabilities)		610,273	9,946
Equity attributable to owner of the Company			
Share capital	7	300,000	300,000
Accumulated profit /(losses)		310,273	(290,054)
Total Equity		610,273	9,946

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

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

	Note	2017 US$	2016 US$
Revenue		--	--
Other income	8	1,699	1,920
Administrative expenses		(7,976)	(12,597)
Other credits	9	606,604	4,822,173
Profit before tax		600,327	4,811,496
Income tax expense	10	--	--
Profit for the year		600,327	4,811,496
Other comprehensive income		--	--
Total comprehensive income for the year		600,327	4,811,496

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

	Share capital US$	Accumulated (losses) / profit US$	Total US$
Balance at 1 April 2015	300,000	(5,101,550)	(4,801,550)
Total comprehensive income for the year	--	4,811,496	4,811,496
Balance at 31 March 2016	300,000	(290,054)	9,946
Total comprehensive income for the year	--	600,327	600,327
Balance at 31 March 2017	300,000	310,273	610,273

Proteus Petrochemicals Private Limited
(Co. Reg. No. 200606866R)

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

	2017 US$	**2016** US$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before tax	600,327	4,811,496
Adjustments for:		
Waiver of amount due to immediate holding company	--	(5,925,000)
Prepayment written off	--	2,000,000
Other payable written back – non-trade	(606,372)	(900,000)
Interest income	(1,699)	(1,920)
Operating loss before working capital changes	(7,744)	(15,424)
Decrease in other payables	--	2,585
Cash used in operating	(7,744)	(12,839)
Income tax paid	--	--
Net cash flows used in operating activities	(7,744)	(12,839)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITES		
Interest received	1,699	1,920
Net cash flows from investing activity	1,699	1,920
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Increase in amount due from a related company	--	(600,000)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	--	(600,000)
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents	(6,045)	589,081
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	620,114	31,033
Cash and cash equivalent at end of year	614,069	620,114

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 & Trading Limited, incorporated in the Republic of Mauritius and its ultimate holding company is Tamilnadu Petroproducts Limited, incorporated in India.

The registered office of the Company is located at 31 Cantonment Road, Singapore 089747. Its principal place of business is located at 8 Temasek Boulevard, # 17-02/03, Suntech Tower 3 Singapore 038988.

The principal activities of the Company are those of manufacturing of petrochemical products. The Company remains dormant during the current financial year.

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 the 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 FRS 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 have been issued but not yet effective:

	Effective date (Annual periods beginning on or after)
FRS 109 Financial Instrument	1 January 2018

The directors expect that the adoption of the standards and interpretations above will have no material impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(a) ***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 USD.

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.

(b) ***Plant and equipment***

All items of plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Subsequent to recognition, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. The cost of an item of plant and equipment is recognised as an asset if, and only if, it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Depreciation is computed on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Office equipment	-	3 years

Fully depreciated assets are retained in the financial statements until they are no longer in use.

For acquisition and disposals of plant and equipment, depreciation is provided in the month of acquisition and no depreciation is provided in the month of disposal.

The carrying values of plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

The residual value, useful life and depreciation method are reviewed at each financial year-end, and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

An item of plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset is included in the profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(d) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets 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 assets at initial recognition.

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

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 on profit or loss. Net gains or net losses on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include exchange differences and interest.

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 investments 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.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(d) Financial assets (continued)

Subsequent measurement (continued)

(i) *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 derecognised or impaired, and through the amortisation process.

(ii) *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 at fair value through profit or loss.

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 in derecognised.

De-recognition

A financial asset is derecognised 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 asset

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

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(e) Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at each 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.

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 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 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 in 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.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(e) Impairment of financial assets (continued)

(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.

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

In the case of equity investments classified as available-for-sale, objective evidence of impairment include (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 indicates that the cost of the investment in equity instrument may not be recovered; and (iii) a significant or prolonged declined 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 asset is impaired, an amount comprising the difference between its cost (net of any principle payment and amortisation) 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 instrument are not recognised in profit or loss; increase in their fair value after impairment are recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

(f) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that a non-financial asset, may be impaired. If any such an indication exists, or when an annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount.

For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets. If this is the case, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generation unit to which the asset belongs.

The difference between the carrying amount and recoverable amount is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case, such impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(g) 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 is recognised initially, an entity shall measure it at its fair value plus, in the case of other financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial liability.

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 include 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.

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 rate 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 exiting 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.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(f) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank.

(g) Provisions

Provision 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.

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.

(h) 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.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(h) Taxes

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 substantively 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.

(i) 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.

(b) An entity is related to the Company is 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).
- (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 JUDGEMENTS

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. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Office equipment US$
Cost:	
At 1 April 2015	46,282
Additions	--
At 31 March 2016 and 1 April 2016	46,282
Written off	(46,282)
At 31 March 2017	--
Accumulated depreciation:	
At 1 April 2015	46,282
Charge for the year	--
At 31 March 2016 and 1 April 2016	46,282
Written off	(46,282)
At 31 March 2017	--
Net carrying amount:	
At 31 March 2016	--
At 31 March 2017	--

5. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

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

	2017 US$	**2016** US$
Singapore Dollar	8,141	5,738

6. OTHER RECEIVABLES

Accrued liabilities	3,796	3,796
Sundry payables	--	606,372
	3,796	610,168

Other payables denominated in foreign currencies at 31 March are as follows:

Singapore Dollar	3,796	140,087

7. SHARE CAPITAL

	2017		**2016**	
	Number of shares	US$	Number of shares	US$
Issued and fully paid:				
Ordinary shares denominated in Singapore dollar	461,800	300,000	461,800	300,000

The holder 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 restriction.

8. OTHER INCOME

	2017 US$	**2016** US$
Interest income	1,699	1,920

9. OTHER CREDITS / (CHARGES)

Other payable written back	606,372	900,000
Waiver of amount due to immediate holding company – non-trade	--	5,925,000
Foreign exchange adjustment gain/(loss)	232	(2,827)
Prepayment written off	--	(2,000,000)
	606,604	4,822,173

10. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

(i) *Major components of income tax expense*

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

Statement of comprehensive income:

	2017 US$	**2016** US$
Current tax	--	(87)

(ii) *Relationship between tax expense and accounting profit*

The reconciliation between the tax expense and the product of accounting loss multiplied by the applicable tax rate for the year ended 31 March are as follows:

Profit before tax	600,327	4,811,496
Tax expense on profit before tax at 17 %	102,056	817,954
Adjustment:		
Income not subject to taxation	(103,411)	(1,160,250)
Non-deductible expenses	1,355	340,481
Deferred tax asset not recognised for current year	--	1,815
Total tax expense	--	--

11. 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 foreign currency 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 policies 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) ***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.

11. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

(ii) Foreign currency risk (continued)

The Company is exposed to movements in foreign currency exchange rates arising from cash and cash equivalent and payables, primarily with respect to Singapore dollar (SGD). However, the Company does not use any financial derivatives such as foreign currency forward contracts, foreign currency options or swaps or hedging purposes.

Sensitivity analysis for foreign currency risk

No sensitivity analysis is prepared as the Company does 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.

(iii) 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.

In the management of its liquidity risk, the Company monitors and maintains a level of cash deemed adequate by management to finance the operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuation in cash flow.

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

12. CLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The following table summaries 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		
Cash and cash equivalents	614,069	620,114
	614,069	620,114
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Other payables	3,796	610,168
	3,796	610,168

13. FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

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

The carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities are reasonable approximation of fair values, due to their sort-term nature.

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.

14. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's objective when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain an optimal capital structure so as to maximize shareholder value. In order to maintain or achieve an optimal capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividend payment, issue new shares, buy back issued shares or obtain new borrowing.

The capital structure of the Company is predominately equity. In view of the strong cash and net equity position, gearing is currently not considered necessary.

15. AUTHORISATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements of the year ended 31 March 2017 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 7 April 2017.

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

Proteus Petrochemicals Private Limited
(Co. Reg. No. 200606866R)

Supplementary Income Statement for the financial year ended 31 March 2017.

	Schedule	2017 US$	2016 US$
Revenue			
Other income	A	1,699	1,920
Administrative expenses	B	(7,976)	(12,597)
Other credits/(charges)	C	606,604	4,822,173
Profit before tax		600,327	4,811,496

Schedule A

Other income		
Interest income	1,699	1,920

Schedule B

Administrative expenses		
Auditor's remuneration	5,621	885
Bank charges	739	288
Professional fees	1,502	3,245
Secretarial fees	--	8,179
Notary fee	114	--
	7,976	12,597

Schedule C

Other credits/(charges)		
Other payable written back – non-trade	606,372	900,000
Waiver of amount due immediate holding company – non-trade	--	5,925,000
Foreign exchange adjustment, gain/(loss)	232	(2,827)
Prepayment written off	--	(2,000,000)
	606,604	4,822,173

NOT PART OF THE AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS