

PRICOL ASIA PTE. LIMITED

(Registration Number: 201221194R)

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT AND AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

PRICOL ASIA PTE. LIMITED

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PRICOL ASIA PTE. LIMITED

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

The directors are pleased to present their statement to the members together with the audited financial statements of **PRICOL ASIA PTE. LIMITED** (the "company") for the financial year ended 31 March 2017.

1. OPINION OF THE DIRECTORS

In the opinion of the directors,

- (a) the financial statements of the company are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the company as at 31 March 2017 and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the company for the year then ended; 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. DIRECTORS

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

Vikram Mohan
Alwarsamy Muthalraj
Samakulam Ananthapadmanabhan Gopalakrishnan

3. ARRANGEMENTS TO ENABLE DIRECTORS TO ACQUIRE SHARES AND DEBENTURES

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

4. DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN SHARES AND DEBENTURES

The directors of the company who held office at the end of the financial year, had an interest in the share capital of the company's holding company as recorded in the register of directors' shareholdings required to be kept by the company under Section 164 of the Singapore Companies Act, Chapter 50 as stated below:

Name of director and corporation in which interests are held	Shareholdings registered in name of director		Shareholdings in which director is deemed to have an interest	
	At beginning of year	At end of year	At beginning of year	At end of year
Pricol Limited (Holding company)				
Vikram Mohan	3,363,960	3,521,175	* 181,575	* 331,575

* The shares are registered in the name of the director's child who is under the age of 18 years.

PRICOL ASIA PTE. LIMITED

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT – cont'd

5. SHARE OPTIONS

There were no share options granted during the financial year to subscribe for unissued shares of the company.

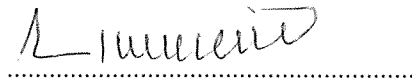
There were no shares issued during the financial year by virtue of the exercise of an option to take up unissued shares of the company.

There were no unissued shares of the company under option at the end of the financial year.

6. AUDITOR

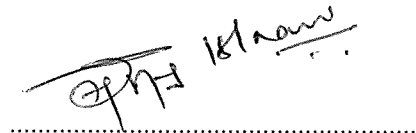
Prudential Public Accounting Corporation has expressed its willingness to accept re-appointment as auditor.

On Behalf of the Board



Alwarsamy Muthalraj

Director


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Samakulam Ananthapadmanabhan
Gopalakrishnan
Director

Date: 28 April 2017



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
PRICOL ASIA PTE. LIMITED**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **PRICOL ASIA PTE. LIMITED** (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2017, and statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows of the Company for the year then ended, and notes to financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements of the Company are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, Chapter 50 (the Act) and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (FRSs) so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the 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 Directors' Statement set out on pages 1 and 2.

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

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

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**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
PRICOL ASIA PTE. LIMITED – cont'd**

Responsibilities of Management and Directors for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- (a) 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.
- (b) 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.
- (c) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

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**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
PRICOL ASIA PTE. LIMITED – cont'd**

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirement

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.

Prudential PAC

**PRUDENTIAL PUBLIC ACCOUNTING CORPORATION
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AND
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
SINGAPORE**

Date: 28 April 2017



PRICOL ASIA PTE. LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2017</u> US\$	<u>As restated</u> <u>2016</u> US\$	<u>As previously</u> <u>reported</u> <u>2016</u> S\$
ASSETS				
Non-current assets:				
Equipment	(7)	-	-	-
Total non-current assets		-	-	-
Current assets:				
Other current assets	(8)	57,594	101,372	136,963
Trade receivables	(9)	2,673,657	3,134,309	4,234,765
Bank balances	(10)	2,442,927	1,657,791	2,239,842
Total current assets		5,174,178	4,893,472	6,611,570
Total assets		5,174,178	4,893,472	6,611,570
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity:				
Share capital	(11)	250,000	250,000	316,467
Retained earnings		1,361,449	599,104	830,757
Total equity		1,611,449	849,104	1,147,224
Current liabilities:				
Trade and other payables	(12)	3,432,352	3,982,325	5,380,520
Income tax payable	(15c)	130,377	62,043	83,826
Total current liabilities		3,562,729	4,044,368	5,464,346
Total equity and liabilities		5,174,178	4,893,472	6,611,570

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

PRICOL ASIA PTE. LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2017</u> <u>US\$</u>	<u>As restated</u> <u>2016</u> <u>US\$</u>	<u>As previously</u> <u>reported</u> <u>2016</u> <u>S\$</u>
Revenue	(13)	22,877,471	18,843,656	26,126,880
Cost of goods sold		<u>(21,650,685)</u>	<u>(18,013,568)</u>	<u>(24,975,955)</u>
Gross profit		1,226,786	830,088	1,150,925
Other income	(14)	265	28	39
Administrative expenses		<u>(332,190)</u>	<u>(257,642)</u>	<u>(357,224)</u>
Other expenses		<u>(9,783)</u>	<u>(165,414)</u>	<u>(254,212)</u>
Profit before income tax		885,078	407,060	539,528
Income tax expense	(15)	<u>(122,733)</u>	<u>(56,771)</u>	<u>(78,713)</u>
Profit for the year	(16)	762,345	350,289	460,815
Other comprehensive income		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>762,345</u>	<u>350,289</u>	<u>460,815</u>

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

PRICOL ASIA PTE. LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

<u>As restated</u>	Share Capital	Retained Earnings	Total
	US\$	US\$	US\$
Balance as at 1 April 2015	250,000	248,815	498,815
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	350,289	350,289
Balance as at 31 March 2016	250,000	599,104	849,104
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	762,345	762,345
Balance as at 31 March 2017	250,000	1,361,449	1,611,449

<u>As previously reported</u>	Share Capital	Retained Earnings	Total
	S\$	S\$	S\$
Balance as at 1 April 2015	316,467	369,942	686,409
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	460,815	460,815
Balance as at 31 March 2016	316,467	830,757	1,147,224

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

PRICOL ASIA PTE. LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

	<u>2017</u> US\$	<u>As restated</u> <u>2016</u> US\$	<u>As previously</u> <u>reported</u> <u>2016</u> S\$
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Profit before income tax	885,078	407,060	539,528
Adjustment for:			
Loss on disposal of available-for-sale investment	-	36,303	50,334
Impairment loss on available-for-sale investment	-	99,358	137,760
Interest income	(33)	(28)	(39)
Depreciation of equipment	-	10,011	13,526
Operating profit before working capital changes	885,045	552,704	741,109
Other current assets	43,778	68,214	96,471
Trade receivables	460,652	754,829	1,118,634
Trade payables	(530,436)	(10,894)	(112,562)
Cash from operations	859,039	1,364,853	1,843,652
Income tax paid	(54,399)	(7,246)	(12,118)
Net cash from operation	804,640	1,357,607	1,831,534
Investing activities:			
Interest income	33	28	39
Proceeds from disposal of available-for-sale investment	-	14,339	18,381
Purchase of equipment	-	(1,772)	(2,394)
Net cash from investing activities	33	12,595	16,026
Financing activities:			
Other payables	(19,537)	47,961	62,434
Net cash (used in)/from financing activities	(19,537)	47,961	62,434
Net increase in cash bank balance	785,136	1,418,163	1,909,994
Cash and bank balance at beginning of year	1,657,791	239,628	329,848
Cash and bank balance at end of year	2,442,927	1,657,791	2,239,842

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

PRICOL ASIA PTE. LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 MARCH 2017

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

1. GENERAL

a) Corporate Information

Pricol Asia Pte. Limited (the “company”) (Registration number: 201221194R) is a private limited company incorporated and domiciled in the Republic of Singapore with its registered office at:

17 Phillip Street #05-01
Grand Building
Singapore 048695

The principal activities of the company are to carry on the business of importers and exporters of automobile accessories.

b) Authorisation of financial statements for issue

The financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2017 were authorised for issue in accordance with the directors’ resolution dated 28 April 2017.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1. a) Basis of Accounting

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below, and are drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Singapore Companies Act and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (“FRS”).

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company’s accounting policies. It also requires the use of accounting estimates and assumption that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 4.

b) Changes in Presentation Currency

Prior to 1 April 2016, the financial statements were prepared in Singapore dollars. Effective from 1 April 2016, the company changed its presentation currency from Singapore dollars to United States dollars to align with the functional currency of the company. The directors of the company believe that the change reflects the better transparency and limit the exchange rate risk experienced by the company. In accordance with FRS 21 The Effects of Change in Foreign Exchange Rates, comparative information have been restated in United States Dollars.

PRICOL ASIA PTE. LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – cont'd

2.2. Changes in Accounting Policies

a) Adoption of new and revised FRS and INT FRS

In the current financial period, the company has adopted all the new and revised FRSs issued by the ASC that are relevant to its operations and effective from beginning of period on 1 April 2016. The adoption of these new/revised FRSs does not result in changes to the company's accounting policies and has no material effect on the financial statements.

b) Standards issued but not yet effective

As at the date of the authorisation of these financial statements, the company has not adopted the following FRSs and INT FRSs that have been issued but not yet effective:

<u>Reference</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Effective for annual periods beginning on or after</u>
FRS 7	Statement of Cash flows: Disclosure Initiative (Amendments)	1 January 2017
FRS 109	Financial Instruments	1 January 2018
FRS 115	Revenue from Contract with Customers	1 January 2018
FRS 115	Revenue from Contract with Customers (Amendment) Clarification to FRS 115	1 January 2018
INT FRS 112	Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Considerations	1 January 2018

The company expect that the adoption of the above standards, will have no material impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application, except as described below:

i) FRS 7: Statement of Cash flows: Disclosure Initiative (Amendments)

The amendments to FRS 7 Statement of Cash flows are part of the ASC's Disclosure Initiative and require an entity to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes. On initial application of the amendment, entities are not required to provide comparative information for preceding periods. These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017, with early application permitted. Application of amendments will result in additional disclosure provided by the company.

PRICOL ASIA PTE. LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – cont'd

2.2. Changes in Accounting Policies – cont'd

b) Standards issued but not yet effective – cont'd

ii) FRS 109: Financial Instruments

FRS 109 introduces new requirement for classification and measurement of financial assets, impairment of financial assets and hedge accounting. Financial assets classified according to their contractual cash flow characteristics and the business model under which they are held. The impairment requirements in FRS 109 are based on an expected credit loss model and replace the FRS 39 incurred loss model. Adopting the expected credit losses requirements will require the company to make changes to its current systems and processes.

FRS 109 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018 with early application permitted. Retrospective application is required, but comparative information is not compulsory. The company will be assessing the impact of FRS 109 and plans to adopt the standard on the required effective date.

iii) FRS 115: Revenue from Contracts with Customers

FRS 115 establishes a five-step model that will apply to revenue arising from contracts with customers. Under FRS 115, revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. The principles in FRS 115 provide a more structured approach to measuring and recognising revenue when the promised goods and services are transferred to the customer i.e. when performance obligations are satisfied.

Key issues for the company include identifying performance obligations, accounting for contract modifications, applying the constraint to variable consideration, evaluating significant financing components, measuring progress toward satisfaction of a performance obligation, recognising contract cost assets and addressing disclosure requirements.

In June 2016, amendments to FRS 115 were issued to provide clarifications on (i) identifying performance obligations (ii) principal versus agent considerations and (iii) licensing application guidance. The amendments also included two additional transition reliefs on contract modifications and completed contracts.

Either a full or modified retrospective application is required for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018 with early adoption permitted. The company will be assessing the impact of FRS 115 and plans to adopt the new standard on the required effective date.

PRICOL ASIA PTE. LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – cont'd

2.2. Changes in Accounting Policies – cont'd

b) Standards issued but not yet effective – cont'd

v) INT FRS 122: Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration

This Interpretation provides requirements about which exchange rate to use in reporting foreign currency transactions (such as revenue transactions) when payment is made or received in advance.

The Interpretations are effective from 1 January 2018.

On initial application, entities would have the option of applying the Interpretation either retrospectively or prospectively in accordance with FRS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors. The company is currently assessing the impact.

2.3. Equipment

a) Measurement

Equipment are initially stated at cost and subsequently carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

b) Components of costs

The cost of an item of equipment includes its purchase price and any cost that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. The projected cost of dismantlement, removal or restoration is also included as part of the cost of equipment if the obligation for the dismantlement, removal or restoration is incurred as a consequence of acquiring or using the asset.

c) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on the straight line method and to write off the cost of the assets over their estimated useful lives for 3 years.

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

The residual values and useful lives of equipment are reviewed, and adjusted as appropriate, at the end of the reporting period. The effects of any revision of the residual values and useful lives are included in the statement of comprehensive income for the financial year in which the changes arise.

PRICOL ASIA PTE. LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – cont'd

2.3. Equipment – cont'd

d) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure relating to equipment that has already been recognised is added to the carrying amount of the asset only when 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. Other subsequent expenditure is recognised as repair and maintenance expense in the statement of comprehensive income during the financial year in which it is incurred.

e) Disposal

On disposal of an item of plant and equipment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and its carrying amount is taken to the statement of comprehensive income. Any amount in revaluation reserve relating to that asset is transferred to retained earnings directly.

2.4. Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

At the end of each reporting year, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of comprehensive income, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the profit and loss statement, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

PRICOL ASIA PTE. LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – cont'd

2.5. Foreign Currency Transactions and translation

a) Functional and presentation 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"). Sales prices and major costs of providing goods and services including major operating expenses are primarily influenced by fluctuations in USD. The financial statements are presented in USD, which is the functional currency of the company.

b) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currency have been translated into United States dollars at the rates of exchange ruling at the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies at the end of the reporting period have been converted into United States dollars at the rates of exchange approximating those ruling at the end of the reporting period. All realised and unrealised exchange adjustment is dealt with in the statement of comprehensive income.

Translation difference on non-monetary items, such as equity instruments classified as financial assets at fair value through profit and loss statement, are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. Translation differences on non-monetary items, such as equity instruments classified as available-for-sale financial assets, are included in reserve in equity.

2.6. Income Taxes

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

a) Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profits for the year. Taxable profits differ from profit as reported in profit or loss because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are not taxable or tax deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted.

b) Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all temporary differences except where the deferred tax liability arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at that time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit or loss nor taxable profit or loss.

PRICOL ASIA PTE. LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – cont'd

2.6. Income Taxes – cont'd

b) Deferred tax – cont'd

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences carry forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, carry-forward on unused tax assets and unused tax losses can be utilised except where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary differences arise from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction and at the time of transaction affects neither the accounting profit or loss nor taxable profit or loss.

The carrying amount of a deferred tax asset is reviewed at the end of each reporting year 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 income tax assets are reassessed at the end of each reporting year 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 at 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 the reporting year.

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

2.7. Revenue Recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the rendering of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities.

The company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue and related cost can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities as described below:

a) Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when all the following conditions are satisfied:

- The company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
- The company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- The amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the company; and
- The costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

PRICOL ASIA PTE. LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – cont'd

2.7. Revenue Recognition – cont'd

b) Interest income

Interest income is accrued on a time proportionate basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount.

c) Government grants

Cash grants received from government are recognised as income upon receipt.

2.8. Provisions

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

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-taxation rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

2.9. Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the company. It can also be a present obligation arising from past events that is not recognised because it is not probable that outflow of economic resources will be required or the amount of obligation cannot be measured reliably.

A contingent liability is not recognised but is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. When a change in the probability of an outflow occurs so that the outflow is probable, it will then be recognised as a provision.

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

Contingent assets are not recognised but are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable. When inflow is virtually certain, an asset is recognised.

PRICOL ASIA PTE. LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – cont'd

2.10. Government Grants

Government grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Government grants whose primary condition is that the company should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognised as deferred income in the statement of financial position and transferred to profit or loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related assets.

Other government grants are recognised as income over the periods necessary to match them with the costs for which they are intended to compensate, on a systematic basis. Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the company with no future related costs are recognised in statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they become receivable.

2.11. Events after the Reporting Period

Events after the reporting period that provide additional information about the company's position at the end of the reporting period or those that indicate the going concern assumption is not appropriate are adjusting events and are reflected in the financial statements. Events after the reporting period that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements when material.

3. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised on the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

3.1. Financial Assets

Financial assets within the scope of FRS 39 are recognised on the statement of financial position when, and only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instruments. The classification of financial assets depends on the purpose of which the assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition and re-evaluates this designation at every reporting date.

a) Effective Interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial instrument and of allocating interest income or expense over the relevant year. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts or payments through the expected life of the financial instrument, or where appropriate, a shorter year. Income is recognised on an effective interest rate basis for debt instruments other than those financial instruments "at fair value through profit or loss".

PRICOL ASIA PTE. LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

3. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS – cont'd

3.1. Financial Assets – cont'd

b) Loan and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Loans and receivables are classified within “trade receivables” and “cash and bank balances” on the statements of financial position.

i) Cash and bank balance

Cash and bank balance comprises cash at bank and on hand those are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

ii) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less allowance for impairment. An allowance for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. The amount of the allowance is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. The amount of the allowance is recognised in profit or loss.

c) Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been impacted. For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of the impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of trade and other receivables where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a trade and other receivable are uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited to profit or loss. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognised in profit and loss statement.

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 loss was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss statement to the extent the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

PRICOL ASIA PTE. LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

3. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS – cont'd

3.1. Financial Assets – cont'd

d) Derecognition of financial assets

The company derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

3.2. Equity and Financial Liabilities

Classification as equity or debts

Equity instruments issued by the company and financial liabilities are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of an equity instrument and a financial liability. Financial liabilities are recognised on the statement of financial position when, and only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial statements.

a) Effective interest rate method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payment through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

b) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised on the statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provision for the financial instant. The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as either financial liabilities “at fair value through profit or loss” or “other financial liabilities at amortised costs”.

i) Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Financial liabilities are initially recognised at value plus directly attributable costs and 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. Financial liabilities at amortised cost are classified within “trade and other payables” on the statement of financial position.

PRICOL ASIA PTE. LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

3. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS – cont'd

3.2. Equity and Financial Liabilities – cont'd

b) Financial liabilities – cont'd

i) Financial liabilities at amortised cost – cont'd

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

c) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

Where 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 derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respectively carrying amounts is recognised in profit or loss.

d) Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

e) Offsetting Financial Instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statements of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an obligation to settle on a net basis, or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

a) Critical judgement in applying the company's accounting policies

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

PRICOL ASIA PTE. LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY – cont'd

a) Critical judgement in applying the company's accounting policies – cont'd

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the year in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that year or in the year of the revision and future years if the revision affects both current and future years.

i) Determination of functional currency

In determining the functional currency of the company, judgement is required to determine the currency that mainly influences sales prices for goods and services and of the country whose competitive forces and regulations mainly determines the sales prices of its goods and services. The functional currency of the company is determined based on management's assessment of the economic environment in which the company operate and process of determining sales prices. The company measures foreign currency transactions in the functional currency of the company.

ii) Income taxes

Significant judgement is required in determining the capital allowances and deductibility of certain expenses during the estimation of the provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The company recognises liabilities for anticipated tax issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred income tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made. The carrying amount of the company's income tax payable at the end of the reporting period was **US\$130,377** (2016: US\$62,043).

iii) Revenue – gross presentation

For the sale of automobile accessories, the company assesses its sales arrangements to determine if it acts as a principal or an agent. In determining whether the company acts as a principal, the company considers factors such as if the company has primary responsibility for providing the goods or services to the customer, bears inventory risks before or after the customer order during shipping or on return, has latitude in establishing prices either directly or indirectly, and bears the customer's credit risks for the amount receivable from the customers.

The company has determined, based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the sales arrangements, that the company acts as a principal and so accounts the revenue as gross presentation in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

PRICOL ASIA PTE. LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY – cont'd

b) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

i) Impairment of financial assets

The company assesses at the end of each reporting year whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. To determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment, the company considers factors such as the probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtor and default or significant delay in payments.

When there is objective evidence of impairment, the amount and timing of future cash flow are estimated based on historical loss experience for assets with similar credit risk characteristics. The carrying amount of the financial assets at the end of the reporting year is disclosed in various notes to the financial statements.

ii) Impairment of equipment

The company reviews the carrying amounts of the assets as at each end of the reporting period to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the assets' recoverable amount or value in use is estimated. Determining the value in use of equipment, which require the determination of future cash flows expected to be generated from the continued use and ultimate disposition of such assets, require the company to make estimates and assumptions that can materially affect the financial statements. Any resulting impairment loss could have a material adverse impact on the company's financial condition and results of operations.

iii) Depreciation of equipment

Equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives after taking into account the estimated residual value. The company reviews the estimated useful lives of the assets regularly based on the factors that include asset utilisation, internal technical evaluation, technological changes, environmental and anticipated use of the assets tempered by related industry benchmark information in order to determine the amount of depreciation expense to be recorded during any reporting period. Changes in the expected level of use of the assets and the company's historical experience with similar assets after taking into account anticipated technological changes could impact the economic useful lives and the residual values of the assets, therefore future depreciation charges could be revised. Any changes in the economic useful lives could impact the depreciation charges and consequently affect the company's result.

PRICOL ASIA PTE. LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY – cont'd

b) Key sources of estimation uncertainty – cont'd

iv) Provisions

Provisions are recognized in accordance with the accounting policy in Note 2.8 To determine whether it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made, the company takes into consideration factors such as the existence of legal/contractual agreements, past historical experience, external advisors' assessments and other available information.

v) Contingent liabilities

Determination of the treatment of contingent liabilities in the financial statements is based on management's view of the expected outcome of the applicable contingency. To determine whether there is objective evidence of contingent liability, the management considers factors such as probability of occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events and also consults a legal counsel of matters related to litigations.

5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL RISKS MANAGEMENT POLICIES AND OBJECTIVE

5.1. Financial Risks Management Policies and Objectives

The company's overall risk management policy seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the company. The company, however, does not have any written risk management policies and guidelines. The directors' meets periodically to analyse, formulate and monitor the risk management of the company and of the company.

The company adopts a systematic approach towards risk assessment and management. Risk management is carried out in three phases, i.e. identification and assessment of risks, formulation and implementation of risk treatment, monitoring and reporting of risk profile.

a) Categories of financial assets and liabilities

The carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities included in the statement of financial position, the categories and the headings in which they are included are as follows:

	<u>2017</u> US\$	<u>2016</u> US\$
Financial assets		
<u>Loans and receivables:</u>		
- trade receivables	2,673,657	3,134,309
- bank balances	2,442,927	1,657,791
	<u>5,116,584</u>	<u>4,792,100</u>
Financial liabilities		
<u>At amortised costs:</u>		
- trade and other payables	3,432,352	3,982,325

Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

PRICOL ASIA PTE. LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL RISKS MANAGEMENT POLICIES AND OBJECTIVE – cont'd

5.1. Financial Risks Management Policies and Objectives – cont'd

b) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to risk that counterparty will default on their obligations to repay amounts owing to company resulting in a loss to the company.

i) Trade receivables

The company's significant concentration of credit risk is limited to few counterparties. The company's trade receivables related to sale of goods to related parties. The company manages these risks by application of credit approvals, credit limits and monitoring procedures. Credit is extended to the existing and new customers based upon careful evaluation of the customers' financial condition and credit history.

ii) Bank balances

The company's bank balances, as detailed in Note 10 to the financial statements, are held in major financial institutions which are regulated and located in both Singapore and Indonesia, which the management believes are of high credit quality. The management does not expect any losses arising from non-performance by these counterparties. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to finance the company's operations. All financial transactions with the banks are governed by banking facilities duly accepted with Board of Directors' resolutions, with banking mandates which define the permitted financial instruments and facilities limits, all of which are approved by the Board of Directors.

As the company does not hold any collateral, the maximum exposure to credit risk for each class of financial instruments is the carrying amount of that class of financial instruments presented on the statement of financial position.

Financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired

Bank deposits that are neither past due nor impaired are mainly deposits with banks with high credit ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies. Trade receivables that are neither past due nor impaired are substantially companies with good collection track records with the company.

Financial assets that are past due and/or impaired

There is no other class of financial assets that are past due and/or impaired.

c) Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk arises from the change in foreign exchange rates that may have an adverse effect on the company in the current period and in the future years.

PRICOL ASIA PTE. LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL RISKS MANAGEMENT POLICIES AND OBJECTIVE – cont'd

5.1. Financial Risks Management Policies and Objectives – cont'd

c) Foreign exchange risk – cont'd

The company trades mainly in the United States dollars, Euros and Japanese Yen. Foreign exchange exposures are naturally hedged as both purchases and sales and assets and liabilities are denominated in the above currencies. This natural hedge reduces significantly the financial impact of movements in the foreign exchange rates. However, the exposure to foreign currency risk is monitored on an ongoing basis and the company endeavours to keep the net exposure is at and acceptable level. Management believes that the foreign exchange risk is manageable. Presently, no transaction in forward exchange contract is deemed necessary.

The foreign currency exposure based on information provided by the management is as follows:

<u>2017</u>	<u>Singapore Dollars</u> US\$	<u>Euros</u> US\$	<u>Japanese Yen</u> US\$
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	-	61,834	216,850
Bank balances	88,680	20,272	241,902
	88,680	82,106	458,752
Financial liabilities			
Trade and other payables	(52,911)	(61,953)	(383,822)
Net foreign currency exposures	35,769	20,153	74,930

<u>2017 - cont'd</u>	<u>Indonesian Rupiah</u> US\$	<u>Indian Rupees</u> US\$	<u>Swiss Franc</u> US\$	<u>Great Britain Pounds</u> US\$
Financial assets				
Trade receivables	-	24,506	40,176	962
Bank balances	2,459	-	-	-
	2,459	24,506	40,176	962
Financial liabilities				
Trade and other payables	(263)	(40,100)	(38,933)	(45)
Net foreign currency exposures	2,196	(15,594)	1,243	917

PRICOL ASIA PTE. LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL RISKS MANAGEMENT POLICIES AND OBJECTIVE – cont'd

5.1. Financial Risks Management Policies and Objectives – cont'd

c) Foreign exchange risk – cont'd

<u>2016</u>	Singapore Dollars US\$	Euros US\$	Japanese Yen US\$
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	-	25,931	195,032
Bank balances	42,794	22,089	235,305
	42,794	48,020	430,337
Financial liabilities			
Trade and other payables	(153,270)	(37,629)	(429,053)
Net foreign currency exposures	(110,476)	10,391	1,284

<u>2016 - cont'd</u>	Indonesian Rupiah US\$	Indian Rupees US\$	Swiss Franc US\$	Great Britain Pounds US\$
Financial assets				
Trade receivables	-	121,135	52,038	5,903
Bank balances	923	-	-	-
	923	121,135	52,038	5,903
Financial liabilities				
Trade and other payables	(1,905)	(18,497)	(91,522)	(4,532)
Net foreign currency exposures	(982)	102,638	(39,484)	1,371

Sensitivity analysis

The analysis is prepared assuming the amount of liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period was outstanding for the whole year. A 10% increase or decrease is used when reporting foreign exchange rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the possible change in exchange rates.

A 10% strengthening of United States Dollar against the foreign currencies would increase profit or loss by the amount shown below:

<u>2017</u>	Singapore Dollars US\$	Euros US\$	Japanese Yen US\$
Increase in foreign currency impact	3,577	2,015	7,493

PRICOL ASIA PTE. LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL RISKS MANAGEMENT POLICIES AND OBJECTIVE – cont'd

5.1. Financial Risks Management Policies and Objectives – cont'd

c) Foreign exchange risk – cont'd

Sensitivity analysis – cont'd

<u>2017 – cont'd</u>	<u>Indonesian Rupiah</u> US\$	<u>Indian Rupees</u> US\$	<u>Swiss Franc</u> US\$	<u>Great Britain Pounds</u> US\$
Increase in foreign currency impact	<u>220</u>	<u>(1,559)</u>	<u>124</u>	<u>92</u>
<u>2016</u>		<u>Singapore Dollars</u> US\$	<u>Euros</u> US\$	<u>Japanese Yen</u> US\$
Increase in foreign currency impact		<u>(11,048)</u>	<u>1,039</u>	<u>128</u>
<u>2016 – cont'd</u>	<u>Indonesian Rupiah</u> US\$	<u>Indian Rupees</u> US\$	<u>Swiss Franc</u> US\$	<u>Great Britain Pounds</u> US\$
Increase in foreign currency impact	<u>(98)</u>	<u>10,264</u>	<u>(3,948)</u>	<u>137</u>

A 10% weakening of United States dollar against the above foreign currencies would have had the equal but opposite effect on the above currencies to the amounts shown above, on the basis that all other variables remain constant.

At the end of the reporting period, the company's equity is not affected by changes in foreign currency exchange.

d) Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk refer to risk that the company will not have sufficient funds to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and bank balances to support their business activities on timely basis. Internally generated cash flow during the year is the general source of funds to finance the operation of the company. The company regularly reviews its major funding positions to ensure that it has adequate financial resources in meeting its financial obligations. The company also maintains a balance between continuity of accounts receivables collectability and flexibility through the use of accounts payables.

PRICOL ASIA PTE. LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL RISKS MANAGEMENT POLICIES AND OBJECTIVE – cont'd

5.1. Financial Risks Management Policies and Objectives – cont'd

d) Liquidity risk management – cont'd

The following table summarises the company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial instruments at the end of each reporting year based on undiscounted cash flows of financial instruments based on the earlier of the contractual date or when the company is expected to pay.

<u>2017</u>	<u>Effective interest rate (%)</u>	<u>Carrying amount</u> US\$	<u>Contractual undiscounted cash flows</u>	
			<u>Within 1 year or repayable on demand</u> US\$	<u>Total</u> US\$
Financial liabilities				
Trade and other payables	-	<u>3,432,352</u>	<u>3,432,352</u>	<u>3,432,352</u>

<u>2016</u>	<u>Effective interest rate (%)</u>	<u>Carrying amount</u> US\$	<u>Contractual undiscounted cash flows</u>	
			<u>Within 1 year or repayable on demand</u> US\$	<u>Total</u> US\$
Financial liabilities				
Trade and other payables	-	<u>3,982,325</u>	<u>3,982,325</u>	<u>3,982,325</u>

e) Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

The carrying amounts of trade and other receivables, bank balances and trade and other payables approximate their respective fair values due to the relatively short-term maturity of these financial instruments. The fair values of other classes of financial assets and liabilities are disclosed in the respective notes to financial statements.

i) Estimation of fair value

Fair value is defined as the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. Fair values are obtained through discounted cash flow models and other models as appropriate.

Management has determined that the carrying amounts of trade receivables, bank balances, trade and other payables and based on their notional amounts, reasonably approximate their fair values because these are mostly short term in nature.

PRICOL ASIA PTE. LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL RISKS MANAGEMENT POLICIES AND OBJECTIVE – cont'd

5.1. Financial Risks Management Policies and Objectives – cont'd

e) Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities – cont'd

ii) Fair value measurement

The fair value of other clause of financial assets and liabilities are disclosed in the respective notes to financial statements. The company does not anticipate that the carrying amounts recorded at the end of reporting year would significantly different from the values that would eventually be received or settled.

5.2. Capital Risk Management Policies and Objectives

The company's objective when managing capital is 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, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares, obtain new borrowings or sell assets to reduce borrowings.

The company monitors capital using gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as trade and other payables less bank balances. Total capital is calculated as equity plus net debt.

	<u>2017</u> US\$	<u>2016</u> US\$
Trade and other payables	3,432,352	3,982,325
Less: Bank balances	<u>(2,442,927)</u>	<u>(1,657,791)</u>
Net debt	989,425	2,324,534
Total equity	<u>1,611,449</u>	<u>849,104</u>
Total capital	<u>2,600,874</u>	<u>3,173,638</u>
Gearing ratio	<u>38%</u>	<u>73%</u>

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The capital structure of the Company mainly consists of equity and net debt. The Company's overall strategic remains unchanged from 31 March 2016. The company will continue to monitor economic conditions in which its operations and will make adjustments to its capital structure where necessary.

6. HOLDING COMPANY AND RELATED PARTIES

Holding and ultimate holding company

The company is the subsidiary of Pricol Limited, incorporated in India, which is also the company's ultimate holding company.

PRICOL ASIA PTE. LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

6. HOLDING COMPANY AND RELATED PARTIES – cont'd

Related Parties

FRS 24 defines a related party as an entity or person that directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries controls, is controlled by, or is under common or joint control with, the entity in governing the financial and operating policies, or that has an interest in the entity that gives it significant influence over the entity in financial and operating decisions. It also includes members of the key management personnel or close members of the family or any individual referred to herein and others, who have the ability to control, jointly control or significantly influence by or for which significant voting power in such entity resides with, directly or indirectly, any such individual. The definition includes parents, subsidiaries, fellow subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures and post-employment benefit plans, if any.

a) Related companies:

Related companies in these financial statements include the members of the holding and ultimate holding companies. These are transactions and arrangements between the company and members of the group and the effects of these on the basis determined between the parties are reflected in these financial statements. The current intercompany balances are unsecured repayable on demand and interest free unless stated otherwise. For financial guarantees a fair value is imputed and is recognised accordingly if significant where no charge is payable.

b) Other related parties:

There are transactions and arrangements between the company and related parties and the effects of these on the basis determined between the parties are reflected in these financial statements. The current related party balances are unsecured interest free and repayable on demand.

Some of the company's transactions and arrangements are between members of the holding and ultimate holding company and the effects of these on the basis determined between the parties are reflected in these financial statements. The intercompany balances are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

Significant transactions with subsidiaries and with related parties:

	<u>2017</u> US\$	<u>2016</u> US\$
<u>Sale of goods to:</u>		
Sale of goods to holding company	21,525,317	17,387,493
Sale of goods to related party	<u>1,352,154</u>	<u>1,456,163</u>
	<u>22,877,471</u>	<u>18,843,656</u>

Sale of goods to the holding company and to a related party are made at prices, which are not materially different to those applicable to third party customers.

PRICOL ASIA PTE. LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

7. EQUIPMENT

<u>2017</u>	Computers & Software		Total
	US\$		
Cost			
At 1.4.2016	26,488		26,488
Additions	-		-
At 31.3.2017	26,488		26,488
Accumulated depreciation			
At 1.4.2016	26,488		26,488
Charged for the year	-		-
At 31.3.2017	26,488		26,488
Carrying amount			
At 31.3.2017	-		-
<u>2016</u>	Computers & Software		Total
	US\$		
Cost			
At 1.4.2015	24,716		24,716
Additions	1,772		1,772
At 31.3.2016	26,488		26,488
Accumulated depreciation			
At 1.4.2015	16,477		16,477
Charged for the year	10,011		10,011
At 31.3.2016	26,488		26,488
Carrying amount			
At 31.3.2016	-		-

During the year, the company carried out a review of the recoverable amount of all equipment. As a result, there were no allowances for impairment or revisions to the useful lives required for equipment.

8. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	US\$	US\$
Purchase advance	37,594	100,668
Prepayments	-	704
Others	20,000	-
	57,594	101,372

PRICOL ASIA PTE. LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

8. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS – cont'd

The purchase advances to supplier are unsecured and interest free. These advances are deductible against the amount payable on purchase of goods from these suppliers.

None of the above balances are past due and impaired.

The company's management considers that no allowance for impairment of other current assets is necessary as there was no recent history of default in respect of these assets.

9. TRADE RECEIVABLES

	<u>2017</u> US\$	<u>2016</u> US\$
Trade receivables:		
- holding company (Note 6)	2,470,929	2,186,162
- related party (Note 6)	<u>202,728</u>	<u>948,147</u>
	<u>2,673,657</u>	<u>3,134,309</u>

Trade receivables are unsecured, non-interest bearing and generally up to 180 (2017: 180) days' credit terms. They are recognised at their original invoice amounts, which represents their fair values on initial recognition.

The company's trade receivables are neither past due nor impaired at the end of the reporting period.

The trade receivables are denominated in the following currencies:

	<u>2017</u> US\$	<u>2016</u> US\$
Indian rupees	24,506	121,135
Euros	61,834	25,931
United State dollars	2,329,329	2,734,270
Japanese yen	216,850	195,032
Great Britain pounds	962	5,903
Swiss franc	<u>40,176</u>	<u>52,038</u>
	<u>2,673,657</u>	<u>3,134,309</u>

10. BANK BALANCES

	<u>2017</u> US\$	<u>2016</u> US\$
Cash at banks	<u>2,442,927</u>	<u>1,657,791</u>

PRICOL ASIA PTE. LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

10. BANK BALANCES – cont'd

Bank balances comprise short-term bank deposits with an original maturity of three months or less. Cash at bank earn interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates.

The bank balances are denominated in the following currencies:

	<u>2017</u> US\$	<u>2016</u> US\$
Singapore dollars	88,680	42,794
United States dollars	2,089,614	1,356,680
Indonesian rupiah	2,459	923
Euros	20,272	22,089
Japanese yen	<u>241,902</u>	<u>235,305</u>
	<u>2,442,927</u>	<u>1,657,791</u>

11. SHARE CAPITAL

	<u>2017</u> <u>Number of ordinary shares</u>	<u>2016</u> <u>Number of ordinary shares</u>	<u>2017</u> US\$	<u>2016</u> US\$
<u>Issued and fully paid:</u>				
As at beginning and end of year	<u>250,000</u>	<u>250,000</u>	<u>250,000</u>	<u>250,000</u>

The fully paid ordinary shares which have no par value carry one vote per share and a right to dividends as and when declared by the company.

12. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	<u>2017</u> US\$	<u>2016</u> US\$
Trade payables – external parties	3,310,735	3,841,171
Accrued expenses	67,443	138,154
Others – external parties	<u>54,174</u>	<u>3,000</u>
	<u>3,432,352</u>	<u>3,982,325</u>

Trade and other payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30 to 60 (2016: 30 to 60) days. Trade payables and accruals principally comprise amounts outstanding for trade purchases and ongoing costs.

PRICOL ASIA PTE. LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

12. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES – cont'd

The trade and other payables are denominated in the following currencies:

	<u>2017</u> US\$	<u>2016</u> US\$
Indonesian rupiah	263	1,905
Indian rupees	40,100	18,497
Euros	61,953	37,629
Singapore dollars	52,911	153,270
United State dollars	2,854,325	3,245,917
Japanese yen	383,822	429,053
Great Britain pounds	45	4,532
Swiss franc	38,933	91,522
	<u>3,432,352</u>	<u>3,982,325</u>

13. REVENUE

Revenue represents invoiced value of goods sold and delivered excluding goods and service tax, net of returns, trade discounts and allowances.

14. OTHER INCOME

	<u>2017</u> US\$	<u>2016</u> US\$
Government grant		
- wage credit scheme	232	-
Interest on bank deposit	33	28
Foreign currency exchange adjustment gain	-	-
	<u>265</u>	<u>28</u>

Wage Credit Scheme

Wage Credit Scheme (“WCS”) was introduced in 2013 Budget as a part of Transition Support Package for businesses. The objective of WCS to help companies cope with rising wage cost to allow company to free up resources to make investment in productivity and to share productivity gains with their employees. Under this scheme the Government Co-funds 40% of wage increases given to Singaporean employees earning gross monthly wage of S\$4,000 and below, over the period 2013 to 2016. Wage Credit for each qualifying year is computed based on monthly CPF contributions made by the employer to their employees, and automatically paid to eligible employers.

PRICOL ASIA PTE. LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

15. INCOME TAX EXPENSES

a) Major component of income tax expenses

The major components of income tax expense are as follows:

	<u>2017</u> US\$	<u>2016</u> US\$
Current year's provision	125,000	56,978
Prior year's overprovision	<u>(2,267)</u>	<u>(207)</u>
	<u>122,733</u>	<u>56,771</u>

b) Reconciliation between income tax expense and accounting profit

The income tax expense are lower than the amount of income tax expense determined by applying the Singapore income tax rate of 17% (2016: 17%) to profit before income tax due to the following:

	<u>2017</u> US\$	<u>2016</u> US\$
Profit for the year	<u>885,078</u>	<u>407,060</u>
Income tax expense at statutory rate	150,463	69,200
Tax effect:		
- taxable items	238	22,075
- utilisation of capital allowances previously not utilised	-	(1,174)
- partial tax exemptions	(18,547)	(18,698)
- tax rebates	<u>(7,154)</u>	<u>(14,425)</u>
Current year's provision	125,000	56,978
Adjustment recognised in the current year in relation to current tax of previous years	<u>(2,267)</u>	<u>(207)</u>
Income tax recognised in the statement of comprehensive income	<u>122,733</u>	<u>56,771</u>

c) Income tax payables

The movement in income tax payable is as follows:

	<u>2017</u> US\$	<u>2016</u> US\$
Beginning of year	62,043	12,518
Income tax expenses	122,733	56,771
Income tax paid	<u>(54,399)</u>	<u>(7,246)</u>
Balance at end of year	<u>130,377</u>	<u>62,043</u>

PRICOL ASIA PTE. LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

16. PROFIT FOR THE YEAR

Profit for the year has been arrived after charging:

	<u>2017</u> US\$	<u>2016</u> US\$
Employee's benefit expenses	201,763	142,179
Cost of defined contribution plan included in the employee benefit expenses	4,204	3,780
Foreign currency exchange adjustment loss	9,783	19,742
Cost of inventories recognised as expenses and included in the cost of goods sold	21,650,685	17,962,494
Loss on disposal of available-for-sale investment	-	36,303
Impairment loss on available-for-sale investments	-	99,358
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

17. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

a) Reason for changes in the presentation currency

Effective from 1 April 2016, the company changed its presentation currency from Singapore dollars to United States dollars to better reflect the profile of the revenues, costs and cash flows, which are primarily generated and denominated in United States Dollars. The Board considers the financial statement presented in United States Dollars delivers more meaningful, appropriate presentation of the company's operations and erase the volatility due to currency fluctuations.

b) Effect of changes in the comparative figures

The change in presentation currency has been applied retrospectively and the comparative figures for the financial years ended 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016 have been restated to United States dollars accordingly. The comparative figures in the financial statement for the years ended 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016 are translated from Singapore dollars to United States dollars based on the year end closing rate, for the items in the Statement of financial position, retrospectively. The comparative figures in the financial statement for the items in the profit and loss statement for the year ended 31 March 2017 are translated from Singapore dollars to United States dollars based on the average rate for the year 2016.

18. EVENTS AFTER THE END OF THE REPORTING YEAR

No items, transactions or events of material and unusual nature have arisen in the interval between the end of the financial period and the date of authorisation for the issue of the financial statements which are likely to affect substantially the results of operations of the company for the succeeding financial year.

PRICOL ASIA PTE. LIMITED

DETAILED PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

	<u>2017</u> US\$	<u>2016</u> US\$	<u>2016</u> S\$
Revenue	22,877,471	18,843,656	26,126,880
Less: Cost of goods sold			
Purchases	21,650,685	17,962,494	24,905,141
Procurement charges	-	51,074	70,814
	<u>(21,650,685)</u>	<u>(18,013,568)</u>	<u>(24,975,955)</u>
Gross profit	1,226,786	830,088	1,150,925
Add: Other income			
Government grant	232	-	-
- wage credit scheme	33	28	39
Interest on bank deposits			
	<u>265</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>39</u>
	1,227,051	830,116	1,150,964
Less: Expenses			
- Schedule 'A'	<u>(341,973)</u>	<u>(423,056)</u>	<u>(611,436)</u>
Profit before income tax	<u>885,078</u>	<u>407,060</u>	<u>539,528</u>

This schedule does not form part of the statutory financial statements.

PRICOL ASIA PTE. LIMITED

Schedule 'A'

EXPENSES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

	<u>2017</u> US\$	<u>2016</u> US\$	<u>2016</u> S\$
Administrative expenses			
Auditors' remuneration	11,193	8,655	12,000
Bank charges	2,494	2,773	3,845
CPF	4,204	3,780	5,241
General expenses	1,081	4,403	6,105
Legal and professional fee	58,874	61,478	85,240
Printing and stationery	886	767	1,063
Rental expenses	21,025	5,874	8,145
Repairs and maintenance	2,368	-	-
Salaries and allowances	197,559	138,399	191,891
Telephone, fax and internet	1,654	1,585	2,198
Travelling expenses	30,852	29,928	41,496
Other expenses			
Foreign currency exchange adjustment loss	9,783	19,742	52,592
Loss on disposal of available-for-sale investments	-	36,303	50,334
Impairment loss on available-for-sale investments	-	99,358	137,760
Depreciation of equipment	-	10,011	13,526
	<u>341,973</u>	<u>423,056</u>	<u>611,436</u>

This schedule does not form part of the statutory financial statements.