INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF PINNACLE TALENT INC

Report on the Ind AS Financial Statements:

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of Pinnacle Talent Inc ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2018, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the limited purpose of verifying the compliance with Schedule III required for consolidation.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements:

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs (financial position), loss (financial performance including other comprehensive income), cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Act.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility:

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these Ind AS financial statements based on our audit.

We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the rules made thereunder.

We conducted our audit of the Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with the ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatements.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on whether the Company has in place an adequate internal financial control systems over financial reporting and the operating effectiveness of such controls. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Ind AS financial statements.

Opinion:

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the Ind AS, of the state of affairs (financial position) of the Company as at March 31, 2018, its losses (financial performance including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date for limited purpose of consolidation.

Emphasis of Matter:

Attention is invited to note 19 of the Ind AS financial statements, for the reasons stated in the said note despite the networth of the Company is completely eroded, the management doesn't find any material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as going concern. We have not qualified our opinion on the same.

Other Matters:

The comparative financial information of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2017 and the transition date opening balance sheet as at April 1, 2016 included in these Ind AS financial statements, are based on the previously issued statutory financial statements prepared in accordance with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 audited by the predecessor auditor whose report for the year ended March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016 dated May 6, 2017 and May 11, 2016 respectively expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements, as adjusted for the differences in the accounting principles adopted by the Company on transition to the Ind AS, which have been audited by us. Our opinion is not modified on this matter.

For B. K. RAMADHYANI & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 002878S/S200021

(CA C R Deepak)
Partner
Membership No. 215398

Place: Bangalore
Date: May 24, 2018

PINNACLE TALENT INC
Standalone Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2018
(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions, except as otherwise stated)

Particulars		Note	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016
ASSETS					
(1) Non-current assets					
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment			-	-	-
(b) Investment Property			-	-	-
(c) Financial Assets		3			
(i) Loans			0.31	0.12	0.12
(iv) Others			-	-	-
(d) Deferred tax assets (net)			-	-	-
(e) Other non-current assets			-	-	-
	Total		**0.31**	**0.12**	**0.12**
(2) Current assets					
(a) Inventories			-	-	-
(b) Financial Assets		4			
(i) Investments			-	-	-
(ii) Trade receivables			64.58	53.44	54.27
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents			0.57	0.54	0.25
(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above			-	-	-
(v) Loans			-	-	-
(vi) Others			-	-	-
(c) Current tax assets (Net)					
(d) Other current assets		5	35.86	47.04	42.73
	Total		**101.01**	**101.02**	**97.25**
Total Assets			**101.32**	**101.14**	**97.37**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
EQUITY					
(a) Equity Share capital		6	10.40	10.37	10.61
(b) Other Equity		7	(63.64)	(58.77)	(57.24)
	Total		**(53.24)**	**(48.40)**	**(46.63)**
LIABILITIES					
(1) Non-current liabilities					
(a) Financial Liabilities					
(i) Borrowings			-	-	-
(ii) Trade payables			-	-	-
(iii) Other financial liabilities			-	-	-
(b) Provisions			-	-	-
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (Net)			-	-	-
(d) Other non-current liabilities			-	-	-
	Total		**-**	**-**	**-**
(2) Current liabilities					
(a) Financial Liabilities		8			
(i) Borrowings			-	-	-
(ii) Trade payables			154.17	148.50	142.03
(iii) Other financial liabilities			-	-	-
(b) Other current liabilities			-	-	-
(c) Provisions		9	0.39	1.04	1.97
(d) Current Tax Liabilities (Net)			-	-	-
	Total		**154.56**	**149.54**	**144.00**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITY			**101.32**	**101.14**	**97.37**

In Accordance with our Report attached

For B K Ramadhyani & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm number: 002878S / S200021

For and behalf of the Board of Directors
of Pinnacle Talent Inc

(C R Deepak)
Partner
Membership No. 215398
Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 24, 2018

(Rabindra Srikantan)
President

PINNACLE TALENT INC

Statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2018

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions, except as otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	Current Year	Previous Year
Revenue from operations	10	30.50	48.71
Other income	11	-	1.55
Total Income (i)		**30.50**	**50.26**
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	12	25.99	41.08
Finance costs	13	0.07	0.05
Depreciation and amortization expense		-	-
Other expenses	14	9.31	10.66
Total expenses (ii)		**35.37**	**51.79**
Profit/(Loss) before tax [(i)- (ii)]		**(4.87)**	**(1.53)**
Tax expenses			
(i) Current tax			
(ii) Deferred tax			
Total tax expense		-	-
Profit/(Loss) for the year		**(4.87)**	**(1.53)**
Other Comprehensive Income			
A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans		-	-
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Deferred tax on remeasurement of defined benefit plans		-	-
B (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
Changes in fair value of investments in equity instruments			
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Deferred tax on remeasurement of defined benefit plans		-	-
		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		**(4.87)**	**(1.53)**
Earnings per equity share [nominal value of share \$ 0.01 (March 31, 2017: \$0.01)]			
Basic and Diluted	15	**(0.30)**	(0.10)

In Accordance with our Report attached

For B K Ramadhyani & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm number: 002878S / S200021

For and behalf of the Board of Directors
of Pinnacle Talent Inc

(C R Deepak)
Partner
Membership No. 215398
Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 24, 2018

(Rabindra Srikantan)
President

PINNACLE TALENT INC

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2018

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions, except as otherwise stated)

	Current Year Rs.	Previous Year Rs.
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit / (loss) before tax	**(4.87)**	(1.53)
Adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:		
Finance costs	**0.07**	0.05
Exchange fluctuation	**0.04**	(0.24)
Operating profit before working capital changes	**(4.76)**	(1.72)
Movements in working capital :		
Increase/ (decrease) in trade payables	**5.67**	6.47
Decrease / (increase) in trade receivables	**(11.14)**	0.83
Decrease / (increase) in other non current assets	**(0.19)**	-
Decrease / (increase) in other current assets	**11.18**	(4.31)
Increase / (decrease) in provisions	**(0.66)**	(0.93)
Cash generated from /(used in) operations	**0.10**	0.34
Direct taxes paid, net		
Net cash flow from/ (used in) operating activities (A)	**0.10**	**0.34**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Net cash flow from/ (used in) investing activities (B)	-	-
Cash flows from financing activities		
Interest paid	**(0.07)**	(0.05)
Net cash flow from/ (used in) in financing activities (C)	**(0.07)**	**(0.05)**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	**0.03**	0.29
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	**0.54**	0.25
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**0.57**	**0.54**

The Company has followed indirect cashflow method

In Accordance with our Report attached
For B K Ramadhyani & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm number: 002878S / S200021

For and behalf of the Board of Directors
of Pinnacle Talent Inc

(C R Deepak)
Partner
Membership No. 215398

(Rabindra Srikantan)
President

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 24, 2018

PINNACLE TALENT INC

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2018
(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions, except as otherwise stated)

a. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	Equity Share Capital
As at April 1, 2016	**10.61**
Increase in share capital on issue	-
Effect of share based payments	-
As at March 31, 2017	**10.37**
Increase in share capital on issue	-
Effect of share based payments	-
As at March 31, 2018	**10.41**

b. Other Equity

Particulars	Retained earnings	Total
As at April 1, 2016	**(57.24)**	**(57.24)**
Profit/(loss) for the year	(1.53)	**(1.53)**
Dividend declared during the year	-	-
Other Comprehensive income	-	-
Net changes during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2017	**(58.77)**	**(58.77)**
Profit/(loss) for the year	(4.87)	(4.87)
Dividend declared during the year	-	-
Other Comprehensive income	-	-
Net changes during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2018	**(63.64)**	**(63.64)**

PINNACLE TALENT INC

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions, except as otherwise stated)

3 Financial Assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016
i) Loans (Unsecured, considered good)			
Security deposit	0.31	0.12	0.12
Total	**0.31**	**0.12**	**0.12**

Current Assets

4 Financial Assets

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016
	Trade Receivables			
	(Unsecured and considered good)			
	Debts exceeds six months	53.83		54.27
	Others	10.75	53.44	
		64.58	53.44	54.27
	Less:- Provision for doubtful debt	-	-	-
	Total	**64.58**	**53.44**	**54.27**
	The above amount includes:			
	- debts due by directors or other officers of the Company			
	- debts due by firms/private companies in which a director is a partn	53.83	53.44	54.27
	Cash and Bank Balance			
a)	Cash and cash equivalents:-			
i)	Balance with Banks			
	- On current accounts	0.57	0.54	0.25
ii)	-cash on hand	0	0	0
		0.57	**0.54**	**0.25**
b)	Other Bank Balance			
	-in short term deposit	0	0	0
	Total	**0.57**	**0.54**	**0.25**

PINNACLE TALENT INC
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018
(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions, except as otherwise stated)

5 **Other current assets**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016
(i) Capital Advance	-	-	-
(ii) Advances other than capital advances			
(a) Advance to Related Parties(not considered good)	34.07	44.98	40.62
(b) Advance to supplier**	-	-	-
(C)Advance to Employee	0.10	0.38	0.20
(iii) Others			
Prepaid expenses	1.69	1.68	1.91
Service tax credit receivable (net)			
TDS receivables	-	-	-
Other Advance	-	-	-
Deposit with statutory authorities	-	-	-
Total	**35.86**	**47.04**	**42.73**

**Includes advance paid to subsidiary companies

PINNACLE TALENT INC

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions, except as otherwise stated)

6 Equity Share Capital (refer statement of changes in equity)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As atApril 1, 2016
Authorised			
16,000,000 Equity shares of USD 0.01 each	10.40	10.37	10.61
Issued, Subscribed & Paid up			
16,000,000 Equity shares of USD 0.01 each	10.40	10.37	10.61
Total issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital	**10.40**	**10.37**	**10.61**

(a) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares

The company has only one class of equity shares having par value of $ 0.01 per share. Each holder of equity is entitled to one vote per share.

(b) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

Equity shares	As at March 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2017		As at April 1, 2016	
	Nos.	$	Nos.	$	Nos.	$
At the beginning of the year	16,000,000	0.01	16,000,000	0.01	16,000,000	0.01
Add:-Issued during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	**16,000,000**	**0.01**	16,000,000	**0.01**	16,000,000	**0.01**

(c) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2017		As at April 1, 2016	
	Nos.	% holding in class	Nos.	% holding in class	Nos.	% holding in class
ASM Technoogies Limited	16,000,000	100%	16,000,000	100%	16,000,000	100%
	16,000,000	**100%**	16,000,000	100%	16,000,000	100%

PINNACLE TALENT INC

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions, except as otherwise stated)

7 Other Equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As atApril 1, 2016
Retained Earning			
Opening balance	(58.77)	(57.24)	(58.66)
Add:- Addition during year	(4.87)	(1.53)	1.42
	(63.64)	(58.77)	(57.24)
Less:- Appropriations			
Interim dividend on equity shares	-	-	-
Proposed final dividend on equity shares	-	-	-
Tax on dividend	-	-	-
Transfer to Fair valuation reserve	-	-	
Total	**(63.64)**	**(58.77)**	**(57.24)**
Closing at end of year	**(63.64)**	**(58.77)**	**(57.24)**

Current liabilities and provisions:-

8 Financial liabilities:-

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016
Trade Payables:-			
Due from Micro small and medium enterprise			
Others	154.17	148.50	142.03
Total	**154.17**	**148.50**	**142.03**

9 Provisions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016
Provision for expenses	0.39	1.04	1.97
Totall	**0.39**	**1.04**	**1.97**

PINNACLE TALENT INC

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions, except as otherwise stated)

10 Revenue from operations

Particular	Current Year Rs.	Previous Year Rs.
Sale of services	30.50	48.71
Total	**30.50**	**48.71**

11 Other income

Particular	Current Year	Previous Year
Miscellaneous income	-	1.55
Total	-	**1.55**

12 Employee Benefit Expenses

Particular	Current Year	Previous Year
Salaries and wages	21.21	34.45
Staff welfare expenses	4.78	6.63
Total	**25.99**	**41.08**

13 Finance Cost

Particular	Current Year	Previous Year
Interest on bank borrowing		
other interest	0.04	-
Bank charges	0.03	0.05
Total	**0.07**	**0.05**

PINNACLE TALENT INC

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions, except as otherwise stated)

14 Other Expenses

Particulars	Current Year Rs.	Previous Year Rs.
Travelling and conveyance expenses	2.19	2.63
Communication expenses	1.03	1.16
Legal and Professional fees	0.24	0.19
Rent	1.64	0.90
Repair and Maintenance	0.13	0.30
Exchange fluctuation Gain/loss	0.19	-
Advertisement and Business Promotions	0.20	0.18
Insurance charges	2.74	4.81
Membership & subscription	0.68	-
Printing & stationary	-	0.32
Rates & Taxes	0.27	0.02
Miscellenous Expenses	-	0.15
Total	**9.31**	**10.66**

15 Earning per Share

Profit/ (loss) for the year	(4.87)	(1.53)
Weighted average number of Equity shares	16,000,000	16,000,000
Earning per share basic and diluted	(0.30)	(0.10)
Face value per equity share in $	0.01	0.01

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions, except as otherwise stated)

16 Related Party disclosures

i) Names of related parties and related party relationship

Name of entity	Relationship
ASM Technologies Limited	Holding Company
ESR Associates Inc	Fellow Subsidiary
Advance Synergic Pte Ltd	Fellow Subsidiary

ii) Related party transactions

The following table provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with related parties for the relevant financial year:

Particulars	Current Year	Previous year
Sale of services		
ASM Technologies Limited	30.50	48.71
		-

The following table provides the closing balances of related parties as at the relevant financial year-end:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
ASM Technologies Limited- Payable	142.07	147.17
ESR Associates-Receivable	53.83	53.44
Advanced Synergic Pte Ltd - Receivable	34.07	44.98

iii) Key Managerial Personnel:

		Current Year	Previous Year
Rabindra Srikantan	Director	3.90	3.94
Sundar Ramanathan (Managerial remuneration Paid)	KMP	17.02	21.17

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The sales of services to and purchases from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions.

17 Segment reporting

i) Managing Director of the Company has been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") as defined in Ind AS 108, Operating Segments. The Company is engaged in the business of software development. The CODM reviewes the performance of the Company as one entity. Accordingly, the Company has not identified any different segments. The Company has earned Rs.30.50 million (Previous year Rs.48.71 million) from the business of software development.

ii) The Company operates only in USA, hence no geographical segments has been disclosed.

iii) The Company earns its 100% (Previous Year 100%) of revenue from operations has been earned from single customer.

18 The Company doesn't have Income tax expenses as it has incurred losses.

19 The Company's networth has been completely erorded as at the end of the previous reporting period. However, the Company's holding company is authorised by its Board to infuse further furnds as and when required. And the management has drawn up action plan which would reduce the Company's operating cost in the ensuing years. Based on this, the management is of the opinon that the going concern assumption in preparation of financial statements is appropriate.

20 Approval of Financial Statements:

The financial statements were approved for the issue by the board of directors on May 24, 2018

21 Previous Year has been regrouped wherever necessary to conform with current year presentation.

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Pinnacle Talent Inc. ("the Company), is Company incorporated in USA and is a wholly owned subsidiary of ASM Technologies Limited. The Company is in the business of development of software and allied services.

2.1 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Basis of preparation

In accordance with the notification issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the Company has adopted Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 with effect from 01 April 2017. The standalone financial statements of the Company, have been prepared and presented in accordance with Ind AS. Previous year numbers in the standalone financial statements have been restated to Ind AS. In accordance with Ind AS 101 First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standard, the Company has presented a reconciliation from the presentation of standalone financial statements under Accounting Standards notified under the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 ("Previous GAAP") to Ind AS of shareholders' equity as at 31 March 2018, 31 March 2017 and 01 April 2016 and of the total comprehensive income for the years ended 31 March 2018 and 31 March 2017.

b) Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management of the Company to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities and disclosures relating to the contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of income and expense during the year. Example of such estimates include provision for doubtful receivables, employee benefits, provision for income taxes, accounting for contract costs expected to be incurred, the useful lives of depreciable property, plant and equipment and provision for impairment.

i) Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions:

The preparation of the Company's standalone financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

a) *Judgements*

   In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements:

b) *Estimates and assumptions:*

   The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

c) *Defined benefit plans – Gratuity*

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and other post-employment medical benefits and the present value of the gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases are based on expected future inflation rates and expected salary increase thereon.

ii) Current versus non-current classification:

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle

- Held primarily for the purposes of trading

- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or

- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle

- It is held primarily for the purposes of trading

- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or

- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has evaluated and considered its operating cycle as One year and accordingly has reclassified its assets and liabilities into current and non-current:

Assets and liabilities, other than those discussed above, are classified as current to the extent they are expected to be realized/ are contractually repayable within 12 months from the Balance sheet date and as non-current, in other cases.

Deferred tax assets/ liabilities are classified as non-current assets/ liabilities.

c) Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)

Property, plant and equipment are stated at the cost of acquisition less accumulated depreciation and write down for, impairment if any. Direct costs are capitalised until the assets are ready to be put to use. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other expenses on existing assets, including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, which do not meet the definition of PPE as per Ind AS 16 are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the period during which such expenses are incurred.

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of PPE are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of PPE and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the PPE is derecognized.

d) Depreciation on PPE

Depreciation is provided on straight-line method as per the rates specified in schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"). Depreciation for the assets purchased/sold during the year is proportionately charged. The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed at each financial year end or whenever there are indicators for revision, and adjusted prospectively.

e) Investment Property

Investment property represents properties held for rental yields and/or for capital appreciation or both rather than for:

(a) use in the production or supply of services or for administrative purposes; or
(b) sale in the ordinary course of business.

Investment property is stated at the cost of acquisition less accumulated depreciation.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other expenses on existing assets, including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, which do not meet the definition of Investment Property as per Ind AS 40 are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the period during which such expenses are incurred.

f) Leases

Operating leases

Leases, where the lessor effectively retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the leased item, are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term except where the increase in lease outgoings are in line with expected general inflation to compensate the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases.

g) Employee benefits

(i) Retirement benefits

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund authorities. The contributions to the provident fund are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the year when the contributions are due.

Gratuity, which is a defined benefit plan, is accrued based on an independent actuarial valuation, which is done based on projected unit credit method as at the balance sheet date. Gains and losses through re-measurements of the net defined benefit obligation are recognized in other comprehensive income and are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. The defined benefit scheme for gratuity is currently unfunded.

(ii) Other employee benefits

The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees is recognised during the period when the employee renders the service. These benefits include compensated absences such as paid annual leave, overseas social security contributions and performance incentives.

h) Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts priced on a time and material basis are recognised when services are rendered and related costs are incurred. Revenue from contracts, which are generally time bound fixed price contracts, are recognised over the life of the contract using the proportionate completion method, with contract costs determining the degree of completion. Foreseeable losses on such contracts are recognised when probable.

Dividend is recorded when the right to receive payment is established. Interest income is recognized on effective interest method taking into account the amount outstanding and the applicable interest rate. Interest income is included under the head “other income” in the statement of profit and loss.

i) Taxation

Income tax expense comprises current tax expense and the net change in the deferred tax asset or liability during the year. Current and deferred tax are recognized in statement of profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current income tax expense comprises taxes on income from operations in India and in foreign jurisdictions. Income tax payable in India is determined in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961. Tax expense relating to foreign operations is determined in accordance with tax laws applicable in countries where such operations are domiciled. Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws in India, which gives rise to future economic benefits in the form of adjustment of future income tax liability, is considered as an asset if there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax in future years. Accordingly, MAT is recognised as an asset in the balance sheet when the asset can be measured reliably and it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with the assets will fructify.

Deferred income tax is recognized on temporary differences at the balance sheet date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes, except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction.

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

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date 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 income tax asset to be utilized.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

j) Foreign currency transactions

Functional currency

The functional currency of the Company is the Indian rupee.

Transactions and translations

Foreign currency transactions are recorded at exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction. Foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are restated into the functional currency using exchange rates prevailing on the balance sheet date. Gains and losses arising on settlement and restatement of foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are included in the statement of profit and loss.

k) Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Contingent assets

A provision is recognized when an enterprise has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as result of past event and it is probable that an outflow of embodying economic benefits of resources will be required to settle a reliably assessable obligation. Provisions are determined based on best estimate required to settle each obligation at each balance sheet date. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when 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.

Provisions for onerous contracts, i.e. contracts where the expected unavoidable costs of meeting obligations under a contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received, are recognized when it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle a present obligation as a result of an obligating event, based on a reliable estimate of such obligation.

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements. A contingent asset is never recognised but only disclosed in the financial statements.

l) Segment reporting policies

Identification of segments

Operating Segments are identified on the basis of internal reports about components of the group that are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker (CODM) in order to allocate resources to the segments and to assess their performance in accordance with Ind AS 108, Operating Segments. Since CODM evaluates Company's performance at a geographic segment level, operating segment information is accordingly given at geographic level.

m) Financial Instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset or financial liability. However, investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost as required by Ind AS 27.

(i) Cash and cash equivalents:

The Company considers all highly liquid financial instruments, which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value and having original maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase, to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents consist of balances with banks which are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage.

(ii) Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost if these financial assets are held within a business whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

(iii) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, except for contingent consideration recognized in a business combination which is subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

n) Fair value of financial instruments

In determining the fair value of its financial instruments, the Company uses following hierarchy and assumptions that are based on market conditions and risks existing at each reporting date.

Fair value hierarchy:

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

► Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

► Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

► Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

o) Impairment

(i) Financial assets

The Company assesses at each date of balance sheet whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS 109 requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. The Company recognises lifetime expected losses for all contract assets and / or all trade receivables that do not constitute a financing transaction. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the life time expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.

(ii) Non-financial assets

Tangible and Intangible assets: PPE, intangible assets and investment property with finite life are evaluated for recoverability whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount (i.e. 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 flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs. If the recoverable amount of an asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

2.2 Recent accounting pronouncements

Standards issued but not yet effective

Through a Notification dated 28th March 2018, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs has indicated 1st April 2018 as the effective date for the implementation of Ind AS 115- Revenue from Contracts with Customers. In addition, limited amendments have been made to some other Ind AS standards (Ind AS's 2, 12, 21, 28 and 40).

The company is in the process of assessing the impact of the introduction of Ind AS 115- Revenue from Contracts with Customers and the limited amendments to the other Ind AS Standards. The impact, if any, will be disclosed in the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019.

3. First-time adoption of Ind AS

These financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2018 have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS. For the purpose of transition to Ind AS, the Company has followed the guidance prescribed in Ind AS 101 – "First time adoption of Indian Accounting Standard", with April 1, 2016 as the transition date and IGAAP as the previous GAAP.

The transition to Ind AS has resulted in changes in the presentation of the financial statements, disclosures in the notes thereto and accounting policies and principles. The accounting policies set out in Note 2.1 have been applied in preparing the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018 and the comparative information. An explanation of how the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS has affected the Company's Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss, is set out in Note 3.2 to 3.5. Exemptions on first time adoption of Ind AS availed in accordance with Ind AS 101 have been set out in note 3.1.

3.1 Exemptions availed on first time adoption of Ind AS 101

(i) Ind AS 101 permits a first-time adopter to elect to continue with the carrying value for all of its PPE as recognised in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that as its deemed cost as at the date of transition after making necessary adjustments for de-commissioning liabilities. This exemption can also be used for intangible assets covered by Ind AS 38 Intangible Assets and Ind AS 40 Investment Property.

Accordingly, the Company has elected to measure all of its PPE, investment property and intangible assets at their Previous GAAP carrying value.

(ii) Ind AS 27 requires investments in subsidiaries to be recorded at cost or in accordance with Ind AS 109 in its separate financial statements. However, Ind AS 101 provides an option to measure that investment at one of the following amounts in case the Company decides to measure such investment at cost:

a. Cost as per Ind AS 27 or

b. Deemed cost, which is:

   i. Fair value at the entity's date of transition to Ind AS

   ii. Previous GAAP carrying amount at that date

The Company has elected to measure its investments in subsidiaries using deemed cost at the previous GAAP carrying amount as at the date of transition to Ind AS.

3.2 Exceptions applied:

a) Ind AS 101 requires an entity estimates in accordance with Ind ASs at the date of transition to Ind AS to be in consistent with estimates made for the same date in accordance with previous GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any differences in accounting policies), unless there is objective evidence that those estimates were in error.

The Company's estimates as at April 1, 2016 are consistent with the estimates as at the same date made in conformity with previous GAAP. The Company made estimates for following items in accordance with Ind AS at the date of transition as these were not required.

- Impairment of financial asset based on expected credit loss model.

b) Ind AS 101 requires a first time adopter to apply the de-recognition provision of Ind AS 109 prospectively for transitions occurring on or after the date of transition to Ind AS.

The Company has applied de-recognition of Ind AS 109 prospectively from the date of transition to Ind AS.

ADVANCED SYNERGIC PTE LTD
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)
(Reg No: 199706310D)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

The directors are pleased to present their statement to the members together with the audited financial statements of Advanced Synergic Pte Ltd (the "Company") for the financial year ended 31 March 2018.

1. Opinion of the directors

In our opinion,

(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 2018 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 -:

RABINDRA SRIKANTAN
VENKATARAMAIYER SIVARAMAKRISHNAN

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 objects are, or one of whose object 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' interest in shares or debenture

According to the Register of Directors' shareholdings kept by the Company under Section 164 of the Singapore Companies Act, Chapter 50 (the "Act"), the directors of the Company who held office at the end of the financial year has no interest in the shares or debentures of the Company or its related corporations, except as stated below:

	Direct interest		Deemed interest	
	At the beginning of financial year	**At the end of financial year**	**At the beginning of financial year**	**At the end of financial year**
Name of directors				
Shares in immediate and ultimate holding company ASM Technologies Limited, India Shares Rs:10 each				
Rabindra Srikantan	2,103,677	2,103,677	629,724*	629,724*

*Held by director's immediate family members.

Mr. Rabindra Srikantan, who by virtue of his interest is not less than 20% of the issued capital of the holding company is deemed to have an interest in the whole share capital of the Company.

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 options to take up unissued shares of the Company.

There were no unissued shares of the Company under options at the end of the financial year.

6. Auditor

MGI N Rajan Associates has expressed its willingness to accept re-appointment as auditor.

The Board of Directors

RABINDRA SRIKANTAN
DIRECTOR

VENKATARAMAIYER SIVARAMAKRISHNAN
DIRECTOR

DATE: 11 MAY 2018

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF ADVANCED SYNERGIC PTE. LTD.

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Advanced Synergic Pte Ltd (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2018, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows of the Company for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the 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 2018 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.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to note 2.1 which describes going concern basis. We wish to highlight that as at 31 March 2018, the Company reported a net loss of S$ 712,876 (2017 : S$ 1,038,721) for the financial year ended 31 March 2018 and as of that date, the Company's current liabilities exceeded current assets by S$ 341,157 (2017:S$ Nil) and the Company's total liabilities exceeded total assets by S$ 341,155 (2017: Nil). These conditions indicate the existence of material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern. Nevertheless, for the reasons disclosed in Note 2.1 to the financial statements, the directors are of the view that it is appropriate for the financial statements of the Company to be prepared on going concern basis. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Statement [set out on pages 2 to 3].

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.

10, JALAN BESAR #10-12, SIM LIM TOWER, SINGAPORE 208787.
TEL: (065) 6293 8089/6293 8370 / 6293 8047 / 6293 0732 FAX: (065) 6293 5756 Email: soma@nra.com.sg Web: www.nra.com.sg

G. Natarajan, P.S. Somasekharan, D. Govindaraj

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 abiity 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 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.

• 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.

• 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 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.

MGI N RAJAN ASSOCIATES
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AND
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
SINGAPORE

DATE 11 MAY 2018

ADVANCED SYNERGIC PTE LTD
(INCORPORATED IN THE REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

	Note	2018 S$	2017 S$
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Plant and equipment	7	2	2
Investment in subsidiaries	8	-	145,050
		2	**145,052**
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	9	108,793	163,021
Trade and other receivables	10	417,676	1,437,952
		526,469	**1,600,973**
Total assets		**526,471**	**1,746,025**
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Loans and borrowings	11	689,136	969,479
Trade and other payables	12	178,490	269,176
Provision for taxation	13	-	135,649
		867,626	**1,374,304**
NET (LIABILITIES)/ASSETS		**(341,155)**	**371,721**
EQUITY			
Share capital	14	1,000,000	1,000,000
Reserves		(1,341,155)	(628,279)
TOTAL EQUITY		**(341,155)**	**371,721**

(The annexed notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with these accompanying financial statements.)

ADVANCED SYNERGIC PTE LTD
(INCORPORATED IN THE REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE)

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

	Note	2018 S$	2017 S$
Revenue: Service income		1,417,128	1,600,843
		1,417,128	**1,600,843**
Costs of services			
Staff costs	4	1,034,083	1,435,512
Technical consultancy charges		370,915	63,579
		1,404,998	**1,499,091**
Gross profit		**12,130**	**101,752**
Other income			
Exchange gain		42,407	14,281
Miscellaneous income		217	1,914
Job credit income		1,203	-
		43,827	**16,195**
Expenses			
Administrative and other operating expenses		(762,885)	(1,133,061)
Finance costs	5	-	(20)
(Loss) before tax	6	**(706,928)**	**(1,015,134)**
Income Tax expense	13	(5,948)	(23,587)
(Loss) after tax		**(712,876)**	**(1,038,721)**
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**(712,876)**	**(1,038,721)**

(The annexed notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with these accompanying financial statements.)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

	Share capital S$	Accumulated (losses) S$	Other reserve S$	Total S$
At 31 March 2016	**1,000,000**	**276,808**	**133,634**	**1,410,442**
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(1,038,721)	-	(1,038,721)
Transfer from other reserves	-	133,634	(133,634)	-
Balance as at 31 March 2017 and as at 1 April 2017	**1,000,000**	**(628,279)**	**-**	**371,721**
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(712,876)	-	(712,876)
At 31 March 2018	**1,000,000**	**(1,341,155)**	**-**	**(341,155)**

(The annexed notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with these accompanying financial statements.)

ADVANCED SYNERGIC PTE LTD
(INCORPORATED IN THE REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

	Note	2018 S$	2017 S$
Cash flows from operating activities			
(Loss) before tax		(706,928)	(1,015,134)
Adjustments for:			
Bad debts written off		553,872	889,728
Interest expense		-	20
Impairment provision on investment	8	145,050	-
		(8,006)	**(125,386)**
Change in working capital:			
Trade and other receivables		466,404	2,131,489
Due to related parties		-	(1,178,718)
Trade and other payables		(90,686)	(100,720)
Cash generated from operations		**367,712**	**726,665**
Income tax paid (net of refund)		(141,597)	(14,625)
Net cash flows generated from operating activities		**226,515**	**712,040**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Decrease in bank overdraft		-	(19)
Repayment of borrowings		(280,343)	(972,183)
Interest paid		-	(20)
Net cash flows (used in) financing activities		**(280,343)**	**(972,222)**
Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(54,228)	(260,182)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		163,021	423,203
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	9	**108,793**	**163,021**

(The annexed notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with these accompanying financial statements.)

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

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Advanced Synergic Pte Ltd ("the Company") is incorporated as a private limited liability Company and domiciled in the Republic of Singapore.

The Company's registered office & principal place of business is located at 8, Jurong Town Hall Road, # 24-05, The JTC Summit, Singapore – 609434.

The principal activities of the Company are to carry on the business of developing software and provide services according to the requirements of the clients.

The immediate and ultimate holding company is **ASM TECHNOLOGIES LTD.**, incorporated in India.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been drawn up in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards ("FRS"). The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The financial statements are presented in Singapore Dollars (S$), which is the Company's functional currency.

Going concern

The Company reported a net loss of S$ 712,876 (2017: S$ 1,038,721) for the financial year ended 31 March 2018 and as of that date, the Company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by S$ 341,157 (2017: S$ Nil) and the total liabilities exceeds total assets by S$ 341,155 (2017: Nil). These conditions indicate the existence of material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern. Notwithstanding the above, these financial statements have been prepared on a going concern on the basis of letter of undertaking of financial support from the holding company.

2.2 Adoption of new and revised standards

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except in the current financial year, the Company has adopted all the new and revised standards which are relevant to the Company and are effective for annual financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017. The adoption of these standards did not have any material effect on the financial performance or position of the Company.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES CONT'D....

2.3 Standards issued but not yet effective

The Company has not adopted the following standards that have been issued but not yet effective:

Description	**Effective for annual periods beginning on or after**
Amendments to FRS 102 Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions	01-Jan-18
Amendments to FRS 40 Transfers of Investment Property	01-Jan-18
FRS 109 Financial Instruments	01-Jan-18
FRS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers	01-Jan-18
FRS 116 Leases	01-Jan-19
Improvements to FRSs (December 2016)	01-Jan-18
INT FRS 122 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration	01-Jan-18
INT FRS 123 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments	01-Jan-19
Amendments to FRS 110 and FRS 28 Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	Date to be determined

Except for FRS 109,115 and 116 the directors expect that the adoption of the other standards above will have no material impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application. The nature of the impending changes in accounting policy on adoption of FRS 115,109 and 116 are described below.

FRS 115 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*

FRS 115 establishes a five-step model that will apply to revenue arising from contracts with customers and introduces new contract cost guidance. 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 new revenue standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.

FRS 109 *Financial Instruments*

FRS 109 introduces new requirements for classification and measurement of financial assets, impairment of financial assets and hedge accounting, and is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. Financial assets are 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.

FRS 116 *Leases*

FRS 116 requires lessees to recognise most leases on statement of financial position to reflect the rights to use the leased assets and the associated obligations for lease payments as well as the corresponding interest expense and depreciation charges. The standard includes two recognition exemptions for lessees – leases of 'low value' assets and short-term leases. The new leases standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES CONT'D....

2.4 Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are measured in the functional currency of the Company and are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currency at exchange rates approximating those ruling at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. 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 reporting period are recognised in profit or loss.

2.5 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 plant and equipment includes its purchase price and any costs 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. Dismantlement, removal or restoration costs are included as part of the cost of plant and equipment if the obligation for dismantlement, removal or restoration is incurred as a consequence of acquiring or using the plant and equipment.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate depreciable amounts over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Computers & accessories	1 year
Office Equipment	3 years

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 useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, 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 on de-recognition of the asset is included in profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised.

2.6 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONT'D...

2.6 Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increase cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised previously. Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

2.7 Financial instruments

a) 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 financial assets are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value, plus, in the case of financial assets not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

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.

Loans and receivables comprise due from related parties, trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at banks.

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 has been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss.

b) 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.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus in the case of financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONT'D...

2.7 Financial instruments cont'd...

Subsequent measurement

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

Such financial liabilities comprise trade and other payables, due to related parties and loans and borrowings.

De-recognition

A financial liability is de-recognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in profit or loss.

2.8 Impairment of financial assets

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

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 a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

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 amounts charged to the allowance account are written off against the carrying amount 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.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONT'D...

2.8 Impairment of financial assets cont'd...

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed to the extent that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its amortised cost at the reversal date. The amount of reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

2.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at banks are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.10 Provisions

General

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, 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.

2.11 Employee benefits

a) Defined contribution plans

The Company makes contributions to the Central Provident Fund scheme in Singapore, a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions to defined contribution pension schemes are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is performed.

b) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

2.12 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, 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 or duty.

Service income

Revenue from services rendered is recognised on percentage completion method.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONT'D...

2.13 Taxes

a) 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 authority. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current income taxes are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that the 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.

b) Deferred tax

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

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

Deferred tax asset is not recognised for temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit nor loss.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in 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 each reporting period.

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

c) Sales tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of sales tax except:

Where the sales tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the sales tax is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and

Receivables and payables that are stated with the amount of sales tax included.

The net amount of sales tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONT'D...

2.14 Share capital

Proceeds from issuance of ordinary shares are recognised as share capital in equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of ordinary shares are deducted against share capital.

2.15 Operating leases as lessee

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The aggregate benefit of incentives provided by the lessor is recognised as a reduction of rental expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

2.16 Related party

A party is considered to be related to the Company if:-

(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 of 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 if any of the following conditions applies:

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

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

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

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

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

(vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a).

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

(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.

2.17 Investments in subsidiaries

A subsidiary is a company, in which the company, directly or indirectly, holds more than half of the issued share capital, or controls more than half of the voting power, or controls the composition of the board of directors. Investments in the subsidiaries are stated in the financial statements of the Company at cost less impairment losses. Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of the investment is assessed and written down immediately to its recoverable amount.

Investment in subsidiary is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses in the Company's balance sheet. On disposal of investment in subsidiary the difference between disposal proceeds and the carrying amounts of the investments are recognised in profit or loss.

Consolidated financial statements are prepared and published for public use by the Company's ultimate holding company, ASM Technologies Ltd, a company incorporated in India. Therefore, the Company is exempted from preparing consolidated financial statements.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONT'D...

2.18 Government grants

Government grants are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with. Where the grant relates to an asset, the fair value is recognised as deferred capital grant on the statement of financial position and is amortised to profit or loss over the expected useful life of the relevant asset by equal annual installments.

Where loans or similar assistance are provided by governments or related institutions with an interest rate below the current applicable market rate, the effect of this favourable interest is regarded as additional government grant.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the end of each reporting period. 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.

3.1 Judgments made in applying accounting policies

Determination of functional currency

In determining the functional currency of the Company, judgment is used by the Company to determine the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. Consideration factors include the currency that mainly influences sales prices of goods and services and the currency of the country whose competitive forces and regulations mainly determines the sales prices of its goods and services.

3.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period are discussed below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Allowance for trade and other receivables

The allowance for doubtful debts of the Company is based on the ageing analysis and management's continuous evaluation of the recoverability of the outstanding receivables. In assessing the ultimate realisation of these receivables, management considers, among other factors, the creditworthiness and the past collection history of each customer. If the financial conditions of these customers were to deteriorate, resulting in an impairment of their ability to make payments, additional allowances may be required. The carrying amounts of the Company's trade and other receivables as at 31 March 2018 were \$412,719 (2017: \$1,429,260).

4. STAFF COSTS

	2018	2017
	S$	S$
Staff salaries & bonus	919,519	1,281,970
Staff allowance	94,527	100,260
Employer Central Provident Fund	18,528	39,016
Others	1,509	14,266
	1,034,083	**1,435,512**

5. FINANCE COSTS

	2018	2017
	S$	S$
Interest on term loan and overdraft	-	20
		20

6. (LOSS) BEFORE TAX

This is arrived after charging

	2018	2017
	S$	S$
Rent	9,262	9,082
Professional fees	20,000	159,212
Impairment provision on investment`	145,050	-
Bad debts written off (non trade)	553,872	889,728

7. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

2018	Computers & accessories	Office Equipment	Total
At cost	S$	S$	S$
At beginning of the year	87,595	2,062	89,657
Additions	-	-	-
At end of year	**87,595**	**2,062**	**89,657**
Accumulated depreciation			
At beginning of the year	87,594	2,061	89,655
Charge for the year	-	-	-
At end of year	**87,594**	**2,061**	**89,655**
Net carrying value at the end of the year	**1**	**1**	**2**

2017	Computers & accessories	Office Equipment	Total
At cost	S$	S$	S$
At beginning of the year	87,595	2,062	89,657
Additions	-	-	-
At end of year	**87,595**	**2,062**	**89,657**

7. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT CONT'D...

Accumulated depreciation	**S$**	**S$**	**S$**
At beginning of the year	87,594	2,061	89,655
Charge for the year	-	-	-
At end of year	**87,594**	**2,061**	**89,655**
Net carrying value			
at the end of the year	**1**	**1**	**2**

8. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES

	2018	2017
	S$	S$
Unquoted shares at cost	145,050	145,050
Impairment provision on investment	(145,050)	-
	-	145,050

Particulars of the Subsidiary are as follows:

Subsidiary	Principal Activities	Country of Incorporation	Effective Percentage of equity held		Cost of Investment	
			2018	2017	2018	2017
			%	%	S$	S$
ESR Associates, Inc	Software consulting	United States of America	100	100	145,050	145,050

Subsidiaries accounts are unaudited as there is no requirement for audit in the country of incorporation.

Impairment provision on investment

	2018	2017
	S$	S$
Beginning of financial year	-	-
Current year provision	145,050	-
	145,050	**-**

9. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2018	2017
	S$	S$
Cash at bank	108,793	163,021

Cash and cash equivalents are denominated the following currencies:

	2018	2017
	S$	S$
United States dollars	3,674	3,903
Singapore dollars	105,119	159,118
	108,793	**163,021**

10. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2018 S$	2017 S$
Trade Receivables		
Non-related parties	119,317	144,592
Due from holding company*	2,396	23,402
	121,713	**167,994**
Other Receivables (current)		
Deposits	1,552	1,552
Amount due from sale of a subsidiary and EAS business ^	289,454	1,257,660
Prepaid expenses	4,957	8,692
Staff advances	-	2,054
	295,963	**1,269,958**
Total trade and other receivables	**417,676**	**1,437,952**

Due from holding company is interest-free, unsecured and is receivable on demand.

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30 days' term. They are recognised at their original invoice amounts which represent their fair values on initial recognition.

Receivables that are past due but not impaired

The Company has trade receivables amounting to **S$ 44,906 (2017: S$ 7,744)** that are past due at the statement of financial position date but not impaired. These receivables are unsecured and the analysis of their aging at the statement of financial position date is as follows:-

Trade receivables past due:	2018 S$	2017 S$
0 - 30 days	20,709	-
30-60 days	16,159	-
60-90 days	8,038	7,744
	44,906	**7,744**

Trade and other receivables are denominated in the following currencies

	2018 S$	2017 S$
United States dollars	291,850	1,257,660
Singapore dollars	125,826	180,292
	417,676	**1,437,952**

11. LOANS AND BORROWINGS

	2018 S$	2017 S$
Term Loan		
Related party **	689,136	969,479
	689,136	**969,479**
Due within 12 months	689,136	969,479

11. LOANS AND BORROWINGS CONT'D...

** These are unsecured, interest free and are repayable within 12 months.

Interest bearing loans and borrowings are denominated in the following currencies:

	2018 S$	2017 S$
United States dollars	689,136	969,479
	689,136	**969,479**

12. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2018	2017
Trade payables	**S$**	**S$**
GST Payable	14,117	24,495
	14,117	**24,495**
Other Payables		
Other creditors	12,400	147,331
Due to holding company**	132,289	-
Salaries payable	3,600	19,158
Accrued liabilities	16,084	14,613
Technical consultancy charges payable	-	63,579
	178,490	**269,176**

** These are unsecured, non-trade interest free and are repayable within 12 months.

13. TAX EXPENSE

Current year's income tax expense	2018 S$	2017 S$
Current year's income tax provision	-	-
Under provision of prior year's income tax	5,948	23,587
Tax expense reported in profit or loss	**5,948**	**23,587**

The tax expense on the results of the financial year varies from the amount of income tax determined by applying the Singapore statutory rate of income tax on company's (loss) as a result of the following:

	2018 S$	2017 S$
(Loss) before taxation	**(706,928)**	**(1,015,134)**
Tax @ statutory rate of 17% (2017:@17%)	(120,178)	(172,573)
Tax on disallowable	111,607	151,279
Deferred tax asset not recognised	8,571	21,294
Under provision	5,948	23,587
Tax expense reported in profit or loss	**5,948**	**23,587**

13. TAX EXPENSE CONT'D...

Movement in taxation	**2018**	**2017**
	S$	**S$**
Balance brought forward	135,649	135,649
Tax (paid) during the year	(141,597)	(21,710)
Under provision in prior years	5,948	21,710
	-	**135,649**

For the purposes of cash flows:

	2017
	S$
Tax paid during the year	21,710
Refund of taxes classified as other receivables in previous year	(7,085)
	14,625

14. SHARE CAPITAL

The Company's share capital comprise fully paid-up 1,000,000 (2017: 1,000,000) ordinary shares with no par value, amounting to a total of S$1,000,000/- (2017: S$1,000,000/-).

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

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and the net current asset position in order to support its business and maximize shareholder value. The capital structure of the Company comprises issued share capital and retained earnings.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. No changes were made in the objectives policies or processes during the financial year ended 31 March 2018 and 31 March 2017.

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged from 2017.

	2018	**2017**
	S$	**S$**
Net debt	758,833	1,075,634
Total equity	-	371,721
Total capital	**758,833**	**1,447,355**
Gearing ratio	-	**0.74 imes**

15. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks from its operation. The key financial risks include credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (including foreign currency risk and interest rate risk).

15. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT CONT'D...

The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies and procedures for the management of these risks, which are executed by the management team. It is, and has been throughout the current and previous financial year, the Company's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes shall be undertaken.

The following sections provide details regarding the Company's exposure to the above-mentioned financial risks and the objectives, policies and processes for the management of these risks.

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

a) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that the counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a loss to the Company. The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Company performs ongoing credit evaluation of its counterparties' financial condition and generally do not require a collateral.

The maximum exposure to credit risk in the event that the counterparties fail to perform their obligations as at the end of the financial year in relation to each class of recognised financial assets is the carrying amount of those assets as stated in the statement of financial position.

Exposure of credit risk

The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk other than those balances with two customers comprising 83% (2017: 97%) of trade and other receivables. The Company has credit policies and procedures in place to minimize and mitigate its credit risk exposure.

Financial assets that are either past due nor impaired

Trade and other receivables that are neither past due nor impaired are with creditworthy debtors with good payment record with the Company. Cash and cash equivalents are placed with or entered into with reputable financial institutions or companies with high credit ratings and no history of default.

Financial assets that are either past due or impaired

Information regarding financial assets that are either past due or impaired is disclosed in Note 10

b) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Company has no interest-bearing financial instruments, hence, is not exposed to any movements in market interest rates.

c) Foreign currency risk

The Company's foreign exchange risk results mainly from cash flows from transactions denominated in foreign currencies. At present, the Company does not have any formal policy for hedging against currency risk. The Company ensures that the net exposure is kept to an acceptable level by buying or selling foreign currencies at spot rates, where necessary, to address short term imbalances.

15. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT CONT'D...

The Company has transactional currency exposures arising from trade and other receivables, cash at bank and borrowings that are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the Company, primarily United States Dollar (USD)

The Company's currency exposures to the USD at the reporting date are as follows:

c) Foreign currency risk

	2018	2017
Financial assets	**S$**	**S$**
Cash at bank	3,674	3,903
Trade and other receivables	291,850	1,257,660
	295,524	**1,261,563**
Financial liabilities		
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	(689,136)	(969,479)
Currency exposures	**(393,612)**	**292,084**

A 5% strengthening of Singapore dollar against the foreign currencies denominated balances as at the reporting date would (increase)/decrease profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

	Profit or loss (after tax)	
	2018	**2017**
	S$	**S$**
United States dollar	(16,335)	12,121

A 5% strengthening of Singapore dollar against the above currencies would have had equal but opposite effect on the above currencies to the amounts shown above, on the basis that all other variables remain constant.

d) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company will encounter difficulties in meeting its short term obligations due to shortage of funds. The Company's exposure to liquidity risk arises primarily from mismatches of the maturities of financial assets and liabilities. It is managed by matching the payment and receipt cycles. The Company obtains continued financial support from their holding company to meet its operational requirements.

Analysis of financial instruments by remaining contractual maturities

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial assets and liabilities at the reporting date based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations.

		2018	
Financial assets	**Contractual carrying amount**	**One year or less**	**Two to five years**
	S$	S$	S$
Trade receivables	121,713	121,713	-
Other receivables	291,006	291,006	-
Cash and cash equivalents	108,793	108,793	-
Total undiscounted financial assets	521,512	521,512	-

15. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT CONT'D...

d) Liquidity risk cont'd...

		2018	
Financial liabilities	**Contractual carrying amount**	**One year or less**	**Two to five years**
	S$	S$	S$
Trade and other payables	178,490	178,490	-
Loans and borrowings	689,136	689,136	-
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	867,626	867,626	-
Total undiscounted financial (liabilities)	(346,114)	(346,114)	-

		2017	
Financial assets	**Contractual carrying amount**	**One year or less**	**Two to five years**
	S$	S$	S$
Trade receivables	167,994	167,994	-
Other receivables	1,261,266	1,261,266	-
Cash and cash equivalents	163,021	163,021	-
Total undiscounted financial assets	1,592,281	1,592,281	-

		2017	
Financial liabilities	**Contractual carrying amount**	**One year or less**	**Two to five years**
	S$	S$	S$
Trade and other payables	269,176	269,176	-
Loans and borrowings	969,479	969,479	-
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	1,238,655	1,238,655	-
Total undiscounted financial assets	353,626	353,626	-

v) Fair values

The fair value of a financial instrument is the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged or settled between knowledgeable and willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

The following methods and assumptions are used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments for which it is practicable to estimate that value.

Cash and cash equivalents, other receivables and other payables (including non trade balances due to related parties)

The carrying amounts of these balances approximate their fair values due to the short-term nature of these balances.

Trade receivables and payables

The carrying amounts of these receivables and payables (including trade balances due from holding company) approximate their fair values as they are subject to normal trade credit terms.

15. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT CONT'D...

Loan from a related parties

The carrying amounts of loan from a related parties approximate their fair values as they are subject to interest rates close to market rate of interests for similar arrangements with financial institutions.

16. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In addition to those related party information disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the following significant transactions between the company and related parties took place during the year at terms agreed between the parties:

		Amount of transaction	
Nature of transaction	**Nature of Relationship**	**2018**	**2017**
		S$	**S$**
Sale of services	Holding company	75,602	104,658
Loan repaid	Related parties	232,525	1,077,310
Loan repaid	Holding company	-	1,073,591

18. OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENTS

The Company leases office and house premises under non-cancellable operating lease agreements. These leases have varying terms, escalation clauses and renewal rights.

The future minimum rental payable under non-cancellable operating leases contracted for at the reporting date but not recognized as liabilities, are as follows:

	2018	2017
	S$	S$
Not later than one year	3,156	4,510
	3,156	**4,510**

Minimum lease payments recognized as an expense in profit or loss for the financial year ended 31 March 2018 amounted to S$ 9,262 (2017: S$ 9,082)

19. AUTHORISATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR ISSUE

The financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2018 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Company on 11 May 2018.

****

(This does not part form of audited financial statements)

DETAILED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

	2018 S$	2017 S$
Revenue		
Sale of service	1,417,128	1,600,843
	1,417,128	1,600,843
Cost of service		
CPF contribution	18,528	39,016
Project allowance	94,527	100,260
Reimbursement expenses	429	709
Special allowances	1,080	12,497
Staff welfare expenses	-	1,060
Staff salaries	919,519	1,281,970
Technical consultancy charges	370,915	63,579
Total cost of sales	1,404,998	1,499,091
Gross profit	12,130	101,752
Other income		
Exchange gain	42,407	14,281
Miscellaneous income	217	1,914
Job credit income	1,203	-
	43,827	16,195
	55,957	117,947
Expenses		
Audit fee	9,000	12,000
Bank charges	320	1,692
Receivables/Due from subsidiary written off	553,872	889,728
Postage and courier charges	9	31
Hire charges	-	15,871
Insurance paid	14,064	4,382
Impairment allowance on investment	145,050	
Local conveyance	24	1,569
Office maintenance	426	92
Late fee, penalty & interest	-	149
Professional fee	20,000	159,212
Rates & taxes	550	2,188
Rent	9,262	9,082
Repair and maintenance	550	-
Subscription & membership charges	-	800
Skills development levy	161	-
Telephone charges	3,116	3,796
Travelling charges	3,581	28,819
Visa charges	2,900	3,650
	762,885	1,133,061
Finance cost		
Interest paid	-	20
	-	20
Total expenses	762,885	1,133,081
(Loss) for the year	(706,928)	(1,015,134)