# CLARION LOGISTICS HOLDING SINGAPORE LTD.

(Incorporated in Singapore)
UEN: 201208988C

Audited Financial Statements for the financial year ended
31 March 2017

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**AAA Assurance PAC**
**Public Accountants and**
**Chartered Accountants**
180B, Bencoolen Street,
#12-05, The Bencoolen,
Singapore 189648
Tel: 6392 0021
Fax: 6392 0923
E-mail: akber@singnet.com.sg

**Table of Contents**

The directors are pleased to present their statement to the members together with the audited financial statements of Clarion Logistics Holding Singapore Ltd. (the "Company") for the financial year ended 31 March 2017.

**Opinion of the directors**

In the opinion of the directors,

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

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

**Directors**

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

Kunju Kutty Aniyan Kunju
Somavarapu Saritha

**Arrangements to enable directors to acquire shares or 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 objects is, to enable the directors of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in, or debentures of the Company or any other body corporate.

**Directors' interest in shares**

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 had no interests in the shares or debentures of the Company and its related corporations.

**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 option as at the end of the financial year.

**AUDITOR**

AAA Assurance PAC, has expressed its willingness to accept re-appointment as auditor.

The Board of Directors,

Kunju Kutty Aniyan Kunju
Director

Somavarapu Saritha
Director

Singapore

30 SEP 2017

AAA ASSURANCE PAC
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
180B Bencoolen Street #12-05 The Bencoolen
Singapore 189648
Tel : (65) 6392 0021
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Email : akber@aaapac.com
Co. Reg. No. 201408818E



# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CLARION LOGISTICS HOLDING SINGAPORE LTD.

## Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

*Opinion*

We have audited the financial statements of CLARION LOGISTICS HOLDING SINGAPORE LTD. (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2017, 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 2017 and of the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the year ended on that date.

*Basis for Opinion*

We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing (SSAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority (ACRA) Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entitites (ACRA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

*Other Information*

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' statement set out on pages 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.

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*Other Information - continued*

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.

*Responsibilities of Management and Directors for the Financial Statements*

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

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

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

*Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements.*

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

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*Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements - continued*

As part of an audit in accordance with SSAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism 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.

AAA Assurance PAC
**Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants**

Singapore 30 SEP 2017

| | Note | Year ended 31.3.2017 | Period from 1.1.2015 to 31.3.2016 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ | $ |
| **Turnover** | 4 | 2,507,895 | 3,136,676 |
| Cost of services rendered | | (1,839,066) | (2,205,825) |
| **Gross profit** | | **668,829** | **930,851** |
| Other income | 5 | 8,618 | 61,930 |
| Selling and distribution expenses | | (149,833) | (161,171) |
| Administrative and other expenses | | (344,086) | (724,863) |
| **Profit before tax** | 6 | **183,528** | **106,747** |
| Income tax expense | 7 | (12,793) | (4,602) |
| **Profit for the financial year/period, representing total comprehensive income for the year/period** | | **170,735** | **102,145** |

The annexed notes form an integral part of the audited financial statements.

| | Note | 2017 | 2016 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ | $ |
| **NON CURRENT ASSETS** | | | |
| Investment in a subsidiary | 8 | 54,832 | 54,832 |
| Plant and equipment | 9 | 68,270 | 89,718 |
| | | 123,102 | 144,550 |
| **CURRENT ASSETS** | | | |
| Cash and bank balances | 10 | 65,795 | 56,826 |
| Trade receivables | 11 | 797,106 | 608,167 |
| Other receivables and deposits | 12 | 15,566 | 12,576 |
| | | 878,467 | 677,569 |
| **LESS: CURRENT LIABILITIES** | | | |
| Trade payables | 13 | 408,688 | 431,510 |
| Other payables and accruals | 14 | 75,200 | 56,456 |
| Provision for taxation | 7 | 20,555 | 7,762 |
| | | 504,443 | 495,728 |
| **NET CURRENT ASSETS** | | 374,024 | 181,841 |
| **NET ASSETS** | | **497,126** | **326,391** |
| **EQUITY** | | | |
| Share capital | 15 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Retained earnings | | 397,126 | 226,391 |
| | | **497,126** | **326,391** |

The annexed notes form an integral part of the audited financial statements.

| | Share Capital | Retained Earnings | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ |
| **Balance as at 31.12.2014** | **100,000** | **124,246** | **224,246** |
| Profit for the period, representing total comprehensive income for the period | - | 102,145 | 102,145 |
| **Balance as at 31.3.2016** | **100,000** | **226,391** | **326,391** |
| Profit for the year, representing total comprehensive income for the year | - | 170,735 | 170,735 |
| **Balance as at 31.3.2017** | **100,000** | **397,126** | **497,126** |

The annexed notes form an integral part of the audited financial statements.

| | Year ended 31.3.2017 | Period from 1.1.2015 to 31.3.2016 |
|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ |
| **CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES** | | |
| Profit before taxation | 183,528 | 106,747 |
| Adjustments: | | |
| Depreciation of plant and equipment | 21,448 | 22,925 |
| | 204,976 | 129,672 |
| Working capital changes: | | |
| Trade receivables | (188,939) | (93,788) |
| Other receivables, deposits and prepayment | (2,990) | 9,367 |
| Trade payables | (22,823) | 164,481 |
| Other payables and accruals | 18,745 | (77,591) |
| **Net cash generated from operating activities** | 8,969 | 132,141 |
| **CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES** | | |
| Purchase of plant and equipment | - | (81,999) |
| **Net cash used in investing activities** | - | (81,999) |
| **CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES** | | |
| Amount due to director | - | (62,000) |
| **Net cash used in financing activities** | - | (62,000) |
| **NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS** | 8,969 | (11,858) |
| Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the financial year/period | 56,826 | 68,684 |
| **Cash and cash equivalents at end of the financial year/period** | **65,795** | **56,826** |
| **Comprises:** | | |
| Cash in hand | 145 | 1,987 |
| Bank balances | 65,650 | 54,839 |
| | **65,795** | **56,826** |

The annexed notes form an integral part of the audited financial statements.

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

## 1. General

Clarion Logistics Holding Singapore Ltd. (the "Company") is incorporated and domiciled in Singapore with its registered office and principal place of business at 1557, Keppel Road #02-20, Singapore 089066.

The principal activities of the Company are those of value added logistics providers.

There has been no significant change in the nature of these activities during the financial year.

The immediate holding company is Apollo Clarion Logistics Consultancy FZCO, which is incorporated in the United Arab Emirates.

The ultimate holding company is Apollo International Limited which is incorporated in India.

## 2. 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 (SGD), which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in Singapore Dollars has been rounded to the nearest dollar, unless otherwise indicated.

### 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 April 2016. The adoption of these standards did not have any material effect on the financial statements.

### 2.3 Standards issued but not yet effective

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are issued but effective for annual periods beginning after 1 April 2016, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. The Company does not plan to early adopt these standards.

## 2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

### 2.3 Standards issued but not yet effective (continued)

The following standards that have been issued which are potentially relevant to the Company but not yet effective are as follows:

| Description | Effective for annual periods beginning on or after |
|---|---|
| FRS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers | 1 Jan 2018 |
| 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 |
| FRS 109 Financial Instruments | 1 Jan 2018 |
| Amendments to FRS 7: Disclosure Initiative | 1 Jan 2017 |
| Amendments to FRS 12: Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses | 1 Jan 2017 |
| Amendments to FRS 115: Clarifications to FRS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers | 1 Jan 2018 |
| FRS 116 Leases | 1 Jan 2019 |
| Amendments to FRS 102: Classification and Measurement of Share- Based Payment Transactions | 1 Jan 2018 |

Except for FRS 115, 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 is described below.

<u>FRS 115 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*</u>

FRS 115 establishes a five – step model that will apply to revenue arising from contracts with customers. Under FRS 115, revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

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

The new standard will supersede all current revenue recognition requirements under FRS. Either a full or modified retrospective application is required for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018 with early adoption permitted.

During 2016, the Company performed a preliminary assessment of FRS 115 which is subject to changes arising from a more detailed ongoing analysis. The Company is in a business of value added logistics provider. The Company expects the following impact upon adoption of FRS 115:

## 2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

### 2.3 Standards issued but not yet effective (continued)

FRS 115 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* – continued

*Variable consideration*

Some contracts with customers provide a right of return, trade discounts or volume rebates. Currently, the Company recognises revenue from the sale of goods measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowance, trade discounts and volume rebates. If revenue cannot be reliably measured, the Company defers revenue recognition until the uncertainty is resolved. Such provisions give rise to variable consideration under FRS 115, and will be required to be estimated at contract inception. FRS 115 requires the estimated variable consideration to be constrained to prevent over-recognition of revenue. The Company continues to assess individual contracts to determine the estimated variable consideration and related constraint. The Company expects that application of the constraint may result in more revenue being deferred than is under current FRS.

### 2.4 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.

*Rendering of service*
Revenue from rendering of business support services is recognised when the services have been performed and rendered.

*Grants*
Government grants are recognised as income during the financial year when it is received.

### 2.5 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. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

### 2.6 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 substantially 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 or 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.

**2. Significant Accounting Policies** (continued)

**2.6 Taxes** (continued)

(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.

**2.7 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 trade receivables, other receivables and deposits and cash and cash equivalents.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and bank balances.

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.

**2. Significant Accounting Policies** (continued)

**2.7 Financial instruments** (continued)

(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.

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 payables and other payables and accruals.

De-recognition

A financial liability is de-recognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, is 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.

## 2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

### 2.8 Impairment of financial assets (continued)

**Financial assets carried at amortised cost** (continued)

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.

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 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.

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. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

### 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 Related party

A related party is defined as follows:

a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the Company if that person:

i. Has control or joint control over the Company;
ii. Has significant influence over the Company; or
iii. Is a member of the key management personnel of the Company or of 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 Company (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 Company 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 reporting entity or to the parent of the reporting entity.

*Key management personnel is defined as follows:*
Key management personnel are those persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company.

## 2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

### 2.12 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:

| | | Years |
|---|---|---|
| Computers and office equipment | - | 5 |
| Furniture and fittings | - | 5 |
| Containers | - | 10 |

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.

### 2.13 Operating leases as lessee

Finance leases which transfer to the Company substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased item, are capitalised at the inception of the lease at the fair value of the leased asset or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Any direct costs are also added to the amount capitalised. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are charged to profit or loss. Contingent rents, if any, are charged as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

Capitalised lease assets are depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term, if there are no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term.

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. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

### 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 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash and bank balances and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

### 2.16 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.

## 3. Significant accounting judgments and estimates

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgments, 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.

### Judgements 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 services and the currency of the country whose competitive forces and regulations mainly determines the sales prices of its services.

### Key sources of estimating 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.

## 3. Significant accounting judgments and estimates (continued)

**Key sources of estimating uncertainty** (continued)

*Useful lives of plant and equipment*

The useful life of an item of plant and equipment is estimated at the time the asset is acquired and is based on historical experience with similar assets and takes into account anticipated technological or other changes. If changes occur more rapidly than anticipated or the asset experiences unexpected or the asset experiences unexpected level of wear and tear, the useful life will be adjusted accordingly. The carrying amount of the Company's plant and equipment as at 31 March 2017 was $68,270 (2016: $89,718).

*Impairment of trade receivables*

The impairment of trade receivables 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 individual. If the financial conditions of these individuals were to deteriorate, resulting in an impairment of their ability to make payments, additional allowances may be required. The carrying amount of the Company's trade receivables as at 31 March 2017 was $797,106 (2016: $608,167).

## 4. Turnover

Turnover of the Company represents invoiced value of logistics services rendered.

## 5. Other Income

| | Year ended 31.3.2017 | Period from 1.1.2015 to 31.3.2016 |
|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ |
| Foreign exchange gains | - | 214 |
| Government grants | 8,518 | 15,159 |
| Miscellaneous income | 100 | 766 |
| Overprovision of prior year key management remuneration | - | 45,791 |
| | 8,618 | 61,930 |

## 6. Profit before tax

Profit before tax has been arrived at after charging:

| | Year ended 31.3.2017 | Period from 1.1.2015 to 31.3.2016 |
|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ |
| Depreciation of plant and equipment | 21,448 | 22,925 |
| Director's remuneration | 125,500 | 133,500 |
| Director's CPF | 13,940 | 14,623 |
| Exchange losses | 22,227 | 145,817 |
| Professional fees | 13,170 | 8,335 |
| Staff salaries | 177,070 | 392,972 |
| Staff CPF | 29,831 | 30,318 |
| Rental of premises | 43,237 | 55,594 |
| Telecommunication | 7,085 | 12,704 |
| Transport, travelling and accommodation | 9,107 | 150 |

## 7. Income tax expense

The major components of income tax expense recognised in profit or loss for the year/period ended 31 March 2017 and 2016 were:

| | Year ended 31.3.2017 | Period from 1.1.2015 to 31.3.2016 |
|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ |
| **Current income tax** | | |
| Current year | 12,793 | 4,602 |

Relationship between tax expense and accounting loss

A reconciliation between the tax expense and the product of accounting profit multiplied by the applicable corporate tax rate for the financial year ended 31 March 2017 and 2016 were as follows:

| | Year ended 31.3.2017 | Period from 1.1.2015 to 31.3.2016 |
|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ |
| **Profit before tax** | **183,528** | **106,747** |
| Tax calculated at a tax statutory rate at 17% (2016: 17%) | 31,200 | 18,147 |
| Expenses not deductible for tax purpose | 3,646 | 3,897 |
| Non-taxable income | (10) | - |
| Tax effect of capital allowances | (5,358) | (1,936) |
| Tax exemptions | (15,163) | (10,904) |
| CIT rebate | (2,863) | (4,602) |
| Under provision in prior year | 1,341 | - |
| Tax expense | 12,793 | 4,602 |

**7. Income tax** (continued)

| | 2017 | 2016 |
|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ |
| **Movements in provision for taxation** | | |
| Balance at the beginning of financial year | 7,762 | 3,160 |
| Tax charge for current financial year | 12,793 | 4,602 |
| Balance at the end of the financial year | 20,555 | 7,762 |

**8. Investment in a Subsidiary**

| | 2017 | 2016 |
|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ |
| Unquoted equity shares at cost | 54,832 | 54,832 |

| Name of Company (Country of Incorporation and Place of Business) | Principal Activities | Percentage of Equity Held | | Cost of Investment | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2017 | 2016 | 2017 | 2016 |
| | | % | % | $ | $ |
| Clarion International Freight & Logistics Sdn. Bhd. * (Malaysia) | Forwarding, freight, shipping, transporting activities, warehousing and logistics services. | 100 | 100 | 54,832 | 54,832 |

* Audited by K.H. Chin & Co.

Under Financial Reporting Standard No. 110 – Consolidated Financial Statements (FRS 110), the Company is exempted from preparing consolidated financial statements as it meets all the exempt conditions under FRS 110 and its ultimate holding company, Apollo Clarion Logistics Consultancy FZCO, incorporated in the United Arab Emirates, prepares consolidated financial statements available for public use. Its ultimate holding company's registered address is at Office No 1802, Palace Tower, Dubai Silicon Oasis, Dubai, U.A.E.

## 9. Plant and Equipment

| Cost | Computers and Office Equipment | Furniture and Fittings | Containers | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Balance as at 31.12.2014 | 34,170 | 17,144 | - | 51,314 |
| Additions | - | 185 | 81,814 | 81,999 |
| Balance as at 31.3.2016 and 31.3.2017 | 34,170 | 17,329 | 81,814 | 133,313 |
| **Accumulated Depreciation** | | | | |
| Balance as at 31.12.2014 | 12,480 | 8,190 | - | 20,670 |
| Charge for the period | 8,483 | 4,215 | 10,227 | 22,925 |
| Balance as at 31.3.2016 | 20,963 | 12,405 | 10,227 | 43,595 |
| Charge for the year | 7,910 | 3,990 | 9,548 | 21,448 |
| Balance as at 31.3.2017 | 28,873 | 16,395 | 19,775 | 65,043 |
| **Net Carrying Amount** | | | | |
| Balance as at 31.3.2017 | 5,297 | 934 | 62,039 | 68,270 |
| Balance as at 31.3.2016 | 13,207 | 4,924 | 71,587 | 89,718 |

## 10. Cash and Bank Balances

At the reporting date, cash and bank balances were denominated in the following currencies:

| | 2017 | 2016 |
|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ |
| Singapore Dollars | 34,400 | 33,384 |
| United States Dollars | 31,395 | 23,442 |
| | 65,795 | 56,826 |

## 11. Trade Receivables

| | 2017 | 2016 |
|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ |
| Third parties | 767,429 | 581,366 |
| Related parties | 29,677 | 26,801 |
| | 797,106 | 608,167 |

The credit period on rendering of services is between 0 – 30 days (2016: 0 – 30 Days). No interest is charged on overdue balances.

At the reporting date, trade receivables were denominated in the following currencies:

| | 2017 | 2016 |
|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ |
| Singapore Dollars | 476,378 | 253,021 |
| United States Dollars | 320,728 | 355,146 |
| | 797,106 | 608,167 |

## 11. Trade Receivables (continued)

No impairment loss was made on the Company's long outstanding trade receivables of $35,082 (2016: NIL) included in the trade receivables balance of $797,106 (2016: $608,167), as the Company's management is confident that the amount is collectable in full.

## 12. Other Receivables and Deposits

| | 2017 | 2016 |
|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ |
| Other Receivables | 535 | 197 |
| Deposits | 15,031 | 12,379 |
| | 15,566 | 12,576 |

## 13. Trade Payables

| | 2017 | 2016 |
|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ |
| Third parties | 183,986 | 200,004 |
| Related parties | 224,702 | 231,506 |
| | 408,688 | 431,510 |

The credit period on the cost of services rendered is 0 – 30 days (2016: 0 – 30 days). No interest is charged on overdue balances.

At the reporting date, trade payables were denominated in the following currencies:

| | 2017 | 2016 |
|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ |
| Singapore Dollars | 230,400 | 179,207 |
| United States Dollars | 178,288 | 252,303 |
| | 408,688 | 431,510 |

## 14. Other Payables and Accruals

| | 2017 | 2016 |
|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ |
| Other Payables | 9,819 | 311 |
| Accruals | 65,381 | 56,145 |
| | 75,200 | 56,456 |

## 15. Share capital

| | 2017 | 2016 | 2017 | 2016 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of shares | | $ | $ |
| **Issued and fully paid ordinary shares** | | | | |
| Beginning and end of financial year | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |

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 restrictions. The ordinary shares have no par value.

## 16. Related Party Transactions

Compensation of Directors and Key Management Personnel were as follows:

| | Year ended 31.3.2017 | Period from 1.1.2015 to 31.3.2016 |
|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ |
| Director's remuneration and other short term benefits | 125,500 | 133,500 |
| Director's CPF and other short term benefits | 13,940 | 14,623 |

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

| | Year ended 31.3.2017 | Period from 1.1.2015 to 31.3.2016 |
|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ |
| Transactions with Companies in which director/ shareholder has substantial financial interest: | | |
| Sales to Related Parties | 10,293 | 256,512 |
| Cost of Services Incurred from Related Parties | 93,712 | 251,851 |

## 17. Operating Lease Commitments

The Company leases office space 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 recognised as liabilities, are as follows:

| | 2017 | 2016 |
|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ |
| Not later than one year | 40,124 | 33,210 |
| Later than one year but not later than five years | 70,218 | - |
| | 110,342 | 33,210 |

## 18. Financial risk management

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

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.

**18. Financial risk management** (continued)

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.

*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.

Excessive risk concentration
Concentrations arise when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographical region, or have economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the Company's performance to developments affecting a particular industry.

Exposure to credit risk
Customers' payment profile and credit exposure are continuously monitored by the management. The Company's trade receivables include 3 (2016: 3) debtors that represented 38% (2016: 50%) of trade receivables at the reporting date.

The Company has credit policies and procedures in place to minimise and mitigate its credit risk exposure.

Financial assets that are neither 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 past due but not impaired

The age analysis of trade receivables past due and not impaired are as follows:

| | 2017 | 2016 |
|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ |
| Past due 0 to 3 months | 154,117 | 122,657 |
| Past due over 3 months | 373,311 | 225,977 |
| | 527,428 | 348,634 |

## 18. Financial risk management (continued)

*Market risk*

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rates and foreign exchange rates will affect the Company's income. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return on risk.

***(i) Interest rate risk***

The Company periodically reviews its liabilities and monitors interest rate fluctuations to ensure that the exposure to interest rate risk is within acceptable levels. The Company has insignificant financial assets and liabilities that are exposed to interest rate risks.

**(ii) 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 has transactional currency exposures arising from sales or purchases that are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the Company, primarily in United States Dollars (USD).

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

| | 2017 | 2016 |
|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ |
| **Financial Assets** | | |
| Cash and Bank Balances | 31,395 | 23,442 |
| Trade Receivables | 320,728 | 355,146 |
| | 352,123 | 378,588 |
| **Financial Liabilities** | | |
| Trade Payables | (178,288) | (252,303) |
| Currency exposures | 173,835 | 126,285 |

A 10% strengthening of Singapore dollar against USD denominated balances as at the reporting date would decrease profit (after tax) by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

**18. Financial risk management** (continued)

***Market risk*** (continued)

**(ii) Foreign Currency Risk** (continued)

| | Profit or loss (after tax) Year ended 31.3.2017 | Period from 1.1.2015 to 31.3.2016 |
|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ |
| United States Dollar | 14,428 | 10,482 |

A 10% weakening of Singapore dollar against USD denominated balances 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.

**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's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of stand-by credit facilities. The Company's operations are financed mainly through equity. The directors are satisfied that funds are available to finance the operations of the Company.

*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.

| | One year or less 2017 | 2016 |
|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ |
| **Financial Assets** | | |
| Cash and Bank Balances | 65,795 | 56,826 |
| Trade Receivables | 797,106 | 608,167 |
| Other Receivables and Deposits | 15,566 | 12,576 |
| Total Undiscounted Financial Assets | 878,467 | 677,569 |
| | | |
| **Financial Liabilities** | | |
| Trade Payables | 408,688 | 431,510 |
| Other Payables and Accruals | 75,200 | 56,456 |
| Total Undiscounted Financial Liabilities | (483,888) | (487,966) |
| | | |
| **Net Undiscounted Financial Assets** | 394,579 | 189,603 |

## 19. 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 bank balances, deposits and other payables and accruals*

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

*Trade receivables and trade payables*

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

## 20. Financial Instruments by Category

At the reporting date, the aggregate carrying amounts of loans and receivables and financial liabilities at amortised cost were as follows:

| | Loans and Receivables | Liabilities at Amortised Cost |
|---|---|---|
| **2017** | $ | $ |
| **Financial Assets** | | |
| Cash and Bank Balances | 65,795 | - |
| Trade Receivables | 797,106 | - |
| Other Receivables and Deposits | 15,566 | - |
| | 878,467 | - |
| **Financial Liabilities** | | |
| Trade Payables | - | 408,688 |
| Other Payables and Accruals | - | 75,200 |
| | - | 483,888 |
| **2016** | | |
| **Financial Assets** | | |
| Cash and Bank Balances | 56,826 | - |
| Trade Receivables | 608,167 | - |
| Other Receivables and Deposits | 12,576 | - |
| | 677,569 | - |
| **Financial Liabilities** | | |
| Trade Payables | - | 431,510 |
| Other Payables and Accruals | - | 56,456 |
| | - | 487,966 |

## 21. Capital Risk Management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and net current asset position in order to support its business and maximise 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/period ended 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016.

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged from 2016.

## 22. Comparative Information

The prior period financial statements cover the financial period from 1 January 2015 to 31 March 2016 (15 months), whereas the current financial year financial statements cover the financial year ended 31 March 2017 (12 months). As such the figures are not comparable.

## 23. Authorisation of Financial Statements

The financial statements for the financial period ended 31 March 2017 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors of the Company on the date of the directors' statement.

| | Year ended 31.3.2017 | Period from 1.1.2015 to 31.3.2016 |
|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ |
| **Turnover** | **2,507,895** | **3,136,676** |
| Cost of services rendered | (1,839,066) | (2,205,825) |
| **Gross profit** | **668,829** | **930,851** |
| **Other income** | | |
| Foreign exchange gains | - | 214 |
| Government grants | 8,518 | 15,159 |
| Miscellaneous income | 100 | 766 |
| Overprovision of prior year key management remuneration | - | 45,791 |
| | 8,618 | 61,930 |
| **Selling and distribution expenses** | | |
| Director's remuneration | 125,500 | 133,500 |
| Director's CPF | 13,940 | 14,623 |
| Business promotion | 10,393 | 13,048 |
| | (149,833) | (161,171) |
| **Administrative and other expenses** | | |
| Bad debts written off - trade | - | 1,866 |
| Bank charges | 2,712 | 5,154 |
| Conveyance | 2,572 | 17,386 |
| Depreciation of plant and equipment | 21,448 | 22,925 |
| Entertainment, promotion and refreshment | - | 4,669 |
| Exchange losses | 22,227 | 145,817 |
| Miscellaneous expenses | - | 265 |
| Office expenses | 4,295 | 6,825 |
| Printing and stationeries | 1,563 | 1,857 |
| Postage and courier | 4,122 | 3,009 |
| Professional fees | 13,170 | 8,335 |
| Rental of premises | 43,237 | 55,594 |
| Repair and maintenance | 38 | 925 |
| Staff salaries | 177,070 | 392,972 |
| Staff CPF | 29,831 | 30,318 |
| Staff benefit | 1,661 | 6,540 |
| Staff SDL | - | 684 |
| Telecommunication | 7,085 | 12,704 |
| Transport, travelling and accommodation | 9,107 | 150 |
| Utilities | 3,948 | 6,868 |
| | (344,086) | (724,863) |
| **Profit before Tax** | **183,528** | **106,747** |

The above statement does not form part of the audited financial statements.