A. K. CAPITAL (SINGAPORE) PTE. LTD.

(Company Registration No. 201320478E)

Financial Statements For The Year Ended March 31, 2017

A. K. Capital (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

Directors

Atul Kumar Mittal
Aditi Mittal
Lee Wee Hsiung

Secretaries

Gan Lee Teng
Chan Wan Mei

Registered Office

80 Robinson Road
#02-00
Singapore 068898

Auditors

Natarajan & Swaminathan
Chartered Accountants of Singapore
1 North Bridge Road
#19-04/05 High Street Centre
Singapore 179094

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A. K. Capital (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.

Directors' Statement *For the financial year ended March 31, 2017*

The directors present this statement to the members together with the audited financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2017.

1 Directors

The directors in office at the date of this report are:-

Atul Kumar Mittal
Aditi Mittal
Lee Wee Hsiung

2 Arrangements to enable directors to acquire shares and debentures

Neither during nor at the end of 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 through the acquisition of shares in, or debentures of the Company or any other body corporate.

3 Directors' interest in shares and debentures

The directors holding office at the end of the financial year had no interests in shares, debentures, warrants or share options of the Company as recorded in the Register of Directors' Shareholding kept by the Company under Section 164 of the Singapore Companies Act, except as follows:

Name of director	At beginning of year	At end of year
Company		
Number of ordinary shares		
Atul Kumar Mittal		
- Deemed interest	399,108	665,000

4 Share options

During the financial year, there were:

(i) no options granted by the Company to any person to take up unissued shares of the Company; and

(ii) no shares issued by virtue of any exercise of option to take up unissued shares of the Company.

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

5 Auditors

The auditors, Natarajan & Swaminathan, have expressed their willingness to accept re-appointment.

6 Directors' opinion

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 March 31, 2017 and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the financial year ended on that date in accordance with the provisions of the Singapore Companies Act, Cap. 50 and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore; 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.

On behalf of the board of directors

Atul Kumar Mittal

Aditi Mittal

Date: May 6, 2017

NATARAJAN & SWAMINATHAN
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF SINGAPORE

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF A. K. CAPITAL (SINGAPORE) PTE. LTD.
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **A. K. CAPITAL (SINGAPORE) PTE. LTD.** (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position of the Company as at March 31, 2017, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows of the Company for the year then ended, and notes to 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 Singapore Companies Act, Chapter 50 (the Act) and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (FRS) so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at March 31, 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 (SSA). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority (ACRA) *Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities* (ACRA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Statement set out on pages 1 to 2.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF A. K. CAPITAL (SINGAPORE) PTE. LTD.
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

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 FRS, 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.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF A. K. CAPITAL (SINGAPORE) PTE. LTD.
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements *(Cont'd)*

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' 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 auditors' 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.

Natarajan & Swaminathan

Natarajan & Swaminathan
Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants Singapore

Date: May 6, 2017

A. K. Capital (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.

Statement of Financial Position *As at March 31, 2017*

	Note	2017	2016
		S$	S$
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Plant and equipment	3	354,553	11,671
Total non-current assets		354,553	11,671
Current assets			
Trade receivables	4	217,000	215,767
Other receivables	5	17,900	28,600
Cash and bank balances	6	236,658	226,124
Total current assets		471,558	470,491
Total assets		**826,111**	**482,162**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	7	704,884	399,108
Accumulated profits		95,395	63,963
Total equity		800,279	463,071
Current liabilities			
Other payables and accruals	8	19,524	17,820
Income tax payable		6,308	1,271
Total current liabilities		25,832	19,091
Total liabilities		25,832	19,091
Total equity and liabilities		**826,111**	**482,162**

The annexed accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements

A. K. Capital (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.

Statement of Comprehensive Income *For the financial year ended March 31, 2017*

	Note	2017	2016
		S$	S$
Revenue	9	384,500	350,000
Other income	10	2	77
Salaries and employee benefits	11	(226,619)	(240,560)
Depreciation of plant and equipment	3	(50,076)	(12,812)
Other operating expenses		(70,325)	(83,920)
Profit before income tax	12	37,482	12,785
Income tax expense	13	(6,050)	(110)
Profit after income tax		31,432	12,675
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**31,432**	**12,675**

The annexed accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements

A. K. Capital (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.

Statement of Changes in Equity *For the financial year ended March 31, 2017*

	Note	Share capital	Accumulated profits	Total
		S$	S$	S$
Balance as at 01.04.2015		**399,108**	**51,288**	**450,396**
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	12,675	12,675
Balance as at 31.03.2016		**399,108**	**63,963**	**463,071**
Issue of shares	7	305,776	-	305,776
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	31,432	31,432
Balance as at 31.03.2017		**704,884**	**95,395**	**800,279**

The annexed accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements

A. K. Capital (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.

Statement of Cash Flows *For the financial year ended March 31, 2017*

	2017	2016
	S$	S$
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before income tax	37,482	12,785
Adjustment for:		
Depreciation of plant and equipment	50,076	12,812
Interest income	(2)	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	87,556	25,597
Trade receivables	(1,233)	(15,767)
Other receivables	10,700	(8,700)
Other payables and accruals	1,704	193
Cash generated from operations	98,727	1,323
Interest received	2	-
Income tax (paid)/refund	(1,013)	311
Net cash from operating activities	97,716	1,634
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of plant and equipment	(392,958)	(1,073)
Proceeds from issue of shares	305,776	-
Net cash used in investing activities	(87,182)	(1,073)
Cash flow from financing activities		
Other payables - related party and director	-	3,900
Net cash from financing activities	-	3,900
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	10,534	4,461
Cash and cash equivalents brought forward	226,124	221,663
Cash and cash equivalents carried forward	**236,658**	**226,124**
Cash and cash equivalents comprise:-		
Cash at banks	235,413	226,078
Cash in hand	1,245	46
	236,658	**226,124**

The annexed accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements

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

1 Corporate information

The Company (Registration No. 201320478E) is a private limited Company incorporated and domiciled in Singapore.

The administrative office of the Company is located at Level 39, Marina Bay Financial Centre Tower 2, 10 Marina Boulevard, Singapore 018983 and the registered office is at 80 Robinson Road, #02-00, Singapore 068898.

The principal business of the Company is to provide financial advisory services.

There have been no significant changes in the nature of these activities during the financial year.

Holding company

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of **'A. K. Capital Services Limited'**, a company incorporated in the Republic of India, which is the ultimate holding company.

2 Significant accounting policies

a) **Basis of preparation**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("FRS") as required by the Singapore Companies Act, Chapter 50. The financial statements are expressed in Singapore Dollar (S$) and are prepared under the historical cost convention except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. It also requires the use of accounting estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the financial year. These estimates and assumptions are assessed on an on-going basis and are based on experience and relevant factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances (refer **Note 2(b)** to the financial statements).

The Company adopted the new or revised FRS that is mandatory for application on that date. This includes the following FRS, which are relevant to the Company as a single entity:

FRS 1	(Amendments)	: Disclosure Initiative
FRS 16/ FRS 38	(Amendments)	: Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation

Improvements to FRSs

FRS 19	(Amendments)	: Employee Benefits
FRS 107	(Amendments)	: Financial Instruments: Disclosures

2 Significant accounting policies *(Cont'd)*

a) **Basis of preparation** *(Cont'd)*

The adoption of these does not result in any significant changes to the Company's accounting policies or have any significant impact on the financial statements.

b) **Critical judgements in applying the entity's accounting policies**

In the process of applying the entity's accounting policies, management is of opinion that there are no critical judgements (other than those involving estimates) that have significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

Depreciation

The Company depreciates the plant and equipment over their estimated useful lives, after taking into account their estimated residual values, if any, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful life reflects the directors' estimate of the years that the Company intends to derive future economic benefits from the use of the Company's plant and equipment. The residual values reflect the directors' estimated amount that the Company would currently obtain from disposal of the asset, after deducting the estimated costs of disposal, if the assets were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

Allowance for trade and other receivables

The provision policy for doubtful debts of the Company is based on the ongoing evaluation of collectability and aging analysis of the outstanding receivables and on management's judgement. A considerable amount of judgement is required in assessing the ultimate realisation of these receivables, including creditworthiness and the past collection history of each customer. If the financial conditions of customers of the Company were to deteriorate, resulting in an impairment of their ability to make payments, allowances would be made.

c) **Foreign currency**

(i) Functional currency

The functional and measurement currency of the Company is the Singapore Dollar, being the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Transactions in currencies other than in Singapore Dollar are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the date of transaction. At each statement of financial position date, recorded monetary balances that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the statement of financial position date.

All exchange differences are included in the profit or loss for the year.

2 Significant accounting policies *(Cont'd)*

d) Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss if any. The cost of an asset comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to working condition for its intended use. Expenditure for additions, improvements and renewals are capitalised and expenditure for maintenance and repairs are charged to the profit or loss. When assets are sold or retired, their cost and accumulated depreciation and impairment loss are removed from the financial statements and any gain or loss resulting from their disposal is included in the profit or loss.

e) Depreciation of plant and equipment

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line method to write off the cost of the plant and equipment over their estimated useful lives at the following annual rates:

Furniture & fittings	-	33.33%
Office equipment	-	33.33%
Motor vehicle	-	20%

f) Impairment of non-financial assets

At each statement of financial position date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the greater of net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

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

2 Significant accounting policies *(Cont'd)*

g) Financial instruments

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

Effective interest method

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

Financial assets

Financial assets are classified as one of the financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments or available-for-sale financial assets, as appropriate.

Recognition

When financial assets are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value, plus, in the case of financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs. The Company determines the classification of its financial assets at the time of initial recognition, and where allowed and appropriate, re-evaluates this designation at each financial year end.

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

As of year end the Company has the following classes of financial assets:-

- *Loans and receivables*

  Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are presented as "trade and other receivables" and "cash and bank balances" on the statement of financial position. They are presented as current assets, except for those maturing 12 months after the financial position date, which are presented as non-current assets. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment losses. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the loans and receivables are derecognised or impaired, as well as through the amortisation process. For short term receivables the nominal cost would approximate the fair value.

2 Significant accounting policies *(Cont'd)*

g) Financial instruments *(Cont'd)*

Impairment

Financial assets, other than those at fair value through profit or loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each statement of financial position date. Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the financial assets have been impacted.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of the impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

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

With the exception of available-for-sale equity instruments, if any, if in a subsequent year, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

In respect of available-for-sale equity instruments, any subsequent increase in fair value after an impairment loss is recognised directly in equity.

Derecognition

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

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities include trade payables on normal trade terms, other payables and interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

2 Significant accounting policies *(Cont'd)*

g) Financial instruments *(Cont'd)*

Financial liabilities *(Cont'd)*

Trade and other payables are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis. For short term payables the cost approximates the fair value.

Interest-bearing bank loans and overdraft are initially measured at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the settlement or redemption of borrowings is recognised over the term of the borrowings in accordance with the Company's accounting policy for finance costs.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligation under the liabilities are discharged, cancelled or expired.

h) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash at banks and cash in hand.

i) 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 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 (for 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 the third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third party.

(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).

2 Significant accounting policies *(Cont'd)*

j) **Revenue recognition**

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is presented net of goods and services tax, discounts and sales returns.

The Company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue and related cost can be reliably measured, it is probable that the collectability of the related receivables is reasonably assured and when the specific criteria for each of the Company's activities are met as follows:-

Advisory fees

Advisory fees is recognised upon the completion of the service rendered.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis taking into account the principal outstanding and the effective interest rate applicable.

k) **Employee benefits**

Retirement benefit costs

As required by law, the Company makes contributions to the Central Provident Fund (CPF), a defined contribution plan regulated and managed by the Government of Singapore. CPF contributions are recognised as expense in the same year to which the contribution relates.

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised when they accrue to the employees. An accrual is made for the estimated liability for annual leave as a result of services rendered by the employees up to the statement of financial position date.

A liability for bonuses is recognised where the entity is contractually obliged or where there is constructive obligation based on past practice.

Key management personnel

Directors and certain managers that have the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company are considered key management personnel.

l) **Operating lease**

Leases of plant and equipment where significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Rentals and other lease payments under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

m) **Income tax**

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

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the profit or loss because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are not taxable or tax deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using statutory tax rate at the statement of financial position date.

2 Significant accounting policies *(Cont'd)*

m) Income tax *(Cont'd)*

Deferred tax is recognised on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each statement of financial position 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 asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the liability is settled or the asset, realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt, within equity.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on net basis.

3 Plant and equipment

2017	Furniture & fittings	Office equipment	Motor vehicle	Total
	S$	S$	S$	S$
Cost				
At April 1, 2016	37,881	1,073	-	38,954
Additions	-	-	392,958	392,958
At March 31, 2017	37,881	1,073	392,958	431,912
Depreciation				
At April 1, 2016	27,098	185	-	27,283
Charge for the year	10,422	358	39,296	50,076
At March 31, 2017	37,520	543	39,296	77,359
Net book value				
At March 31, 2017	**361**	**530**	**353,662**	**354,553**

3 Plant and equipment *(Cont'd)*

2016	Furniture & fittings	Office equipment	Total
	S$	S$	S$
Cost			
At April 1, 2015	37,881	-	37,881
Additions	-	1,073	1,073
At March 31, 2016	37,881	1,073	38,954
Depreciation			
At April 1, 2015	14,471	-	14,471
Charge for the year	12,627	185	12,812
At March 31, 2016	27,098	185	27,283
Net book value			
At March 31, 2016	**10,783**	**888**	**11,671**

4 Trade receivables

	2017	2016
	S$	S$
Outside party	**217,000**	**215,767**

The credit term for the trade receivables is on immediate basis. No interest is charged on the trade receivables due from outside party.

The table below is an analysis of trade receivables aging as at March 31:

	2017	2016
	S$	S$
Past due 1 to 30 days	**217,000**	**215,767**

The Company has not made any allowance on all these receivables as the directors are of the view that all the receivables are recoverable.

5 Other receivables

	2017	2016
	S$	S$
Deposits	**17,900**	**28,600**

6 Cash and bank balances

	2017	2016
	S$	S$
Cash at banks	235,413	226,078
Cash in hand	1,245	46
	236,658	**226,124**

The cash and bank balances that are not denominated in Singapore Dollar are as follows:

	2017	2016
	S$	S$
United States Dollar	179,062	-

7 Share capital

	2017 No. of shares issued	2017 S$	2016 No. of shares issued	2016 S$
Ordinary shares issued and fully paid				
Balance at beginning of year	399,108	399,108	399,108	399,108
Shares issued	265,892	305,776	-	-
Balance at end of year	**665,000**	**704,884**	**399,108**	**399,108**

During the financial year, the Company issued 265,892 ordinary shares for cash for a consideration of S$305,776.

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 and have no par value.

8 Other payables and accruals

	2017	2016
	S$	S$
Sundry payables	5,941	3,640
Related party	5,000	5,000
Director	3,900	3,900
Accrued expenses	4,683	5,280
	19,524	**17,820**

The amount due to related party and director are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

8 Other payables and accruals *(Cont'd)*

The other payables and accruals that are not denominated in Singapore Dollar are as follows:

	2017	2016
	S$	S$
Indian Rupee	893	2,406

9 Revenue

	2017	2016
	S$	S$
Advisory fees	**384,500**	**350,000**

10 Other income

	2017	2016
	S$	S$
Interest income	2	-
Other payable written back	-	77
	2	77

11 Salaries and employee benefits

Salaries and employee benefits for the years ended March 31;

	2017	2016
	S$	S$
Salary	60,000	60,000
Director's remuneration	60,000	60,000
Skill development levy	242	264
Staff accommodation and related costs (*)	106,377	119,485
Staff welfare expense	-	811
	226,619	**240,560**

(*) Including operating lease rental of S$104,400.

Compensation of key management personnel

The remuneration of key management personnel during the year were as follows:

	2017	2016
	S$	S$
Salaries and other employee benefits	**226,619**	**240,560**

12 Profit before income tax

In addition to the charges and credits disclosed elsewhere in the notes to the income statement, this item includes the following charge:-

	2017	2016
	S$	S$
Bad debts written off - trade (outside party)	306	-
Operating lease - office rent	5,213	4,584

13 Income tax expense

	2017	2016
	S$	S$
Current year	6,050	130
Prior year over provision	-	(20)
	6,050	**110**

The income tax expense varied from the amount of income tax expense determined by applying the Singapore income tax rate of 17% to profit before income tax as a result of the following differences:

	2017	2016
	S$	S$
Profit before income tax	**37,482**	**12,785**
Tax expense at tax rate of 17%	6,372	2,173
Non- deductible items	8,261	-
Statutory stepped income exemption	(8,404)	(660)
Corporate tax rebate	(1,511)	(110)
Deferred tax arising in the year not recognised	1,326	(1,294)
Prior year over provision	-	(20)
Other items	6	21
Income tax expense for the financial year	**6,050**	**110**

Deferred tax liabilities of S$150 (2016:S$1,400) arising from differences in depreciation is not recognised as the amount is not significant.

14 Related party transactions

Some of the Company's transactions and arrangement are with related party and the effect of these on the basis determined between the parties is reflected in these financial statements. The balances are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand unless otherwise stated.

14 Related party transactions *(Cont'd)*

During the financial year, the Company entered into the following transactions:

	2017	2016
	S$	S$
Salaries and other employee benefits	166,619	180,560

15 Operating lease commitments

At the statement of financial position date, the rental lease commitments in respect of operating leases were as follows:

	2017	2016
	S$	S$
Rental expense:		
Within 1 year	104,400	104,400
Within 2 to 5 years	-	95,700
	104,400	**200,100**

16 Financial instruments, financial and capital risk management

(a) **Categories of financial instruments**

The following table sets out the financial instruments as at the statement of financial position date:

	2017	2016
	S$	S$
Financial assets		
Loans and receivables	**471,558**	**470,491**

Loans and receivables under financial assets comprise trade and other receivables and cash and bank balances.

	2017	2016
	S$	S$
Financial liabilities		
Amortised costs	**19,524**	**17,820**

Amortised costs under financial liabilities comprise other payables and accruals.

(b) **Fair value measurements**

The assets and liabilities measured at fair value are classified by the following level of fair value measurement hierarchy:

16 Financial instruments, financial and capital risk management *(Cont'd)*

(b) Fair value measurements *(Cont'd)*

(i) quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1);

(ii) inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices) (Level 2); and

(iii) inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

The financial assets and liabilities of the Company comprise trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances, other payables and accruals. The carrying values of the financial assets and liabilities as shown in the statement of financial position approximate their fair value amounts at the statement of financial position date. The carrying values of these assets and liabilities are the nominal or cost values.

(c) Financial risk

The management reviews and agrees policies for managing risk with a view to minimise potential adverse effects of financial performance of the Company. Each of these risks are summarised below:

Interest rate risk

The Company has no significant exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates because it has no interest bearing borrowings from any external sources.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting financial obligations due to shortage of funds. The Company's exposure to liquidity risk arises primarily from mismatches of the maturities of financial assets and liabilities. The Company has no significant liquidity risk as it maintains a level of bank balances that is sufficient for working capital purpose.

The table below analyses the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted cash flows.

		Cash flows		
	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flow	Less than 1 year	Within 2 to 5 years
	S$	S$	S$	S$
2017				
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Other payables and accruals	19,524	(19,524)	(19,524)	-
2016				
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Other payables and accruals	17,820	(17,820)	(17,820)	-

16 Financial instruments, financial and capital risk management *(Cont'd)*

(c) Financial risk *(Cont'd)*

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss of the Company. The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties.

As at statement of financial position date, the Company has a significant concentration of credit risk in relation to an external party whose balances comprise 100% (2016:100%) of the total trade receivable balance. The management does not foresee any risk of default by the parties as they are creditworthy customers and are in good financial standing. Further details of credit risk on trade receivables are disclosed in **Note 4** to the financial statements.

Cash at banks are placed with a credit worthy financial institutions.

The carrying amount of the Company's trade and other receivables, cash at banks and cash represent the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk. No other financial assets carry a significant exposure to credit risk.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency received are kept in a foreign currency account and converted to Singapore Dollars on a need to basis so as to minimise the foreign currency exposure.

As at financial year end, the carrying amount of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than in Singapore Dollar are disclosed in the respective notes to the financial statements.

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

An increase in 10% in the United States Dollar rate, will increase the profit before tax by S$18,000 and a similar decrease in the Singapore Dollar rate will correspondingly decrease the profit before tax by a similar amount. The effect of fluctuation in the other foreign currencies will have no or very minimal impact on the results of the Company.

In management's opinion, the sensitivity analysis is unrepresentative of the inherent foreign exchange risk as the year end exposure does not reflect the exposure during the year.

Price risk

The Company has no significant exposure to price risk.

(d) Capital risk management

The management considers the capital of the Company to mainly consist of shareholders equity.

16 Financial instruments, financial and capital risk management *(Cont'd)*

(d) Capital risk management *(Cont'd)*

The management manages the capital to ensure the Company will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to shareholders through optimisation of the capital.

The management's overall strategy remains unchanged from 2016.

17 New accounting standards and FRS interpretations

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the following FRS and INT FRS that are relevant to the Company were issued and not effective:

			Effective from annual periods beginning on or after
FRS 7	(Amendments)	: Disclosure Initiative	January 1, 2017
FRS 12	(Amendments)	: Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses	January 1, 2017
FRS 40	(Amendments)	: Transfers of Investment Property	January 1, 2018
FRS 102	(Amendments)	: Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions	January 1, 2018
FRS 109		: Financial Instruments	January 1, 2018
FRS 115	(Amendments)	: Revenue from Contracts with Customers	January 1, 2018
FRS 116		: Leases	January 1, 2019
Improvements to FRSs			
FRS 101	(Amendments)	: First-time Adoption of Financial Reporting Standards	January 1, 2018

The management anticipates that the adoption of the above FRS and INT FRS does not result in any significant changes to the Company's accounting policies or have any significant impact on the financial statements of the Company.

18 Authorisation of financial statements

These financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on May 6, 2017.

A. K. Capital (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.

The Accompanying Supplementary Detailed Income Statement

Has Been Prepared For Management Purposes Only

And Does Not Form Part Of The Audited Financial Statements

A. K. Capital (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.

Detailed Income Statement *For the financial year ended March 31, 2017*

	2017	2016
	S$	S$
Revenue		
Advisory fees	384,500	350,000
Other income		
Interest income	2	-
Other payable written back	-	77
	2	77
Salaries and employee benefits		
Salary	(60,000)	(60,000)
Director's remuneration	(60,000)	(60,000)
Skill development levy	(242)	(264)
Staff accommodation and related costs	(106,377)	(119,485)
Staff welfare expense	-	(811)
	(226,619)	(240,560)
Depreciation of plant and equipment	(50,076)	(12,812)
Other operating expenses		
Audit fees	(3,000)	(3,000)
Bad debts written off - trade (outside party)	(306)	-
Bank charges	(598)	(262)
Book-keeping charges	(1,200)	(1,200)
Business promotion expenses	-	(914)
Conference expenses	-	(7,891)
Entertainment expense	-	(7,422)
Office expenses	(885)	(2,598)
Printing and stationery	-	(115)
Professional fees	(18,557)	(719)
Operating lease - office rent	(5,213)	(4,584)
Repair and maintenance expense	-	(800)
Road tax	(3,322)	-
Tax fees	(1,000)	(1,000)
Telephone expenses	(7,316)	(6,059)
Transport	-	(3,369)
Travelling expenses	(23,557)	(42,546)
Utilities	(1,840)	(1,441)
Vehicle insurance	(3,531)	-
	(70,325)	(83,920)
Profit before income tax	37,482	12,785
Income tax expense		
- Current year	(6,050)	(130)
- Prior year over provision	-	20
Profit after income tax	31,432	12,675
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	31,432	12,675

Not Part Of Audited Financial Statements