COMPUAGE INFOCOM (S) PTE. LTD.

(Incorporated in Singapore)
UEN. No.: 200814423G

Audited Financial Statements for the Financial Year Ended 31 March 2019

AAA Assurance PAC
Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants
180B Bencoolen Street,
#12-05 The Bencoolen,
Singapore 189648
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COMPUAGE INFOCOM (S) PTE. LTD.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

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DIRECTORS' STATEMENT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

The directors are pleased to present their statement to the member together with the audited financial statements of **COMPUAGE INFOCOM (S) PTE. LTD.** (the "Company") for the financial year ended 31 March 2019.

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 2019 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:

Shanthi Balakrishnan
Atul H. Mehta

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 or Debentures

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 except as stated below:

	Direct Interest		**Deemed Interest**	
Name of Director	**At the beginning of financial year**	**At the end of financial year**	**At the beginning of financial year**	**At the end of financial year**
Ordinary Shares of the Company				
Atul H. Mehta	-	-	150,000	150,000
Immediate and Ultimate Holding Company				
Compuage Infocom Ltd				
Atul H. Mehta	14,243,870	14,243,870	-	-

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

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

The Board of Directors,

Shanthi Balakrishnan
Director

X

Atul H. Mehta
Director

Singapore

25 APR 2019

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF COMPUAGE INFOCOM (S) PTE LTD

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Compuage Infocom (S) Pte. Ltd. (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2019, 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, except for the effects of the matters described in the *Basis for Qualified Opinion* paragraph, 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 2019 and of the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

Other Payables

We were unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to substantiate the existence of other payables amounting to US$649,736 (2018: US$649,736) as disclosed in Note 11 of the financial statements. We are unable to perform other practicable alternative audit procedures to satisfy ourselves as to the validity and appropriateness of these amount. A similar qualified opinion was issued in the financial statements of the Company for the financial year from 2015 to 2018.

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified opinion.

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Other Information

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

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. As described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section above, we were unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to substantiate the existence of other payables due to limitations imposed by management and absence of certain supporting documents.

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.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
For the Financial Year Ended 31 March 2019

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

25 APR 2019

COMPUAGE INFOCOM (S) PTE. LTD.

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	Note	2019 US$	2018 US$
Revenue	4	-	-
Other income			
Unrealized exchange gain		17,947	-
Administrative expenses		(2,662)	(40,107)
Profit/(Loss) before Income Tax	5	**15,285**	**(40,107)**
Income Tax Expense	6	-	-
Profit/(Loss) for the Year, Representing Total Comprehensive Income for the Year		**15,285**	**(40,107)**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these audited financial statements.

COMPUAGE INFOCOM (S) PTE. LTD.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

	Note	2019	2018
		US$	US$
ASSETS			
Non - Current Assets			
Plant and Equipment	7	-	-
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	8	2,648	5,373
Trade Receivables	9	141,870	141,870
Other Receivables	10	676,011	658,064
		820,529	805,307
LIABILITY			
Less: Current Liabilities			
Other Payables	11	651,582	651,645
Net Current Assets		168,947	153,662
Net Total Assets		168,947	153,662
EQUITY			
Share Capital	12	100,000	100,000
Retained Earnings		68,947	53,662
		168,947	**153,662**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these audited financial statements.

COMPUAGE INFOCOM (S) PTE. LTD.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	Share Capital	Retained Earnings	Total
	US$	US$	US$
At 01.04.2017	**100,000**	**93,769**	**193,769**
Loss for the Year, Representing Total Comprehensive Income for the Year	-	(40,107)	(40,107)
At 31.03.2018	**100,000**	**53,662**	**153,662**
Profit for the Year, Representing Total Comprehensive Income for the Year	-	15,285	15,285
At 31.03.2019	**100,000**	**68,947**	**168,947**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these audited financial statements.

COMPUAGE INFOCOM (S) PTE. LTD.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	2019 US$	2018 US$
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Profit/(Loss) before Income Tax	15,285	(40,107)
Adjustments:		
Unrealised exchange gain	(17,947)	-
Deprecation of plant and equipment	-	1,889
	(2,662)	(38,218)
Change in Working Capital		
Other receivables	-	(35,246)
Other Payables	(63)	450
Cash Flows Used in Operations	(2,725)	(73,014)
Income Tax Paid	-	(21,098)
Net Cash Used in Operating Activities	(2,725)	(94,112)
Cash Flows from Financing Activity		
Amount due to Related Party	-	(27,059)
Net Cash Used in Financing Activity	-	(27,059)
Net Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(2,725)	(121,171)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Financial Year	5,373	126,544
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Financial Year	**2,648**	**5,373**
Comprising of:		
Cash on hand	-	932
Cash at bank	2,648	4,441
	2,648	**5,373**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these audited financial statements.

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

1. General

COMPUAGE INFOCOM (S) PTE. LTD. (the Company) is incorporated and domiciled in Singapore with its registered office and principal place of business at 69 Ubi Crescent #03-04, CES Building, Singapore 408561.

The principal activities of the Company are those of wholesale trade of a variety of goods without a dominant product and general importers and exporters. There have been no significant changes in the nature of this activity during the financial year.

However, the Company did not trade during the financial year.

Immediate and Ultimate Holding Company

The Company's immediate and ultimate holding Company is Compuage Infocom Ltd, a Company incorporated in India. The principal activities of the Holding Company are those of general wholesale trade and general importers and exporters.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of Preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been drawn up in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (FRSs). 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 United States Dollars ("US$"), which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in United States Dollars has been rounded to the nearest one-dollar, unless otherwise stated.

(b) Adoption of New and Amended Standards and Interpretations

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except that in the current financial year, the Company has adopted all the new and amended standards which are relevant to the Company and are effective for annual financial periods beginning on or after 1 April 2018. Except for the adoption of FRS 109 *Financial Instruments* and FRS 115 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* described below, the adoption of these standards did not have any material effect on the financial performance or position of the Company.

2. **Summary of Significant Accounting Policies** - continued

(b) **Adoption of New and Amended Standards and Interpretations** - continued

The following standards and interpretations are effective for the annual period beginning on or after 1 April 2018:

- FRS 109 *Financial Instruments*
- FRS 115 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*
- Improvements to FRSs (December 2016)
  - *Amendments to FRS 28 Measuring an Associate or Joint Venture at Fair Value*
- *Amendments to FRS 102 Classification and Measurement of Sharebased Payment Transactions*
- *Amendments to FRS 40 Transfers of Investment Property*
- INT FRS 122 *Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Considerations*

<u>FRS 109 *Financial Instruments*</u>

FRS 109 replaces FRS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, bringing together all three aspects of the accounting for financial instruments: classification and measurement; impairment; and hedge accounting.

The Company applied FRS 109 retrospectively, with an initial application date of 1 April 2018. The Company has not restated comparative information which continues to be reported under FRS 39 and the disclosure requirements of FRS 107 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* relating to items within the scope of FRS 39. The impact arising from FRS 109 adoption, if any, was included in the opening retained earnings and other components of equity at the date of initial application.

There was no effect of adopting FRS 109 as at 1 April 2018.

The nature of the changes relevant to the Company are described below:

(i) **Classification and measurement**

Under FRS 109, debt instruments are subsequently measured either at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). The classification is based on two criteria: the Company's business model for managing the assets; and whether the instruments' contractual cash flows represent 'solely payments of principal and interest' on the principal amount outstanding.

The assessment of the Company's business model was made as of the date of initial application, 1 April 2018. The assessment of whether contractual cash flows on debt instruments solely comprised of principal and interest was made based on the facts and circumstances as at the initial recognition of the assets.

2. **Summary of Significant Accounting Policies** - continued

(b) **Adoption of New and Amended Standards and Interpretations** - continued

(i) **Classification and measurement** – continued

The classification and measurement requirements of FRS 109 did not have a significant impact to the Company. The Company continued measuring at fair value all financial assets previously held at fair value under FRS 39. The following are the changes in the classification and measurement of the Company's financial assets:

- Trade and other receivables classified as loans and receivables as at 31 March 2018 are held to collect contractual cash flows and give rise to cash flows representing solely payments of principal and interest. These were classified and measured as debt instruments at amortised cost beginning 1 April 2018.

The Company has not designated any financial liabilities at FVPL. There are no changes in classification and measurement for the Company's financial liabilities.

Upon the adoption of FRS 109, as at the financial year ended, the Company did not have any financial assets changes in classification and measurement:

(ii) **Impairment**

The adoption of FRS 109 has fundamentally changed the Company's accounting for impairment losses for financial assets by replacing FRS 39's incurred loss approach with a forward-looking expected credit loss (ECL) approach. FRS 109 requires the Company to recognise an allowance for ECLs for all debt instruments not held at FVPL.

Upon adoption of FRS 109, the Company did not have to recognise additional impairment of on the Company's trade and other receivables as at 1 April 2018.

FRS 115 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*

FRS 115 supersedes FRS 11 *Construction Contracts*, FRS 18 *Revenue* and related interpretations and it applies, with limited exceptions, to all revenue arising from contracts with customers. FRS 115 establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers and requires that revenue be recognised at an amount that reflect the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

FRS 115 requires entities to exercise judgement, taking into consideration all of the relevant facts and circumstances when applying each step of the model to contracts with their customers. The standard also specifies the accounting for the incremental costs of obtaining a contract and the costs directly related to fulfilling a contract. In addition, the standard requires extensive disclosures.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - continued

(b) Adoption of New and Amended Standards and Interpretations - continued

FRS 115 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* - continued

The cumulative effect of initially applying FRS 115 is recognised at the date of initial application as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings. Therefore, the comparative information was not restated and continues to be reported under FRS 11, FRS 18 and related interpretations.

There were no effects upon adopting FRS 115 as at 1 April 2018.

Each financial statement line item was not affected by FRS115 adjustments for the financial year ended 31 March 2019 as a result of the adoption of FRS 115. The adoption of FRS 115 did not have a material impact on other comprehensive income or the Company's operating, investing and financing cash flows.

The company does not have contracts with customers with:
(i) Variable considerations such as rights of return and volume rebates,
(ii) Service –type warranty
(iii) Bundled sales
(iv) Purchases on behalf as an agent

(c) Standards Issued but Not yet Effective

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

Description	**Effective for annual periods beginning on or after**
FRS 116 *Leases*	1 January 2019
INT FRS 123 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments	1 January 2019
Amendments to FRS 109 *Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation*	1 January 2019
Amendments to FRS 28 *Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures*	1 January 2019
Annual Improvements to FRSs (March 2018)	1 January 2019
Amendments to FRS 110 and FRS 28 *Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture*	Date to be determined

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

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - continued

(c) Standards Issued but Not Yet Effective - continued

FRS 116 *Leases*

FRS 116 requires lessees to recognise most leases on the statement of financial position. The standard includes two recognition exemptions for lessees – leases of 'low value' assets and short-term leases. FRS 116 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. At commencement date of a lease, a lessee will recognise a liability to make lease payments (i.e. the lease liability) and an asset representing the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term (i.e. the right-of-use asset). Lessees will be required to separately recognise the interest expense on the lease liability and the depreciation expense on the right-of-use asset.

The Company plans to adopt FRS 116 retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying the standard as an adjustment to the opening retained earnings at the date of initial application, 1 April 2019.

On the adoption of FRS 116, the Company expects to choose, on a lease-by-lease basis, to measure the right-of-use asset at either:

(i) its carrying amount as if FRS 116 had been applied since the commencement date, but discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate as of 1 April 2019; or

(ii) an amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to that lease recognised in the statement of financial position immediately before 1 April 2019.

In addition, the Company plans to elect the following practical expedients:

- not to reassess whether a contract is, or contains a lease at the date of initial application and to apply FRS 116 to all contracts that were previously identified as leases;

- to apply the exemption not to recognise right-of-use asset and lease liabilities to leases for which the lease term ends within 12 months as of 1 April 2019; and

- to apply a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics.

The Company has performed a preliminary impact assessment based on currently available information, and the assessment may be subject to changes arising from ongoing analysis until the Company adopts FRS 116 in 2019.

On the adoption of FRS 116, the Company expects to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for its leases previously classified as operating leases, with a corresponding adjustment in the opening retained earnings and its related tax impact as of 1 April 2019.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - continued

(d) 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.

(e) 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 estimates 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 loss are recognised in profit or loss.

A previously impaired 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.

(f) Financial Instruments

These accounting policies are applied on and after the initial application date of FRS 109, 1 April 2018:

(i) Financial Assets

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial assets are recognised when, and only when the entity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – continued

(f) Financial Instruments – continued

These accounting policies are applied on and after the initial application date of FRS 109, 1 April 2018: - continued

(i) Financial Assets – continued

Initial Recognition and Measurement – continued

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at FVPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVPL are expensed in profit or loss.

Trade receivables are measured at the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third party, if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component at initial recognition.

Subsequent Measurement

Investments in debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the asset. The three measurement categories for classification of debt instruments are amortised cost, FVOCI and FVPL. The Company only has debt instruments at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are held for the collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Financial assets are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the assets are derecognised or impaired, and through the amortisation process.

Investments in equity instruments

On initial recognition of an investment in equity instrument that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income which will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss. Dividends from such investments are to be recognised in profit or loss when the Company's right to receive payments is established. For investments in equity instruments which the Company has not elected to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income, changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

2. **Summary of Significant Accounting Policies** – continued

(f) **Financial Instruments** – continued

These accounting policies are applied on and after the initial application date of FRS 109, 1 April 2018: - continued

(i) **Financial Assets** – continued

De-recognition

A financial assets is derecognised when the contractual right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired. On de-recognition of a financial asset in its entirely, 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.

(ii) **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 FVPL, 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.

De-recognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. On derecognition, the difference between the carrying amounts and the consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – continued

(f) Financial Instruments – continued

These accounting policies are applied before the initial application date of FRS 109, 1 April 2018:

(i) 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 FVPL, 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 cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables.

Cash and cash equivalent comprise cash at bank and cash on hand.

De-recognition

A financial assets is derecognised when the contractual right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired. On de-recognition of a financial asset in its entirely, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and, where applicable, any cumulative gain or loss that has been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss.

(ii) 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.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – continued

(f) Financial Instruments – continued

(ii) Financial Liabilities – continued

Initial Recognition and Measurement – continued

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 other payables.

De-recognition

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

(g) Impairment of Financial Assets

These accounting policies are applied on and after the initial application date of FRS 109, 1 April 2018:

The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at FVPL. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is recognised for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

2. **Summary of Significant Accounting Policies** – continued

(g) **Impairment of Financial Assets** – continued

For trade receivables, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment which could affect debtors' ability to pay.

The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 60 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

These accounting policies are applied before the initial application date of FRS 109, 1 April 2018:

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

Financial Assets Carried at Amortised Cost

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the Company first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Company determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is, or continues to be recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on financial assets carried at amortised cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. If a loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

When the asset becomes uncollectible, the carrying amount of impaired financial asset is reduced directly or if an amount was charged to the allowance account, the amounts charged to the allowance account are written off against the carrying amount of the financial asset.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – continued

(g) Impairment of Financial Assets – continued

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.

(h) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at banks and cash on hand, which is subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(i) Taxes

(i) Current Income Tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authority. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current income taxes are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that the tax relates to items recognised outside profit or loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

(ii) 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 and liabilities are measured at the tax rated 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. **Summary of Significant Accounting Policies** – continued

(j) Plant and Equipment

All items of plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Subsequent to recognition, plant and equipment are stated 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

	Useful lives
Computers	3 years
Furniture and Fittings	3 years
Office Equipment	3 years
Renovations	5 years

The residual value, useful lives and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

At 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 derecognition of the asset is included in profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised.

(k) 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.

(l) Related Party

A related party is defined as follows:

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

a) Has control or joint control over the Company;
b) Has significant influence over the Company; or
c) Is a member of the key management personnel of the Company or of a parent of the Company.

2. **Summary of Significant Accounting Policies** – continued

(l) **Related Party** – continued

(ii) An entity is related to the Company if any of the following applies:

a) 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);
b) 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);
c) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party;
d) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity;
e) 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;
f) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (i) above;
g) A person identified in (i)(a) above has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel or the entity (or of a parent of the entity).

h) 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

Key management personnel are those persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of the Company.

3. **Significant Accounting Judgements and Estimates**

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

(a) **Judgements Made in Applying Accounting Policies**

Determination of Functional Currency

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

3. Significant Accounting Judgements and Estimates - continued

(b) Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period 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.

Provision for expected credit losses of trade receivables

The Company uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns. The provision matrix is initially based on the Company's historical observed default rates. The Company will calibrate the matrix to adjust historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. At every reporting date, historical default rates are updated and changes in the forward looking estimates are analysed.

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Company's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future. The information about the ECLs on the Company's trade receivables is disclosed in **Note 13** to the financial statements.

The carrying amount of the Company's trade receivables as at 31 March 2019 was US$141,870 (1 April 2018: US$141,870, 2017: US$141,870).

Useful Life of Plant and Equipment

The cost of plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their respective estimated economic useful lives. Management estimates the useful life of the plant and equipment to be ranged from 3 to 5 years. The carrying amount of the Company's plant and equipment as at 31 March 2019 is disclosed in **Note 7** to the financial statements.

4. Revenue

Revenue represents the sales of computer hardware and software, net of trade discounts and returns.

5. Profit/(Loss) Before Income Tax

	2019 US$	2018 US$
Bank Charges	678	280
Depreciation of Plant and Equipment	-	1,889
Foreign Exchange Losses	-	24,643
General Expenses	138	6,616
Legal and Professional Fees	1,846	6,679
	2,662	40,107

6. Income Tax Expense

	2019 US$	2018 US$
Current Income Tax		
On The Result for The Year	-	-

	2019 US$	2018 US$
Profit/(Loss) before Income Tax	15,285	(40,107)
Tax Calculated At Tax Rate of 17% (2018: 17%)	2,598	(6,818)
Non-taxable income	(3,051)	-
Tax Effect on Non-Deductible Expenses	453	6,818
	-	-

7. Plant and Equipment

	Computers US$	Furniture and Fittings US$	Office Equipment US$	Renovations US$	Total US$
COST					
As at 1 April 2017, 31 March 2018 and as at 31 March 2019	8,647	6,066	12,159	15,943	42,815
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION					
As at 1 April 2017	8,647	6,066	10,270	15,943	40,926
Charge for the year	-	-	1,889	-	1,889
As at 31 March 2018	8,647	6,066	12,159	15,943	42,815
Charge for the year	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2019	8,647	6,066	12,159	15,943	42,815
CARRYING AMOUNT					
As at 31 March 2019	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2018	-	-	-	-	-

8. Cash and Cash Equivalents

At statement of financial position date, the following amounts are denominated in foreign currencies:

	2019	2018
	US$	US$
Singapore Dollars	90	1,815
United States Dollars	2,558	3,558
	2,648	5,373

9. Trade Receivables

	2019	2018
	US$	US$
Related Party	141,870	141,870

The credit period is between 0 – 30 days (2018: 0 – 30 days). No interest is charges on trade receivables.

10. Other Receivables

	2019	2018
	US$	US$
GST Receivables	629,688	611,741
Amount due from related party	46,323	46,323
	676,011	658,064

The amount due from related party is non-trade in nature, unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

11. Other Payables

	2019	2018
	US$	US$
Other Payables	649,736	649,736
Accruals	1,846	1,909
	651,582	651,645

12. Share Capital

	2019	2018	2019	2018
	No. of Ordinary		US$	US$
Issued and Fully Paid Ordinary Shares				
At Beginning and end of the Financial Year	150,000	150,000	100,000	100,000

12. Share Capital – continued

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company. All shares rank equally with regard to the Company's residual asset.

13. Financial Risk Management

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

The 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 financial year, the Company's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes shall be undertaken.

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

There have been no changes 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's exposure to credit risk arises primarily from deposit and amount due from shareholder. For other financial assets (including cash and cash equivalents), the Company minimises credit risk by dealing exclusively with high credit rating counterparties.

The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties. The Company performs ongoing credit evaluation of its counterparties' financial condition and generally do not require a collateral.

The Company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period.

The Company has determined the default event on a financial asset to be when internal and/or external information indicates that the financial asset is unlikely to be received, which could include default of contractual payments due for more than 60 days or there is significant difficulty of the counterparty.

To minimise credit risk, the Company has developed and maintained the Company's credit risk grading to categorise exposures according to their degree of risk of default. The credit rating information is supplied by publicly available financial information and the Company's own trading records to rate its major customers and other debtors. The Company considers available reasonable and supportive forward-looking information which includes the following indicators:

13. **Financial Risk Management** – continued

Credit risk – continued

- Internal credit rating
- External credit rating
- Actual or expected significant adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the debtor's ability to meet its obligations
- Actual or expected significant changes in the operating results of the debtor
- Significant increases in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same debtor
- Significant changes in the expected performance and behaviour of the debtor, including changes in the payment status of debtors in the company and changes in the operating results of the debtor.

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.

Other receivables

The Company assessed the latest performance and financial position of the counterparties, adjusted for the future outlook of the industry in which the counterparties operate in, and concluded that there has been no significant increase in the credit risk since the initial recognition of the financial assets. Accordingly, the Company measured the impairment loss allowance using 12-month ECL and determined that the ECL is insignificant.

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 from directors. The directors are satisfied that funds are available to finance the operations of the Company.

13. Financial Risk Management – continued

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rate risks 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.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to interest rate risk arises primarily from their cash and cash equivalents.

The Company does not expect any significant effect on the Company's profit or loss arising from the effects of reasonably possible changes to interest rates on interest bearing financial instruments at the end of the financial year.

Foreign Currency Risk

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

The Company does not except any significant effect on currency exposure.

14. Fair Values of Assets and Liabilities

Assets and Liabilities not measured at fair value

Cash and Cash Equivalents, Other receivable and Other payable

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

Trade receivables

The carrying amounts of these receivables approximate their fair values due as they are subject to normal trade credit terms.

15. Financial Instruments by Category

At the reporting date, the aggregate carrying amounts of financial assets at amortised cost and financial liability at amortised cost were as follows:

	2019	2018
	US$	US$
Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	2,648	5,373
Trade Receivables	141,870	141,870
Other Receivables	676,011	658,064
	820,529	805,307
Financial Liabilities Measured at Amortised Cost		
Other Payables	651,582	651,645

16. Capital Management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that is 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 to the objectives, policies or processes during the financial year ended 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018.

17. Authorisation of financial statements for issue

The financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2019 were 33uthorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors issued on the date of directors' statement.

COMPUAGE INFOCOM (S) PTE. LTD.

DETAILED PROFIT OR LOSS ACCOUNT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	2019 US$	2018 US$
Revenue	-	-
Other income		
Unrealised exchange gain	17,947	-
Administrative Expenses		
Bank Charges	678	280
Depreciation of Plant and Equipment	-	1,889
Foreign Exchange Losses	-	24,643
General Expense	138	6,616
Legal and Professional Fees	1,846	6,679
	(2,662)	(40,107)
Profit/(Loss) before Income Tax	15,285	(40,107)

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