

PINEHILLS (SINGAPORE) PTE LTD

(Incorporated in Singapore Registration Number: 201132797G)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2018

SINGAPORE DOLLAR CURRENCY

PINEHILLS (SINGAPORE) PTE LTD
(Incorporated in Singapore Registration Number: 201132797G)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 31 March 2018

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PINEHILLS (SINGAPORE) PTE LTD

(Incorporated in Singapore Registration Number: 201132797G)

DIRECTOR'S STATEMENT

For the financial year ended 31 March 2018

The sole director is pleased to present his statement to the members together with the audited financial statements of **PINEHILLS (SINGAPORE) PTE LTD** (the "Company") for the financial year ended 31 March 2018.

1. OPINION OF THE DIRECTOR

In my opinion,

- (a) The financial statements of the Company are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2018 and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the year then ended; and
- (b) At the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

2. DIRECTOR

The sole director in office at the date of this report is: -

SOMESH GANERIWAL

3. 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 object was to enable the director of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in or debentures of the Company or any other body corporate.

4. DIRECTOR'S INTEREST IN SHARES AND DEBENTURES

The Directors of the Company holding office at the end of the financial year had no interests in the shares or debentures of the Company and its related corporations as recorded in the register of directors' shareholding kept by the Company under section 164 of the Singapore Companies Act, chapter 50 (the "Act"), except as follows:

PINEHILLS (SINGAPORE) PTE LTD

(Incorporated in Singapore Registration Number: 201132797G)

DIRECTOR'S STATEMENT

For the financial year ended 31 March 2018

	Direct interest		Deemed interest	
	At the beginning of financial year or date of appointment	At the end of financial year	At the beginning of financial year or date of appointment	At the end of financial year
	<u>01.04.2017</u>	<u>31.03.2018</u>	<u>01.04.2017</u>	<u>31.03.2018</u>
<u>Immediate Holding Company</u>				
Kothari Products Singapore Pte Ltd	100,001	100,001	-	-
SOMESH GANERIWAL	-	-	20	20

5. SHARE OPTIONS

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

There were no shares issued during the financial year by virtue of the exercise of options to take up unissued shares of the Company or its subsidiary corporations.

There were no unissued shares of the Company or its subsidiary corporations under option as at the end of the financial year.

6. AUDITOR

The Independent Auditor T. Ravi & Co., public accountant and chartered accountants of Singapore, has expressed its willingness to accept re-appointment.

On behalf of the board of director,


SOMESH GANERIWAL
Director

Singapore, 23rd May 2018.

**SPECIAL AUDIT REPORT TO THE MANAGEMENT OF
PINEHILLS (SINGAPORE) PTE LTD**

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We have audited the financial statements of **PINEHILLS (SINGAPORE) PTE LTD**, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2018, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows for the financial year ended 31 March 2018, and notes to financial statements together with summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information as set out in pages 7 to 29.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements of the company and statement of changes in equity of the company are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the companies act, Chapter 50 (the "Act") and financial reporting standards in Singapore ("FRSs") so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the company as at 31 March 2018, and of the financial performance, changes in equity and the cash flows of the company for the financial year ended 31 March 2018.

BASIS FOR OPINION

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

OTHER INFORMATION

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

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

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

RESPONSIBILITIES OF MANAGEMENT AND DIRECTORS FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

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

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

- 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 audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

RESTRICTION ON USE

Our report is solely prepared for purposes of providing information to Kothari Products Singapore Private Limited to enable it to prepare the aggregated financial statements of the group and internal use by the management and is not to be distributed to others other than consolidation purpose.



T Ravi & Co,
Public Accountant and
Chartered Accountant of Singapore.

Singapore, 23 May 2018.

PINEHILLS (SINGAPORE) PTE LTD*(Incorporated in Singapore Registration Number: 201132797G)***STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION***As at 31 March 2018*

	Note	2018 S\$	2017 S\$
ASSETS			
Non-current asset			
Investment	4	<u>1,122,720</u>	<u>1,122,720</u>
		<u>1,122,720</u>	<u>1,122,720</u>
Current assets			
Amount owing from immediate holding company	5	844,194	849,194
Cash and bank balances	6	<u>9,991</u>	<u>9,911</u>
		<u>854,185</u>	<u>859,105</u>
Current liabilities			
Other payables	7	8,830	8,830
Provision for taxation	8	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
		<u>8,830</u>	<u>8,830</u>
Net current assets		<u>845,355</u>	<u>850,275</u>
Net assets		<u>1,968,075</u>	<u>1,972,995</u>
EQUITY			
Share capital	9	100,001	100,001
Retained profit		<u>1,868,074</u>	<u>1,872,994</u>
Total equity		<u>1,968,075</u>	<u>1,972,995</u>

PINEHILLS (SINGAPORE) PTE LTD*(Incorporated in Singapore Registration Number: 201132797G)***STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME***For the financial year ended 31 March 2018*

	<u>Note</u>	01-Apr-2017 To 31-Mar-2018 S\$	01-Apr-2016 To 31-Mar-2017 S\$
Revenue		-	126,942
Direct costs - purchases and incidentals		-	-
Other Operating expenses		(4,920)	(8,243)
Net (loss)/profit before taxation	10	(4,920)	118,699
Income tax	8	-	(22,109)
Net (loss)/profit for the year		(4,920)	96,590
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Income tax on other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive(expenses)/ income for the year		(4,920)	96,590

PINEHILLS (SINGAPORE) PTE LTD

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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the financial year ended 31 March 2018

	Issued share capital S\$	Retained profit S\$	Total S\$
As at 1 April 2016	100,001	1,776,404	1,876,405
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	96,590	96,590
As at 31 March 2017	<u>100,001</u>	<u>1,872,994</u>	<u>1,972,995</u>
Total comprehensive (expenses) for the year	-	(4,920)	(4,920)
As at 31 March 2018	<u><u>100,001</u></u>	<u><u>1,868,074</u></u>	<u><u>1,968,075</u></u>

PINEHILLS (SINGAPORE) PTE LTD*(Incorporated in Singapore Registration Number: 201132797G)***STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS***For the financial year ended 31 March 2018*

	2018 S\$	2017 S\$
Cash flows from operating activities		
(Loss)/profit before income tax	(4,920)	118,699
Gain on sale of investment	-	(126,942)
Operating cash (outflow) before working capital changes	(4,920)	(8,243)
Amount owing from immediate holding company	5,000	794,013
Other payables	-	830
Cash generated from operating activities	80	786,600
Income tax paid	-	(22,109)
Net cash generated from operating activities	80	764,491
Cash flow from investing activities		
Sale proceeds	-	361,323
Investment	-	(1,122,720)
Net cash (outflow) investing activities	-	(761,397)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	80	3,094
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	9,911	6,817
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	9,991	9,911

PINEHILLS (SINGAPORE) PTE LTD

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2018

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

1. GENERAL

The Company is domiciled and incorporated in Singapore with its registered office at 101 Cecil Street, #11-01 Tong Eng Building, Singapore 069 533.

The principal activity of the Company is investments holding.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements which are expressed in Singapore dollars are prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention and or as modified to its fair value and in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards ("FRS") including related Interpretations promulgated by the Accounting Standards Council and the disclosure requirements of the Singapore Companies Act. Chapter 50.

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. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may ultimately differ from those estimates. Critical accounting estimates and assumptions used that are significant to the financial statements, and areas involving a higher degree of judgment and complexity, are disclosed elsewhere in this financial statements.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions used that are significant to the financial statements, and areas involving a higher degree of judgement and complexity, are disclosed elsewhere in this financial statements.

In 2017, the company adopted the new or revised FRS and interpretations to FRS (INT FRS) that are applicable in the current financial year. The adoption of this FRS/INT FRS did not result in substantial changes to the company's accounting policies. The directors anticipate that the adoption of FRS and INT FRS that have issued but not yet effective until future periods will not have any material impact on the financial statements of the company.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2018

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Adoption of new and revised FRS

The company has adopted all the new and revised standards which are relevant to the company and are effective for annual financial periods beginning on or after 01 January 2017 including the Amendments to FRS 7 Disclosure Initiative.

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

The following FRS are relevant to the company:

Issued in 2014

FRS 114 :Regulatory Deferral Accounts	1.1.2016
FRS 27 : Amendments to FRS 27 : Equity Method In Separate Financial statements	1.1.2016
FRS 16/FRS 38: Amendments to FRS 16 and FRS 38: Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation	1.1.2016
FRS16/FRS 41 : Amendments to FRS 16 and FRS 41: Agriculture Bearer plants	1.1.2016
FRS 111 : Amendments to FRS 111: Accounting for Acquisitions Of Interests in Joint operations	1.1.2016
FRS 115: Revenue from Contracts with customers	1.1.2017
FRS 110/FRS28: Amendments to FRS 110 and FRS 28: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate Or Joint Venture	1.1.2016
FRS 109: Financial Instruments	1.1.2018

Improvements to FRSs (November 2014)

Issued in 2015

FRS 1 : Amendments to FRS 1 Disclosure	1.1.2016
FRS 110,112, FRS28: Amendments to FRS 110, FRS 112 and FRS 28: Investment entities Applying Consolidation Exceptions	1.1.2016

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2018

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Issued in 2017

FRS 7: Amendments to FRS 7 Disclosure Initiative	1.1.2017
FRS 12: Amendments to FRS 12: Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses	1.1.2017
FRS112: Amendments to FRS112: Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities	1.1.2017

(b) FRS and INT FRS not yet effective

The following standards that have been issued but not yet effective are as follows:

Description	Effective for Annual periods beginning on or after
<i>Amendments to FRS 102: Classification and Measurement of Share-Based Payment Transactions</i>	1 Jan 2018
<i>Amendments to FRS 40: Transfers of Investment Property</i>	1 Jan 2018
<i>FRS 109 Financial Instruments</i>	1 Jan 2018
<i>FRS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers</i>	1 Jan 2018
<i>FRS 116 Leases</i>	1 Jan 2019
<i>Improvements to FRSs (December 2016)</i>	1 Jan 2018
<i>Amendments to FRS 110 and FRS 28: Sale or Contribution of</i>	<i>Date to be determined</i>

Except for FRS 109, 115 and 116 the directors expect that the adoption of the other standards above will have no material impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application.

2.2 INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

Investment properties are properties held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or both. Investment properties are initially recognised at costs, and subsequently at fair value with any change therein recognised in the income statement. The fair valuation is performed once in a year based on internal valuation or independent professional valuation. Independent professional valuation is obtained at least once every three years. When an investment property is disposed off, the resulting gain or loss recognised in the income statement is the difference between the net disposal proceeds and carrying amount of the property.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2018

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.3 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis to write off the cost of plant and equipments over their expected useful lives.

Fully depreciated plant and equipment are retained in the financial statements until they are no longer in use.

Repairs and maintenance are taken into to the income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

When an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of the asset is assessed and written down immediately to its recoverable amount.

Gain and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amounts and are included in profit/ (loss) from operations.

2.4 INVESTMENTS

Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associated companies are stated at cost less accumulated impairment loss in the company's balance sheet. On disposal of investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associated companies, the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the investment is taken to the income statement.

Unquoted investments are shown at revalued amounts based on the net equity of the investee companies. The net equity is calculated based on the recently available audited/management accounts of the respective investee companies. Where the investee company's accounts are not available, the investment is stated at cost or stated based on the last available management accounts. The investments held in company's managed portfolios are shown at market value in the balance sheet.

Other investments held on a long term basis are stated at cost. Allowance is made for any diminution in value which is considered to be permanent in nature. Dividend income is recorded gross on the date it is declared payable by the investee company.

PINEHILLS (SINGAPORE) PTE LTD

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2018

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.5 IMPAIRMENT

The carrying amounts of the company's assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the assets' recoverable amounts are estimated. An impairment loss is recognized whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. The impairment loss is charged to the profit and loss statement unless it reverses a previous revaluation, credited to equity, in which case it is charged to equity.

(a) CALCULATION OF RECOVERABLE AMOUNT

The recoverable amount of the company's receivables carried is calculated as the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate (i.e. the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition of these financial assets). Receivables with a short duration are not discounted.

The recoverable amount of other assets is the greater of their fair values less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does generate largely independent cash flows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

(b) REVERSALS OF IMPAIRMENT

An impairment loss in respect of receivables carried at amortised cost is reversed if the subsequent increase in recoverable amount can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized.

An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount or when there is an indication that the impairment losses for the asset no longer exist or have decreased.

However, an impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. The increased carrying amount of an asset due to a reversal of an impairment loss is recognized to the extent it does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of amortization or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized for that asset in prior years.

PINEHILLS (SINGAPORE) PTE LTD

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2018

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.6 FINANCIAL ASSETS

Financial assets within the scope of FRS 39 are reclassified as either financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments, or available-for-sale financial assets, as appropriate. Financial assets are recognised on the balance sheet when, and only when, the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instruments. When financial assets are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value, plus, in the case of financial assets not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs. The company determines the classifications of its financial assets after initial recognition and, where allowed and appropriate, re-evaluates this designation at each financial year end.

2.7 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Trade and other receivables, are accounted for as receivables under FRS 39. They are recognised and carried at original invoiced amount, which represents their fair value on initial recognition, less allowance for any uncollectible amounts. Allowance for doubtful debts is made when collection of the full amount is no longer probable. Bad debts are written off when identified. The accounting policy for this category of financial assets is stated in Note 2.6.

2.8 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. Such assets are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in the profit and loss statement when the loans and receivables are derecognised or impaired, as well as through the amortisation process.

2.9 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and bank deposits and highly liquid investments, which are readily convertible to cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are presented net of bank overdraft, if any, which are repayable on demand and which form an integral part of the company's cash management. Restricted deposits are excluded from cash and cash equivalents.

PINEHILLS (SINGAPORE) PTE LTD

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2018

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.10 TRADE CREDITORS AND OTHER PAYABLES

Trade creditors and other payables are carried at cost, which is the fair value of the consideration to be paid in the future for goods and services received, whether or not billed to the company and subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

2.11 PROVISIONS

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, that it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount recognised is the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount recognised is the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

2.12 FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized initially at fair value. Financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial liability. After initial recognition financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, including derivatives that are financial liabilities, are measured at fair value. Other financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss are measured at amortized cost and any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognized in the profit and loss statement over the year of the borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless there is an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the balance sheet date. Items classified within trade and other payables are not usually re-measured, as the obligation is usually known with a high degree of certainty and settlement is short-term.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2018

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.13 TAXATION

The income taxes are accounted using the asset and liability method that requires the recognition of taxes payable or refundable for the current period and deferred tax liabilities and assets for the future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in the financial statements or tax returns. The measurement of current and deferred tax liabilities and assets are based on provisions of the enacted or substantially enacted tax laws; the effect of future changes in the tax laws or rates are not anticipated. Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Temporary differences are not recognized for goodwill not deductible for tax purposes and the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred taxation benefits are recognised in the accounts only to the extent of any deferred tax liability or when benefits are expected to be realisable in the near future.

2.14 LEASED ASSETS

Leases on terms of which the company assumes substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the leased items are classified as finance lease. Property, plant and equipment acquired by way of finance lease is capitalised at the lower of its fair value and the present value minimum lease payments at the inception of the lease, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are charged directly to the profit and loss statement.

Leases where the lessor effectively retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased items are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the profit and loss statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2018

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.15 SHARE CAPITAL

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction from the proceeds. Where the company reacquires its own equity instruments as treasury shares, the consideration paid, including any directly attributable incremental cost is deducted from equity attributable to the company's equity holders until the shares are cancelled, reissued or disposed of. Where such shares are subsequently sold or reissued, any consideration received, net of any directly attributable incremental transaction costs and related income tax effects, is included in equity attributable to the company's equity holders a no gain or loss is recognised in the profit and loss statement.

2.16 REVENUE RECOGNITION

Revenue is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer. The revenue amount is the fair value of the consideration received or receivable from the gross inflow of economic benefits during the year arising from the course of the ordinary activities of the entity and it is shown net of related tax, estimated returns, discounts and volume rebates. No revenue is recognised if there are significant uncertainties regarding recovery of the consideration due, associated costs or the possible return of goods.

(a) Other service income

Revenue from other service income is recognised when the company has delivered the service to the customer; the customer has accepted the service and collectibility of the related receivables is reasonably assured.

Costs incurred during the financial year in connection with future activity on a contract are excluded from costs incurred to date when determining the stage of completion of a contract. Such costs are shown as work-in-progress.

(b) Other service income

Revenue from other service income is recognised when the company has delivered the service to the customer; the customer has accepted the service and collectibility of the related receivables is reasonably assured.

PINEHILLS (SINGAPORE) PTE LTD

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2018

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.17 DEFERRED INCOME TAXES

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Tax rates enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date are used to determine deferred income tax.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

2.18 FAIR VALUE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The carrying amounts of current receivables and payables are assumed to approximate their fair values. The carrying values of current financial assets and financial liabilities including cash, accounts receivable, account payable approximate their values due to the short-term maturity of these instruments. The fair values of non-current financial instruments are not disclosed unless there are significant items at the end of the year and in the event the fair values are disclosed in the relevant notes. Disclosures of fair value are not made when the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value. The maximum exposure to credit risk is the fair value of the financial instruments at the balance sheet date.

2.19 FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION

(1) Measurement currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency that best reflects the economic substance of the underlying events and circumstances relevant to the Company ("the measurement currency"). The financial statements of the Company are presented in Singapore dollars which is the measurement currency of the Company.

2) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the measurement currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of transactions. Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are translated into the measurement currency at the rates of exchange prevailing at the balance sheet date. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of foreign currency transactions and from the translation at financial year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are taken to the income statement.

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For the financial year ended 31 March 2018

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.20 OPERATING LEASES

Leases of assets in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are taken to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease. When an operating lease is terminated before the lease period has expired, any payment required to be made to the lessor by way of penalty is recognised as an expense in the year in which termination takes place.

2.21 RELATED PARTIES

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

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

Critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements

The company makes estimates, assumptions and judgments concerning the future. The results accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates, assumptions and judgments that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

(i) Income taxes

The company has exposure to income taxes on its income and certain expenses. Significant judgement is involved in determining the company's provision for income taxes. There are certain transactions and computations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary courses of business. The company recognises liabilities for expected tax issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2018

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (continued)

(ii) Provision for unsettled trade receivables

Allowance for bad and doubtful receivables of the company is based on the evaluation of collectability and aging analysis of receivables and on management's judgement. A considerable amount of judgement is required in assessing the ultimate realisation of these receivables, including the creditworthiness and the past collection history of customers. There was no allowance for doubtful receivables by the company for the years ended March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017.

(iii) Determination of functional currency

In determining the functional currency, judgement is required to determine the currency that mainly influences investment in the country whose competitive forces and regulations mainly determines the price. The functional currency of the company is determined based on management's assessment of the economic environment in which the entity operates and entity's process of determining sales prices. During the financial year end the company decided to have Singapore Dollars as its functional currency.

(iv) Revenue recognition

The management has considered the detailed criteria for the recognition of revenue from the sale of goods as set out in FRS 18 and in particular whether the company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of goods. Revenue excludes goods and service taxes, if any, and is arrived at after deducting of trade discounts. No revenue is recognised if there are significant uncertainties regarding recovery of the consideration due, associated costs or the possible return of goods, the management is satisfied that the significant risks and rewards have been transferred and the recognition of revenue in the current year is appropriate.

4. INVESTMENT

	2018	2017
	S\$	S\$
Investment in NH2	1,122,720	1,122,720
	<u>1,122,720</u>	<u>1,122,720</u>

INVESTMENT IN UNQUOTED SHARES

The Group has invested in NH2 Limited is an active company incorporated on 25 July 2015 with the registered office located in city London.

Investment is denominated in United States Dollars.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2018

5. AMOUNT OWING FROM IMMEDIATE HOLDING COMPANY

The amount owed from immediate holding company, unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand. The carrying amounts are assumed to be a reasonable approximation of fair values.

6. CASH AND BANK BALANCES

The cash and bank balances as at the balance sheet date are:

	2018	2017
	S\$	S\$
Cash in hand	1	1
Cash at bank	9,990	9,910
	<u>9,991</u>	<u>9,911</u>

The carrying amounts are assumed to be a reasonable approximation of fair values.

The cash and bank balances are denominated in the following currencies.

	2018	2017
	S\$	S\$
Singapore dollars	2,020	1,940
United states dollars	7,971	7,971
	<u>9,991</u>	<u>9,911</u>

7. OTHER PAYABLES

	2018	2017
	S\$	S\$
Accruals	8,830	8,830
	<u>8,830</u>	<u>8,830</u>

Other payables are consist of accruals and are denominated in Singapore dollars.

The carrying amounts are assumed to be a reasonable approximation of fair values.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2018

8. TAX

(a) Tax expense/(credit)

	2018 S\$	2017 S\$
Current taxation	-	-
Over provision in prior year	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The income tax on profit before tax differs from the amount that would arise using the Singapore standard rate of income tax due explained in the numerical reconciliation between the accounting profit and tax expense.

The numerical reconciliation between the accounting profit and tax expense is as follows:-

	2018 S\$	2017 S\$
Accounting (loss)/profit before tax	<u>(4,920)</u>	<u>118,699</u>
Tax calculated at corporate tax rate of 17%	836	20,179
Deferred tax benefit not recognised	(836)	(20,179)
Others	-	-
Net tax payable	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

b) Movement in current income tax liability

	2018 S\$	2017 S\$
Balance at beginning of financial year	-	-
Tax expense on profit for current financial year	-	-
(Over)provision of previous year	-	-
Balance at end of financial year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

9. SHARE CAPITAL

Issued and paid-up ordinary share capital

	2018 S\$	2017 S\$
100,001 ordinary share	<u>100,001</u>	<u>100,001</u>
Balance at end of financial year	<u>100,001</u>	<u>100,001</u>

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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. The ordinary shares carry no right to fixed income.

10. NET (LOSS)/PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION

	2018 S\$	2017 S\$
Bank Charges	<u>510</u>	<u>1,366</u>

11. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk management

The company does not have any specific written financial risk management policies, business strategies and its risk management philosophy. The company's overall financial risk management programme seeks to minimise potential adverse effects of the financial performance of the company. The company does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for speculative purpose. There has been no change to the company's exposure to these financial risks or the manner in which it manages and measures risk. The main risks arising from the company's financial instruments are liquidity risk, market risk, other risks being credit risk, foreign currency risk, interest rate risk are minimum. The management monitors and controls its main risks in the following manner:

Credit Risk

Financial instruments contain an element of risk in that the counterparties may be unable to meet their obligations.

(a) Financial Credit Risk

Surplus cash and cash equivalents are placed with established financial institutions.

(b) Commercial Credit Risk

The management minimises this risk by analysing the credibility of its clients. In addition, it monitors the repayment terms of its debtors on a regular basis. Credit risk is the risk of loss that may arise on outstanding financial instruments should a counterparty default on its obligation. The company's exposure to credit risk arises primarily from amount due from holding company.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2018

The company minimises the concentration of credit risk by analysing the credibility of its clients. In addition, it monitors the repayment terms of its debtors on a regular basis. The company has policies in place to ensure that services are provided to customers with adequate financial standing.

The company's objective is to seek continual revenue growth while minimising losses incurred due to increased credit risk exposure.

Exposure to credit risk

At the balance sheet date, the company's maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each class of financial assets recognised in the balance sheet.

Foreign Currency Risk

The company does not engage in foreign currency denominated transactions. As such, the company is not exposed to foreign exchange risk.

The company's currency exposure to United States Dollars is follows:-

	2018 S\$	2017 S\$
Investment in NH2	1,122,720	1,122,720
Cash and bank balances	7,971	7,971
	<u>1,130,691</u>	<u>1,130,691</u>

Based on the balances as at 31 March 2018, if the United States Dollar had strengthened/weakened by 10% against the Singapore Dollar with all other variables including tax rate being held constant, the company's profit after tax for the financial year would have been 2018: S\$113,069/- (2017: S\$113,069/-) lower/higher as a result of currency translation gains/losses on the remaining United States Dollars denominated financial instruments.

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 movement in market interest rates is minimised as the company has a policy to maintain cash equivalents and borrowings in fixed rate instruments. The company sometimes borrows at floating rates which have the economic effect as the company agrees with other parties on specified rates, which is fixed on banker's lending rate together with variable components. However at the financial year end, there is no interest rate risk.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2018

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company will encounter difficulty in meeting financial obligations due to shortage of funds.

Financial assets

	2018	2017
	S\$	S\$
Amount owing from immediate holding company	844,194	849,194
Cash and bank balances	9,991	9,911
	<u>854,185</u>	<u>859,105</u>

Financial liabilities through amortised cost

	2018	2017
	S\$	S\$
Other Payables	8,830	8,830
	<u>8,830</u>	<u>8,830</u>

The company manages liquidity risk by maintaining sufficient cash to meet normal operating commitments. All trade and other payable are due within one year. The company obtains its financial support from its holding company as and when required for the operation of the company.

12. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The primary objective of the company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value. 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 adjusts the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. No changes were made in the objectives, policy or process during the years ended 31 March 2018 and 31 March 2017.

The gearing ratios is not calculated as the company don't have any external borrowings.

13. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities is the amount at which instrument could be exchanged or settled between knowledgeable and willing parties in an arm's length transactions, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

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The management has determined that the carrying amounts of short-term deposits, current trade receivables, amounts due by related party, current trade and other payables, amount due to directors and related party and hire purchase creditors, based on their notional amounts, reasonably approximate their fair values because these are mostly short-term in nature or are reprised frequently within a year.

14. NET FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

The financial assets and financial liabilities of the Company consist of its current assets, current liabilities and non-current receivable. The fair values of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities at the balance sheet date approximate their book values as shown in the balance sheet.

The carrying amounts of financial instruments in each of the following categories are as follows:-

Financial assets

	2018	2017
	S\$	S\$
Amount owing from immediate holding company	844,194	849,194
Cash and bank balances	9,991	9,911
	<u>854,185</u>	<u>859,105</u>

15. NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND FRS INTERPRETATIONS

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are mandatory for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2018. The Company does not expect that adoption of these accounting standards or interpretations will have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

16. HOLDING COMPANY

The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of **KOTHARI PRODUCTS SINGAPORE PTE LTD** (Registration Number: 200809977K), incorporated in Singapore and its ultimate holding company is **KOTHARI PRODUCTS LIMITED** (Registration Number: T08UF2112B), incorporated in India.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2018

17. AUTHORISATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of **PINEHILLS (SINGAPORE) PTE LTD** dated on 6 July 2018.