

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

***TO THE MEMBERS OF –
PINNACLE TALENT INC.***

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **PINNACLE TALENT INC**, which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2015, the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The management and Board of Directors of the Company are responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the act') with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with rule 7 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014. This responsibility includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that are operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made there under. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act.

Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An Audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend upon the Auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statement, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Company's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India:

(a) In the case of the Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March 2015;

(b) In the case of the Statement of Profit and Loss, of the Loss of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2015 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the Annexure a statement on the matters Specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

As required by section 143(3) of the Act, we further report that:

- a.** we have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;
- b.** in our opinion proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as appears from our examination of those books;

c. the Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;

d. in our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the applicable Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules 2014.

e. on the basis of written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2015, and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2015, from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

f. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, we report as under with respect to other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014::

(i) The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position

(ii) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts; as the question of commenting on any material foreseeable losses thereon does not arise

(iii) There has not been an occasion in case of the Company during the year under report to transfer any sums to the Investor Education and Protection Fund. The question of delay in transferring such sums does not arise

Place : Bangalore.

Date : 26th May, 2015

For Sudhakar Pai Associates,
Chartered Accountants,

(CA Mallesh B Hullatti)
Partner
Membership No.027908
Firm No: 004171S

M/s Pinnacle Talent Inc
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2015

Amount in Rs.

Particulars		Note	As At	As At
			31.03.2015	31.03.2014
A	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1	Shareholders' funds			
	(a) Share capital	1	10,014,400	8,764,368
	(b) Reserves and surplus	2	(49,461,977)	(6,961,719)
	(c) Money received against share warrants			
2	Share application money pending allotment			
3	Non-current liabilities			
	(a) Long-term borrowings		-	-
	(b) Deferred tax liabilities (net)			
	(c) Other long-term liabilities			
	(d) Long-term provisions		-	-
4	Current liabilities			
	(a) Short-term borrowings		-	-
	(b) Trade payables	3	202,171,055	141,866,439
	(c) Short-term provisions	5	2,969,010	6,941,527
	TOTAL		165,692,488	150,610,615
B	ASSETS			
1	Non-current assets			
	(a) <i>Fixed assets</i>			
	(i) Tangible assets	6	63	60
	(ii) Intangible assets			
	(iii) Capital work-in-progress			
	(iv) Intangible assets under development			
	(v) Fixed assets held for sale			
	(b) Non-current investments			
	(c) Deferred tax assets (net)			
	(d) Long-term loans and advances	7	114,790	110,223
	(e) Other non-current assets			
2	Current assets			
	(a) Current investments	8	65,538,557	60,011,348
	(b) Inventories	9	1,669,614	(2,063,924)
	(c) Trade receivables	10	98,369,465	92,552,908
	(d) Cash and cash equivalents			
	(e) Short-term loans and advances			
	(f) Other current assets			-
	TOTAL		165,692,488	150,610,615
		As per our report of even date for SUDHAKAR PAI ASSOCIATES Chartered Accountants Firm's Registration No. 004171S		
Rabindra Srikantan President		CA. Mallesh B Hullatti Partner Membership No.027908		
Place : Bangalore Date : 26.05.2015				

Statement of Profit & Loss Account for the Year ended 31st March 2015

Amount in Rs.

Particulars		Note	Year Ended	Year Ended
			31.03.2015	31.03.2014
A	CONTINUING OPERATIONS			
1	Revenue from operations (gross)		19,927,842	174,462,853
2	Other income	11	1,144	68,523
3	Total revenue (1+2)		19,928,985	174,531,375
4	Expenses			
	(a) Employee benefits expense	12	45,419,450	54,283,600
	(b) Finance costs	14	5,127	36,346
	(c) Depreciation and amortisation expense	6	-	-
	(d) Other expenses	13	15,829,317	137,937,555
	Total expenses		61,253,894	192,257,502
5	Profit / (Loss) before exceptional and extraordinary items and tax (3 - 4)		(41,324,909)	(17,726,126)
6	Exceptional items		-	-
7	Profit / (Loss) before extraordinary items and tax (5 + 6)		(41,324,909)	(17,726,126)
8	Extraordinary items		-	-
9	Profit / (Loss) before tax (7 + 8)		(41,324,909)	(17,726,126)
10	Tax expense:			
	(a) Current tax expense for current year			
	(b) (Less): MAT credit (where applicable)			
	(c) Current tax expense relating to prior years			
	(d) Net current tax expense			
	(e) Deferred tax			
11	Profit / (Loss) from continuing operations (9 + 10)		(41,324,909)	(17,726,126)
B	DISCONTINUING OPERATIONS			
12.i	Profit / (Loss) from discontinuing operations (before tax)			
12.ii	Gain / (Loss) on disposal of assets / settlement of liabilities attributable to the discontinuing operations			
12.iii	Add / (Less): Tax expense of discontinuing operations (a) on ordinary activities attributable to the discontinuing operations (b) on gain / (loss) on disposal of assets / settlement of liabilities			
13	Profit / (Loss) from discontinuing operations (12.i + 12.ii + 12.iii)		-	-
C	TOTAL OPERATIONS			
14	Profit / (Loss) for the year (11 + 13)		(41,324,909)	(17,726,126)

Statement of Profit & Loss Account for the Year ended 31st March 2015

Particulars		Note		
15.i	Earnings per share (of Rs.10/- each):			
	(a) Basic			
	(i) Continuing operations		(2.58)	(1.11)
	(ii) Total operations		(2.58)	(1.11)
	(b) Diluted			
	(i) Continuing operations		(2.58)	(1.11)
	(ii) Total operations		(2.58)	(1.11)
15.ii	Earnings per share (excluding extraordinary items) (of Rs.10/- each):			
	(a) Basic			
	(i) Continuing operations		(2.58)	(1.11)
	(ii) Total operations		(2.58)	(1.11)
	(b) Diluted			
	(i) Continuing operations		(2.58)	(1.11)
	(ii) Total operations		(2.58)	(1.11)
Rabindra Srikantan President Place : Bangalore Date : 26.05.2015		As per our report of even date for SUDHAKAR PAI ASSOCIATES Chartered Accountants Firm's Registration No. 004171S CA. Mallesh B Hullatti Partner Membership No.027908		

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31ST MARCH 2015

Amount un Rs

Particulars	As At	As At
	31.03.2015	31.03.2014
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net Profit/ (Loss) after tax & extraordinary items	(41,324,909)	(17,726,126)
Adjustments for :		
Depreciation	-	-
Profit on sale of fixed asset	-	-
Interest Income	-	-
Finance cost	5,127	36,346
Effect of exchange differences on translation of foreign currency Cash & Cash equivalent	-	-
Operating profit before working Capital changes		
Adjustment for		
Trade payables	56,332,099	(16,871,209)
Trade & other receivables	(11,343,766)	(48,584,714)
Working capital finance		
Net cash from operating activities - A	3,668,551	(83,145,703)
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of Fixed assets	-	-
Investment in Subsidiary	-	-
Proceeds on Disposal of Fixed Asset	-	-
Interest Income	-	-
Net cash from Investing activities - B	-	-
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Long term advance	(4,567)	81,029,584
Finance Cost	(5,127)	(36,346)
Net cash from Finance activities - C	(9,694)	80,993,238
Effect of exchange differences on translation of foreign currency Cash & Cash equivalent	74,696	88,542
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	3,733,553	(2,063,923)
Cash & cash equivalents as at 31st March 2015	(2,063,924)	
Cash & Cash equivalents as at 31st March 2015	1,669,630	(2,063,923)

Rabindra Srikantan President	As per our report of even date for SUDHAKAR PAI ASSOCIATES Chartered Accountants Firm's Registration No. 004171S CA. Mallesh B Hullatti Partner Membership No.027908
Date : 26.05.2015	

Auditor's Certificate

We have examined the above cash flow statement of Pinnacle Talent Inc, for the Year ended 31st March, 2015.
The statement is in agreement with the corresponding profit and loss account and balance sheet of the company for the Year ended 31st March 2015.

Place : Bangalore
Date : 26.05.2015

M/s Pinnacle Talent Inc

SCHEDULES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

Amount in Rs

Particulars	As At	As At
	31.03.2015	31.03.2014
SCHEDULE - 1 : SHARE CAPITAL		
Authorised :		
16000000 Equity shares of USD 0.01 each	10,014,400	8,764,368
Issued, Subscribed & Paid up		
16000000 Equity shares of USD 0.01 each	10,014,400	8,764,368
Total	10,014,400	8,764,368
SCHEDULE - 2 : RESERVES & SURPLUS		
a. Capital reserve	-	-
Profit on reissue of forfeited shares	-	-
Share Premium Account	-	-
b. General Reserve	-	-
c. Surplus in statement of profit and loss		
(i) Opening Balance	(8,137,068)	9,419,643
(ii) Add : Profit for the Year	(41,324,909)	(17,726,126)
Foreign Currency translation Reserve	-	1,344,764
(iii) Less : Appropriations		
(a) Interim dividends on equity shares	-	-
(b) Proposed final dividend on equity shares	-	-
(c) Dividend on redeemable preference shares	-	-
(d) Tax on dividend	-	-
(e) General reserve	-	-
d. Foreign Currency Translation Reserve		
Total	(49,461,977)	(6,961,719)
SCHEDULE - 3 : TRADE PAYABLES		
Sundry Creditors	202,171,055	141,866,439
Total	202,171,055	141,866,439
SCHEDULE - 5 : SHORT TERM PROVISIONS		
Provision for Salary	2,030,160	-
Provision for Employee Incentives	-	-
Provision for Expenses	938,850	6,941,527
Provision for Taxation	-	-
Total	2,969,010	6,941,527

Pinnacle Talent Inc
SCHEDULES TO BALANCE SHEET

FIXED ASSETS

Particulars	GROSS BLOCK				DEPRECIATION			
	As on 01.04.14	Additions	Deletion	As on 31.03.15	As on 01.04.14	For the Year	Deduction/Adjustment	As on 31.03.15
Computers & Software	14,258,231	-	-	14,258,231	14,258,168	-	-	14,258,168
Office Equipment	39,879	-	-	39,879	39,879	-	-	39,879
Total	14,298,110	-	-	14,298,110	14,298,047	-	-	14,298,047
Previous Year	13,706,460	-	-	13,706,460	13,706,400	-	-	13,706,400

M/s Pinnacle Talent Inc
SCHEDULES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

Amount un Rs

Particulars	As At	As At
	31.03.2015	31.03.2014
SCHEDULE - 7 : LONG TERM LOANS & ADVANCES		
(a) Security deposits		
Secured, considered good	114,790	110,223
Unsecured, considered good		
Doubtful	-	
Total	114,790	110,223
SCHEDULE - 8 : TRADE RECEIVABLES		
Over Six months		
Unsecured considered good	-	-
Unsecured considered Doubtful	-	-
Less: Provision for bad debt	-	-
		-
Others		
Unsecured considered good	65,538,557	60,011,348
Unsecured considered Doubtful		
Less: Provision for bad debt	65,538,557	60,011,348
Total	65,538,557	60,011,348
SCHEDULE -9 : CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Cash on hand		
Balance with Scheduled banks:		
1. In current account	1,669,614	(2,063,924)
	1,669,614	(2,063,924)
SCHEDULE - 10 : SHORT TERM LOANS & ADVANCES		
(Unsecured, Considered good -advances recoverable in cash or in kind or for the value to be received)		
Advance to Employees	325,641	-
Prepaid Expenses	4,784,724	3,004,206
Advance to related parties, considered good	93,259,100	89,548,702
Vendor Advances	-	-
Total	98,369,465	92,552,908

SCHEDULES TO THE PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Amount un Rs

Particulars	As At	As At
	31.03.2015	31.03.2014
SCHEDULE - 11 : OTHER INCOME		
Miscellaneous Income	1,144	68,523
	1,144	68,523
SCHEDULE - 12 : EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES		
Salaries and Incentives	43,576,346	44,342,544
Insurance and Other Benefits	1,810,682	7,583,159
Staff Welfare	32,422	2,357,897
Total	45,419,450	54,283,600
SCHEDULE - 13 : OPERATION AND OTHER EXPENSES		
Travelling and conveyance expenses	3,636,044	3,072,936
Services rendered by business associates and others	6,954,549	127,297,628
Communication expenses	1,292,742	1,299,021
Legal and Professional Fee	15,084	207,800
Rent	1,410,724	1,622,711
Repair and Maintenance	172,372	156,025
Advertisement and Business Promotions	187,559	104,845
Insurance charges	1,686,728	1,765,667
Membership & subscription	879,473	1,724,313
Printing & stationary	12,740	19,407
Rates & Taxes	(436,537)	667,204
Other Expense	17,838	-
Total	15,829,317	137,937,555
SCHEDULE -14: FINANCIAL CHARGES		
Bank charges	5,127	36,346
Total	5,127	36,346

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles in India under the historical cost convention on accrual basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value. These financial statements have been prepared to comply in all material aspects with the accounting standards notified under Section 211(3C) [Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006, as amended] and the other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 1956.

b) Use of estimates

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

c) Fixed Assets

Fixed assets are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation / amortisation. Costs include all expenses incurred to bring the asset to its present location and condition.

d) Depreciation / Amortisation

Depreciation is provided on straight-line method at the rates specified in schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. Depreciation for the assets purchased/sold during the year is proportionately charged. Individual assets acquired for less than Rs. 5,000/- are entirely depreciated in the year of acquisition.

e) Leases

Assets taken on lease by the Company in its capacity as lessee, where the Company has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance lease. Such a lease is capitalised at the inception of the lease at lower of the fair value or the present value of the minimum lease payments and a liability is recognised for an equivalent amount. Each lease rental paid is allocated between the liability and the interest cost so as to obtain a constant periodic rate of interest on the outstanding liability for each year.

Lease arrangements where the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset substantially vest with the lessor, are recognised as operating leases. Lease rentals under operating leases are recognised in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis

f) Impairment

At each balance sheet date, the management reviews the carrying amounts of its assets included in each cash generating unit to determine whether there is any indication that those assets were impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of impairment loss. Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows expected from the continuing use of the asset and from its disposal are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessments of time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

Reversal of impairment loss is recognised immediately as income in the statement of profit and loss.

g) Investments

Long-term investments and current maturities of long-term investments are stated at cost, less provision for other than temporary diminution in value. Current investments, except for current maturities of long-term investments, comprising investments in mutual funds are stated at the lower of cost and fair value.

h) Employee benefits

(i) Post-employment benefit plans

Contributions to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered services entitling them to such benefits. For defined benefit schemes, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at each balance sheet date. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised in full in the statement of profit and loss for the period in which they occur. Past service cost is recognised immediately to the extent that the benefits are already vested, or amortised on a straight-line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested. The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the balance sheet represents the present value of the defined benefit obligation as adjusted for unrecognised past service cost, and as reduced by the fair value of scheme assets. Any asset resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of available refunds and reductions in future contributions to the scheme.

(ii) Other employee benefits

The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees is recognised during the period when the employee renders the service. These benefits include compensated absences such as paid annual leave, overseas social security contributions and performance incentives. Compensated absences which are not expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related services are recognised as an actuarially determined liability at the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date.

i) Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts priced on a time and material basis are recognised when services are rendered and related costs are incurred.

Revenue from turnkey contracts, which are generally time bound fixed price contracts, are recognised over the life of the contract using the proportionate completion method, with contract costs determining the degree of completion. Foreseeable losses on such contracts are recognised when probable.

Revenue from sale of software licenses are recognised upon delivery where there is no customisation required. In case of customisation the same is recognised over the life of the contract using the proportionate completion method.

Revenue is reported net of discounts.

Dividend is recorded when the right to receive payment is established. Interest income is recognised on time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the rate applicable.

j) Taxation

Current income tax expense comprises taxes on income from operations in India and in foreign jurisdictions. Income tax payable in India is determined in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961. Tax expense relating to foreign operations is determined in accordance with tax laws applicable in countries where such operations are domiciled.

Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws in India, which gives rise to future economic benefits in the form of adjustment of future income tax liability, is considered as an asset if there is convincing evidence that the Company and its Indian subsidiaries will pay normal income tax after the tax holiday period. Accordingly, MAT is recognised as an asset in the balance sheet when the asset can be measured reliably and it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with the assets will fructify.

Deferred tax expense or benefit is recognised on timing differences being the difference between taxable income and accounting income that originate in one period and is likely to reverse in one or more subsequent periods. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

In the event of unabsorbed depreciation and carry forward of losses, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that there is virtual certainty that sufficient future taxable income will be available to realise such assets. In other situations, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that there is reasonable certainty that sufficient future taxable income will be available to realise these assets.

Advance taxes and provisions for current income taxes are presented in the balance sheet after off-setting advance tax paid and income tax provision arising in the same tax jurisdiction for relevant tax paying units and where the Company is able to and intends to settle the asset and liability on a net basis.

The Company offsets deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities if it has a legally enforceable right and these relate to taxes on income levied by the same governing taxation laws.

k) Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Contingent assets

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which reliable estimate can be made. Provisions(excluding retirement benefits) are not discounted to its present value and are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the financial statements. A contingent asset is neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements.

l) Cash and cash equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid financial instruments, which are readily convertible into known amount of cash that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value and having original maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase, to be cash equivalents.

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

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2015

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

**DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2015**

The directors present their report to the members together with the audited financial statements of Advanced Synergic Pte. Ltd. (the "Company") for the financial year ended 31 March 2015.

DIRECTORS

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

**RABINDRA SRIKANTAN
VENKATARAMAIYER SIVARAMAKRISHNAN**

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

The following directors, who held office at the end of the financial year had, according to the register of the directors' shareholdings required to be kept under Section 164 of the Companies Act Chapter 50 (the "Act"), an interest in shares of the Company as stated as below: -

Shares in Ultimate Holding Company

Names of the Director	Share of Rupees 10/- each	
	At the beginning of the year	At the end of the year
Rabindra Srikantan	2,102,543	2,102,543

No director who held office at the end of the financial year had interests in share options, warrants or debentures of the Company, or related corporations, either at the beginning or at the end of the financial year.

DIRECTORS' CONTRACTUAL BENEFITS

Except as disclosed in the financial statements, since the end of the previous financial year, no director has received or become entitled to receive a benefit by reason of a contract made by the Company or by a related corporation with the director or with a firm of which the director is a member or with a company in which the director has a substantial financial interest.

SHARE OPTIONS

No options were granted during the financial year to take up unissued shares of the Company.

No shares were issued by virtue of the exercise of option.

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

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

**DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2015**

AUDITOR

MGI N Rajan Associates have expressed their willingness to accept re-appointment as auditor.

The Board of Directors,

**RABINDRA SRIKANTAN
DIRECTOR**

**VENKATARAMAIYER
SIVARAMAKRISHNAN DIRECTOR**

**SINGAPORE /INDIA
DATE: 26.05.2015**

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

**STATEMENT BY DIRECTORS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2015**

In our opinion,

- a) the accompanying balance sheet, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows together with the notes thereon, are drawn up in accordance with and comply with the Singapore Financial Reporting Standards so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2015 and of the results of the business, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the financial year then ended on that date; 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.

The Board of Directors,

**RABINDRA SRIKANTAN
DIRECTOR**

**VENKATARAMAIYER
SIVARAMAKRISHNAN DIRECTOR**

**SINGAPORE/INDIA
DATE: 26.05.2015**

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
ADVANCED SYNERGIC PTE LTD
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)**

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **ADVANCED SYNERGIC PTE LTD** ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2015, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management's Responsibility 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 Singapore Companies Act, Cap.50 (the "Act") and the Singapore Financial Reporting Standards, 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 profit and loss accounts and balance sheets and to maintain accountability of assets.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements of the Company are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Act and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2015 and of the results, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Other matters

The Company is in the process of selling one of the subsidiary investment with a book value of S\$ 10,581,025/-at par or above value before March 2016. In the event, the investment selling at a loss, the directors recommend to provide impairment in the subsequent financial year as it not known now.

Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In our opinion, the accounting and other records required by the Act to be kept by the Company have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

**MGI N RAJAN ASSOCIATES
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AND CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS**

Singapore
Date: 26.05.2015

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

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2015

	Note	2015 S\$	2014 S\$
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	7	2	2
Investment in subsidiaries	8	10,726,075	10,726,075
		10,726,077	10,726,077
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	9	213,062	207,152
Trade and other receivables	10	674,273	424,639
		887,335	631,791
Total assets		11,613,412	11,357,868
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	11	2,892,259	1,450,176
Trade and other payables	12	211,269	276,901
Due to related parties	13	1,764,918	438,761
Bank overdraft	14	975,558	792,489
Provision for taxation	15	33,792	2,622
		5,877,796	2,960,949
Non-current liabilities			
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	11	2,397,673	5,211,618
		2,397,673	5,211,618
Total liabilities		8,275,469	8,172,567
NET ASSETS		3,337,943	3,185,301
EQUITY			
Share capital	16	1,000,000	1,000,000
Retained profits		2,337,943	2,185,301
Total equity		3,337,943	3,185,301

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

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

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2015

	Note	2015 S\$	2014 S\$
Revenue	3	2,180,485	2,784,618
		2,180,485	2,784,618
Cost of services			
Staff cost	4	1,387,388	2,112,060
Technical consultancy charges		(31,638)	69,312
		1,355,750	2,181,372
Gross profit		824,735	603,246
Other income			
Interest income		617	1,219
Exchange gain trade		-	13,260
SME cash grant		-	5,604
Miscellaneous income		300	2,736
Write back - provision on impairment allowance		837	-
		826,489	626,065
Expenses			
Administrative and other operating expenses		(315,199)	(184,233)
Finance cost	5	(324,794)	(394,257)
Profit for the year before tax	6	186,496	47,575
Tax expense	15	(33,854)	(2,485)
Profit for the year after tax		152,642	45,090
Other comprehensive income			
Provided fair value reserve on interest free loan		-	24,093
Total comprehensive income		152,642	69,183

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

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

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2015

	Share capital	Accumulated (losses)/Retained profits	Other reserve	Total
	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$
Balance as at 31 March 2013	1,000,000	1,878,619	242,530	3,121,149
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	69,183	(5,031)	64,152
Balance as at 31 March 2014	1,000,000	1,947,802	237,499	3,185,301
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	152,642	-	152,642
Balance as at 31 March 2015	1,000,000	2,100,444	237,499	3,337,943

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

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

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2015

	Note	2015 S\$	2014 S\$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net profit for the year before tax		186,496	47,575
Adjustment for			
Interest income		(617)	(1,219)
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment		-	1,496
Exchange loss-net		84,654	29,536
Interest paid		246,481	300,942
Finance cost-on interest free loan		78,313	93,315
Operating profit before working capital changes		595,327	471,645
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables		(249,634)	541,808
Increase/(decrease) in due to related parties		1,326,157	(247,342)
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables		(65,632)	104,329
Cash generated from operations		1,606,218	870,440
Tax (paid)		(2,684)	(130,043)
Net cash provided by operating activities		1,603,534	740,397
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest income		617	1,219
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		-	(1,496)
Decrease in loan to subsidiary		-	548,964
(Increase) in fixed deposits		(5,662)	(2,404)
Net cash used in/ provided by investing activities		(5,045)	546,283
Cash flows from financing activities			
Increase/(decrease) in bank overdraft		183,069	(119,274)
Repayment of borrowings		(1,450,176)	(1,084,442)
Exchange loss		(84,654)	(29,536)
Interest paid		(246,481)	(300,942)
Net cash used in financing activities		(1,598,242)	(1,534,194)
Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		247	(247,514)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		2,918	250,432
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	9	3,165	2,918
Cash and cash equivalents are comprise of			
Cash at bank	9	213,062	207,152
Less: Fixed deposit	9	(209,897)	(204,234)
		3,165	2,918

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2015

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

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The Company is incorporated as a limited liability Company and domiciled in the Republic of Singapore.

The Company's registered office & principal place of business is located at 30, Toh Guan Road, # 08-3A, Singapore – 608840.

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

There have been no changes in these activities of the business during the year.

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

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards ("FRS"). The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with FRS requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. It also requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and assumptions. The company has assessed that there are no estimates or judgments used that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

Adoption of new and revised standards – In the current financial year, the company has adopted all the new and revised FRSs and Interpretations of FRS ("INT FRS") that are relevant to its operations and effective for annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2014. The adoption of these new / revised FRSs and INT FRSs does not result in changes to the company's accounting policies and has no material effect on the amounts reported for the current or prior years.

2.2 Revenue recognition

Revenue from interest on fixed deposit is recognised on effective interest method.
Revenue from services rendered is recognised on percentage completion method.

2.3 Income taxes

Current income tax is recognised at the amounts expected to be paid to (or recovered from) the tax authorities.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences unless the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability and affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

The statutory tax rates enacted at the balance sheet date are used to determine current and deferred income tax.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES contd...

2.4 Plant & equipment and depreciation

All items of Plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line basis to write off plant and equipment over their useful lives. The estimated useful lives are as follows:-

Computers & accessories	1 year
Telephone Equipment	3 years

Repairs and maintenance are taken to the profit and loss account during the financial period in which they are incurred. Interest on borrowings to finance the property, plant and equipment is capitalized during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare each asset for its intended use. All other borrowing costs are expensed. Full depreciation is provided in the year of the purchase and no depreciation is provided in the year of disposal.

2.5 Impairment of non financial asset

Plant and equipment

The carrying amounts of the assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) of the asset is estimated to determine the amount of impairment loss.

For the purpose of impairment testing of these assets, recoverable amount is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. If this is the case, recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the asset belongs.

If the recoverable amount of the asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount.

The impairment loss is recognised in the income statement unless the asset is carried at revalue amount, in which case, such impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

An impairment loss for an asset other than goodwill is reversed if and only if, there has been a change in the estimate used to determine the assets recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The carrying amount of an asset other than goodwill is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of amortisation or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of impairment loss for an asset other than goodwill is recognised in the income statement, unless the asset is carried at revalue amount, in which case, such reversal is treated as a revaluation increase. However, to the extent that an impairment loss on the same revalue asset was previously recognised in the income statement, a reversal of that impairment is also recognised in the income statement.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2015

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES contd...

2.6 Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities over which the company has power to govern the financial and economic policies generally accompanying a shareholding of more than one half of the voting rights. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the company controls another entity.

Investments in the subsidiaries are stated in the financial statements of the Company at cost less impairments losses. Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of the investment is assessed and written down immediately to its recoverable amount.

The subsidiaries' results have not been consolidated as the company is itself a wholly owned subsidiary of another company **ASM TECHNOLOGIES LTD.**, which publishes the consolidated financial statements.

2.7 Financial Assets

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except those maturing later than 12 months after the balance sheet date which are classified as non-current assets. Loans and receivables are classified within "trade and other receivables" and "cash and cash equivalents" on the balance sheet.

Initial measurement

Financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

Loans and receivables are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Impairment

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a company of financial assets is impaired.

Loans and receivables

An allowance for impairment of loans and receivables, including trade and other receivables, is recognised when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganization, and default or delinquency in payments are considered indicators that the receivable is impaired. The amount of allowance is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. The amount of the allowance for impairment is recognised in the income statement within "Administrative expenses".

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2015

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES contd...

2.8 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities include trade and other payables. Financial liabilities are recognised on the balance sheet when, and only when, the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value of the consideration received less directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement when the liabilities are de-recognised as well as through the amortization process. The liabilities are de-recognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired.

2.9 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

2.10 Cash and Cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are stated at cost in the Balance Sheet. Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash on hand, cash at bank and Fixed deposits in bank.

2.11 Currency translation

Functional currency

The financial statements are prepared in Singapore dollars, which is the functional currency of the Company.

Transactions and balances

Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into Singapore dollars at rates of exchange closely approximating those ruling at balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are converted at rates closely approximating those ruling at transaction dates. Exchange differences arising from such transactions are recorded in the profit and loss account in the period in which they arise. However, where a foreign currency transaction is to be settled at a contracted rate or is covered by a related or matching forward exchange contract, the rate of exchange specified in the contract will be used and any corresponding monetary assets or liabilities will not be retranslated.

2.12 Employee benefits

i) Defined contribution plans

The company contributes to the Central Provident Fund (CPF), a defined contribution plan regulated and managed by the Government of Singapore, which applies to the majority of the employees. The Company's contributions to CPF are charged to the profit and loss account in the period to which the contributions relate.

(ii) Employee leave entitlements

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognized when they accrue to employees. A provision is made for the estimated liability for annual leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the balance sheet date.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES contd...

2.13 Related party

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

- a) The party directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries,
 - (i) Controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with, the Company;
has an interest in the Company that gives it significant influence over the Company; or
 - (iii) has joint control over the Company;
- b) The party is an associate
- c) The party is a jointly-controlled entity
- d) The party is a member of the key management personnel of the Company or The party is close member of the family of any individual referred to in a) or d); or
- e) The party is an entity that is controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by or for which significant voting power in such entity resides with, directly or indirectly referred to in d) or e); or the party is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of the employees of the Company, or of any entity that is a related party of the Company

2.14 Borrowings

All loans and borrowings are initially recognized at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transactions costs) and the redemption value is recognized in the income statement over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Borrowings which are due to be settled within 12 months after the balance sheet date are presented as current borrowings even though the original term was for a period longer than 12 months and an arrangement to refinance, or reschedule payments, on a long term basis is completed after the balance sheet date and before the financial statements are authorized for issue. Other borrowings due to be settled more than 12 months after the balance sheet date are presented as non-current borrowings in the balance sheet. Trade and other payables and interest bearing borrowings are stated at cost. Interest bearing borrowings are recognised initially at cost less attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest – bearing borrowings are stated at amortised cost with any difference between cost and redemption value being recognised in profit & loss account over the period of the borrowings on effective interest basis.

2.15 Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

2.16 Leases

Finance leases

Leases of property, plant and equipment where the company assumes substantially the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases.

The leased assets and the corresponding lease liabilities (net of finance charges) under finance lease are recognized on the balance sheet as property, plant and equipment and borrowings respectively at the inception of the leases at the lower of fair values of the leased assets and the present values of the minimum lease payments.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES contd...

2.16 Leases cont'd...

Each lease payment is apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance charge is recognized in the income statement and allocated to each period during the lease term so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining finance liability

Operating leases

Leases of property, plant and equipment where a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lesser are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lesser) 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 lesser by way of penalty is recognized as an expense in the financial year in which termination taken place.

2.17 Share capital

Incremental external costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares, other than on a business combination, are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds. Share issue costs incurred directly in connection with a business combination are included in the cost of acquisition.

2.18 Holding and ultimate holding company

The Company's holding and ultimate holding company is **ASM TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED**, a Company incorporated in India.

2.19 Unbilled Receivables

Unbilled Receivables are stated based on revenue recognised using the percentage completion method for uncompleted projects. Costs include sub-contractor fees and salaries directly attributable to project activities. When it is probable that the total contract costs will exceed the total contract revenue, the expected loss is recognised as an expense immediately.

2.20 Going concern

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis on the assumption that the Company will be able to obtain the necessary financial support from their holding company to continue its operations as a going concern.

3. REVENUE

	2015	2014
	S\$	S\$
Sale of services	2,180,485	2,784,618

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2015

4. STAFF COSTS

	2015	2014
	S\$	S\$
Staff salaries & bonus	1,268,399	1,997,214
Staff allowance	18,239	14,778
Employer Central Provident Fund	73,884	93,723
Others	26,866	6,345
	1,387,388	2,112,060

5. FINANCE COST

	2015	2014
	S\$	S\$
Interest on term loan and overdraft	246,481	300,942
Notional interest to related parties on loan	78,313	93,315
	324,794	394,257

6. (LOSS)/PROFIT BEFORE TAX
This is arrived after charging/(crediting)

	2015	2014
Interest income on deposits	(617)	(1,219)
Exchange loss(net)	84,654	29,537
Rent	20,088	37,797

7. PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

2015	Computers & accessories	Office Equipment	Total
At cost	S\$	S\$	S\$
At beginning of the year	87,595	2,062	89,657
Additions	-	-	-
At end of year	87,595	2,062	89,657

Accumulated depreciation

At beginning of the year	87,594	2,061	89,655
Charge for the year	-	-	-
At end of year	87,594	2,061	89,655

Net book value

At 31.3.2015	1	1	2
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2014	Computers & accessories	Office Equipment	Total
At cost	S\$	S\$	S\$
At beginning of the year	86,099	2,062	88,161
Additions	1,496	-	1,496
At end of year	87,595	2,062	89,657

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2015

7. PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT CONT'D...

Accumulated depreciation	S\$	S\$	S\$
At beginning of the year	86,098	2,061	88,159
Charge for the year	1,496	-	1,496
At end of year	87,594	2,061	89,655
Net book value			
At 31.3.2014	1	1	2

8. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES

	2015	2014
	S\$	S\$
Unquoted shares at cost	10,726,075	10,726,075
	10,726,075	10,726,075

Particulars of the Subsidiary are as follows:

Subsidiary	Principal Activities	Country of Incorporation	Effective Percentage of equity held		Cost of Investment	
			2015	2014	2015	2014
			%	%	S\$	S\$
ESR Associates, Inc	Software consulting	United States of America	100	100	145,050	145,050
Abascus Business Solutions	Software Consulting	United States of America	100	100	10,581,025	10,581,025
					10,726,075	10,726,075

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

The Company is in the process of selling of Abacus subsidiary Inc before March 2016 for a consideration more than the book value. In the event, the investment is not realized or at lesser expected value, impairment to be recognized. The directors are confident of realizing the investment at the expected price and recommend that no impairment is required.

9. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2015	2014
	S\$	S\$
Cash at bank	3,165	2,918
Fixed Deposits *	209,897	204,234
	213,062	207,152

* This is under lien for the facility availed. Interest income is recognized at effective interest rate of 0.6% to 0.7%. (2014: 0.7%)

For the purpose of presenting the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalent comprise the following:

	2015	2014
	S\$	S\$
Cash and cash equivalents (as above)	213,062	207,152
Less: Fixed deposit	(209,897)	(204,234)
	3,165	2,918

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2015

9. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents are denominated the following currencies

	2015	2014
	S\$	S\$
United States dollars	65,699	60,231
Singapore dollars	147,363	146,921
	213,062	207,152

10. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2015	2014
	S\$	S\$
Trade Receivables		
Due from subsidiaries*	478,153	207,403
Others	160,341	197,243
Unbilled receivables	24,119	-
	662,613	404,646
Other Receivables		
Prepaid expenses	3,250	9,083
Deposits	7,410	10,910
Staff advances	1,000	-
	674,273	424,639

*This represents trade dues, interest free, unsecured at arm's length transactions.

Receivables that are past due but not impaired

The Company has trade receivables amounting to **S\$ 43,397/- (2014: S\$ 150,809)** that are past due at the balance sheet date but not impaired. These receivables are unsecured and the analysis of their aging at the balance sheet date is as follows:-

Trade receivables past due:	2015	2014
	S\$	S\$
0 - 30 days	43,093	57,141
30-60 days	-	57,617
60-180 days	304	36,051
	43,397	150,809

Trade and other receivables are denominated in the following currencies

	2015	2014
	S\$	S\$
United States dollars	478,153	207,403
Singapore dollars	196,120	217,236
	674,273	424,639

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2015

11. INTEREST BEARING LOANS AND BORROWINGS

	2015	2014
	S\$	S\$
Term Loan		
Financial institution*	2,007,371	3,457,547
Subsidiary**	1,420,910	1,386,295
Related party **	1,861,651	1,817,952
	5,289,932	6,661,794
Due within 12 months	2,892,259	1,450,176
Due beyond 12 months	2,397,673	5,211,618
	5,289,932	6,661,794
Fair value reserve on interest free loan	237,499	237,499

* These include loans taken against the corporate guarantee of the Holding company and that of a related party and personal guarantee of a director, mortgage of a property owned by the holding company, pledge of shares of a subsidiary company, debenture charges on the current assets of the company and carry interest at 0.5% above the prime lending rate. The term loan is repayable in 72 monthly installments as per a fixed repayment schedule.

** These are unsecured, interest free and are repayable after 36 months. During the financial year notional interest of S\$ 78,313/- (2014: S\$ 93,315) is included in finance cost.

Interest bearing loans and borrowings are denominated in the following currencies

	2015	2014
	S\$	S\$
United States dollars	3,282,561	3,204,247
Singapore dollars	2,007,371	3,457,547
	5,289,932	6,661,794

12. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2015	2014
	S\$	S\$
Trade payables		
GST Payable	20,434	41,125
Provision for purchases	-	43,627
Salaries payable	95,357	146,530
	115,791	231,282
Other Payables		
Other creditors	79,308	24,920
Accrued liabilities	16,170	20,699
	211,269	276,901

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2015

13. DUE TO RELATED PARTIES

Represents net amount due to the Holding Company and related party for trade and non-trade purposes, interest free, unsecured, arm's length transactions on trade dues and have no fixed repayment terms.

	2015	2014
	S\$	S\$
Due to Holding company (Trade)	281,273	248,819
Due to Holding company (Non-trade)	1,377,200	91,802
Due to related party-(trade)	106,445	98,140
Net Due to Related parties	1,764,918	438,761

The above related parties payables are denominated in United States Dollar

14. BANK OVERDRAFT

This is secured along with term loan by the securities mentioned in note 9 and carries interest at 7.00% (2014: 6.00%) per annum.

15. TAX EXPENSE

Current tax expense	2015	2014
	S\$	S\$
Current year provision	15,835	2,622
Under/(over) provision	18,019	(137)
	33,854	2,485

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

	2015	2014
	S\$	S\$
Profit before taxation	186,496	47,575
Tax @ statutory rate of 17% (2014:@17%)	31,704	8,088
Tax on disallowable/ (non-taxable's)	14,391	254
Tax effect on exemption	(23,473)	(4,596)
Under/(over) provision	18,019	(137)
Tax rebate	(6,787)	(1,124)
	33,854	2,485

Movement in taxation	2015	2014
	S\$	S\$
Balance brought forward	2,622	130,180
Tax (paid) during the year	(2,684)	(130,043)
	(62)	137
Under/(over provision) in prior years	18,019	(137)
Current year provision	15,835	2,622
	33,792	2,622

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2015

16. SHARE CAPITAL

The Company's share capital comprise fully paid-up 1,000,000 (2014: 1,000,000) ordinary shares with no par value, amounting to a total of S\$1,000,000/- (2014: S\$1,000,000/-).

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

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Board's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development by issuing or redeeming equity and debts instruments when necessary.

The Board of Director's monitors its capital based on gearing ratio. Gearing ratio is computed as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as borrowings plus trade and other payables less cash and bank deposits. Total capital is calculated as equity plus net debt.

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

	2015	2014
	S\$	S\$
Net debt	8,028,615	7,962,793
Total equity	3,337,943	3,185,301
Total capital	11,366,558	11,148,094
 Gearing ratio	 0.70 times	 0.74 times

17. OTHER RESERVE

This pertains to notional interest on loan from related party accounted as per effective interest rate method earlier, settled and paid in full during the year.

18. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company does not have any written financial risk management policies and guidelines. The company does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading purposes or to hedge against fluctuations, if any, in interest rates and foreign exchange. The company's exposures to financial risks associated with financial instruments held in the ordinary course of business include:

a) Price risk

i) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company transacted in foreign currencies including United States Dollars.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2015

18. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT CONT'D...

i) Currency risk

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk is as follows:

US\$ accounts

	2015	2014
	S\$	S\$
Assets		
Cash at bank	3,165	2,918
Fixed Deposit	62,534	57,313
Trade receivable from subsidiaries	478,153	207,403
	543,852	267,634
Liabilities – Due to holding company	1,658,473	340,621
Due to related parties	106,445	98,140
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	3,282,561	3,204,247
Net (Liabilities)	(4,503,627)	(3,375,374)

Sensitivity analysis for foreign currency risk

	2015	2014
	S\$	S\$
USD	Profit/(loss) net of tax	Profit/(loss) net of tax
Strengthened 5% (2014:5%)	(186,900)	(140,078)
Weakened 5% (2014:5%)	186,900	140,078

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The Company has interest-bearing financial instruments; hence, it is exposed to movements in market interest rates. The interest rates are disclosed in the respective notes. At 31 March 2015, if the SGD interest rates had increased/decreased by 1% with all other variables including tax rate being held constant, the profit after tax for the year would have been lower/higher by S\$ 16,661/-(2014: S\$28,698/-) as a result of higher/lower interest expense on these borrowings.

a) Price risk

(iii) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market prices whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual security or its issuer or factors affecting all securities traded in the market.

The Company does not hold any quoted or marketable financial instrument, hence, is not exposed to any movements in market prices.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss.

The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2015

18. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT CONT'D...

(b) Credit risk cont'd...

Cash is held with financial institutions of good standing/ established financial institutions/ reputable financial institutions.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity or funding risk is the risk that an enterprise will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments. Liquidity risk may result from an inability to sell a financial asset quickly at close to its fair value. The company ensures that there are adequate funds to meet all its obligations in a timely and cost-effective manner.

The Company has credit facilities with a bank and any short fall in the working capital funds will be funded by Holding Company.

The table below analyses the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities.

(c) Liquidity risk

	Less than 1 year	Between 1 & 2 years	Between 2 & 5 years
2015	S\$	S\$	S\$
Trade and other creditors and related parties	1,976,187	-	-
Borrowings	2,892,259	2,397,673	-
Bank overdraft	975,558	-	-
	5,844,004	2,397,673	-

	Less than 1 year	Between 1 & 2 years	Between 2 & 5 years
2014	S\$	S\$	S\$
Trade and other creditors and related parties	715,662	-	-
Borrowings	1,450,176	1,450,176	3,761,442
Bank overdraft	792,489	-	-
	2,958,327	1,450,176	3,761,442

(d) Cash flow risk

Cash flow risk is the risk that future cash flows associated with a monetary financial instrument will fluctuate in amount. The company is not exposed to any cash flows risk as it does not have any monetary financial instruments with variable interest rates.

(e) Fair value instruments by category

	2015	2014
	S\$	S\$
Loans and receivables	884,085	622,708
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	8,221,243	8,128,820

19. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2015

19. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS CONT'D...

Nature of transaction	Nature of Relationship	Amount of transaction	
		2015 S\$	2014 S\$
Sale of services	Subsidiaries	718,145	455,358
Cost of services	Holding company	10,570	69,312

Outstanding balances at 31 March 2015 arising from sale/purchase of services, is unsecured and receivable/payable within 12 months from balance sheet date and are disclosed in Notes 8 and 11 respectively.

20. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair value

The carrying amounts of the financial assets and financial liabilities as reflected in the balance sheet approximate to their fair value.

21. OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENTS

At the balance sheet date, the company was committed to making the following office rental payments under operating lease for the enclosed space:-

	2015 S\$	2014 S\$
Not later than one year	10,044	27,588
More than one year	-	31,806

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2015

22. NEW OR REVISED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

The Company has not applied the following new/revised FRS or interpretations that have been issued as of the balance sheet date but not yet effective:

Description	Annual periods commencing on
FRS 114:Regulatory Deferral Accounts	1 January 2016
FRS 27:Equity Method in Separate Financial statements	1 January 2016
FRS 16 and FRS 38:Classification of acceptable methods of Depreciation and Amortisation	1 January 2016
FRS 111:Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations	1 January 2016
FRS 115:Revenue from contracts with customers	1 January 2017
FRS 110 and FRS 28: Sale of Contribution of Assets between an investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	1 January 2016
FRS 105 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discounted Operations	1 January 2016
FRS 107 Financial instruments: Disclosures	1 January 2016
Amendment to FRS 19 Employee benefits	1 January 2016
Amendment to FRS 34 Interim Financial Reporting	1 January 2016
FRS 109 Financial Instruments	1 January 2018

The initial application of these standards and interpretations, where applicable, are not expected to have any material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

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(This does not part form of audited financial statements)

DETAILED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2015

	2015 S\$	2014 S\$
Revenue		
Sale of service	2,180,485	2,784,618
	2,180,485	2,784,618
Cost of service		
Accommodation expenses	13,317	1,401
CPF contribution	73,884	93,723
Project allowance	18,239	14,778
Reimbursement expenses	12,027	3,320
Staff welfare expenses	1,522	1,624
Staff salaries	1,268,399	1,997,214
Technical consultancy charges	(31,638)	69,312
Total cost of sales	1,355,750	2,181,372
Gross profit	824,735	603,246
Other income		
Exchange gain net trade	-	13,260
Write back - impairment allowance	837	-
Interest on fixed deposits	617	1,219
SME cash grant	-	5,604
Miscellaneous income	300	1,951
Previous year credit folios w/off	-	785
	1,754	22,819
	826,489	626,065
Expenses		
Audit fee	8,876	6,124
Bank charges	1,818	2,825
Bad debts written off	5,306	-
Commission on brokerage	-	1,873
CPF administrator & late payment charges	5,282	3,437
Postage and courier charges	375	739
EP processing charges	4,860	3,770
Exchange loss non trade	84,654	42,797
Hire charges	-	428
Insurance paid	9,905	24,725
Local conveyance	3,566	4,016
Miscellaneous expenses	-	403
Office maintenance	2,008	5,633
Late fee, penalty & interest	1,259	2,538
Printing & stationery	73	-
Professional fee	151,080	24,620
Rates & taxes	(173)	-

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Rent	20,088	37,797
Stamp duty charges	-	173
Subscription & membership charges	-	800
Telephone charges	13,778	15,683
Travelling charges	-	1,500
Utilities	2,444	2,856
Depreciation	-	1,496
	315,199	184,233
Finance cost		
Interest paid	246,481	300,942
Interest to related parties	78,313	93,315
	324,794	394,257
Total expenses	639,993	578,490
Net profit for the year	186,496	47,575