TELEKOM ASIA PTE. LTD.
[UEN. 201128048M]
[Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore]

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2014

CONTENTS

Fiducia LLP
(UEN. T10LL0955L)
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants of Singapore

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their report to the members together with the audited financial statements for the financial year ended 31 August 2014.

Directors

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

Mishuk Tanvir Ahamad
Choi Meng Yee

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

Directors' interest in shares or debentures

According to the register of directors' shareholdings kept by the Company under Section 164 of the Companies Act Cap. 50, the directors holding office at the end of the financial year had interest in the shares or debentures of the Company as follows:

	Holding registered in the name of director	
	At 31.08.2014	At 31.08.2013
Telekom Asia Pte. Ltd.		
Number of ordinary shares, fully paid		
Mishuk Tanvir Ahamad (SGD)	1,000	1,000
Mishuk Tanvir Ahamad (USD)	200,000	0

Directors' contractual benefits

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

DIRECTORS' REPORT (Cont'd)

Share options

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

No shares have been issued during the financial year by virtue of the exercise of options to take up unissued shares of the Company.

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

Auditors

The auditors, Messrs. Fiducia LLP, Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants, have expressed their willingness to accept re-appointment.

On behalf of the board,

Mishuk Tanvir Ahamad
Director

Singapore,

0 2 APR 2015

STATEMENT BY DIRECTORS

In the opinion of the directors,

a) the accompanying balance sheet, statement of comprehensive income and statement of cash flows together with the notes thereto are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 August 2014, and of the results of the business, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the financial 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.

The Board of Directors authorized these financial statements for issue on 0 2 APR 2015

On behalf of the board,

Mishuk Tanvir Ahamad
Director

Singapore,

0 2 APR 2015

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Independent auditors' report to the members of:

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Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Telekom Asia Pte. Ltd.** (the "Company") set out on pages 7 to 27, which comprise the statement of financial position as at **31 August 2014**, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows of the Company for the financial year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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 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, that transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair statement of comprehensive income and statement of financial position and to maintain accountability of assets.

Auditors' 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 auditors' judgement, 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 controls 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 controls. 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.

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Independent auditors' report to the members of:

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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 August 2014, and the results, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the financial period ended on that date.

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.

Fiducia LLP
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants
Singapore,

02 APR 2015

Partner-in-charge: Ong Lien Wan

PAB. No.: 01360

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE IMCOME FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2014

	Note	2014 USD	2013 USD
REVENUE	4	19,773,938	3,761,787
LESS: COST OF SALES	5	(19,318,259)	(3,467,707)
GROSS PROFIT		455,679	294,080
LESS: OPERATING EXPENSES			
Administrative	5	(295,729)	(176,118)
PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX		159,950	117,962
Income tax expense	6	(8,868)	(2,335)
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		151,082	115,627
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Foreign currency translation differences		8,245	(12,519)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		159,327	103,108

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

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 AUGUST 2014

	Note	2014 USD	2013 USD
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	388,100	712,951
Trade receivables	8	632,014	77,583
		1,020,114	790,534
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	9	21,029	28,049
Total assets		1,041,143	818,583
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	10	485,213	430,849
Current income tax payable	6	11,145	2,276
Total liabilities		496,358	433,125
NET ASSETS		544,785	385,458
EQUITY			
Share capital	11	200,811	200,811
Retained earnings		347,320	196,238
Foreign currency translation reserve		(3,346)	(11,591)
TOTAL EQUITY		544,785	385,458

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

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2014

	Share capital	Accumulated Profit	Foreign currency translation Reserves	Total attributable to equity holders of the Company
	USD	USD	USD	USD
2014				
At the beginning of financial year	200,811	196,238	(11,591)	385,458
Total comprehensive income	0	151,082	8,245	159,327
At the end of financial year	200,811	347,320	(3,346)	544,785
2013				
At the beginning of financial year	811	80,613	928	82,352
Issuance of share	200,000	0	0	200,000
Total comprehensive income	0	115,625	(12,519)	103,106
At the end of financial year	200,811	196,238	(11,591)	385,458

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

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2014

	Note	2014 USD	2013 USD
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before income tax		159,950	117,962
Adjustments for:			
- Depreciation of property, plant and equipment		9,413	15,014
- Effects of foreign currency translation reserve		8,218	(13,675)
Operating cash flow before working capital changes		177,581	119,301
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
- Trade and other receivables		(554,431)	(77,583)
- Trade and other payables		54,364	421,829
Cash generated from operations		(322,486)	464,547
Income tax paid		0	(574)
Net cash (used in) / provided by operating activities		(322,486)	462,973
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchases of property, plant and equipment		(2,365)	(39,498)
Net cash used in investing activities		(2,365)	(39,498)
Cash flows from financing activities			
- Issuance of shares	11	0	200,000
Net cash provided by financing activities		0	200,000
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		(324,851)	623,475
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		712,951	89,476
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	7	388,100	712,951
Cash and cash equivalents comprise:			
Cash in bank	7	363,675	55,584
Cash in hand	7	24,425	657,367
		388,100	712,951

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2014

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 and domiciled in Singapore. The address of its registered office and principal place of business is 8 Eu Tong Sen Street, 18-85, The Central, Singapore 059818.

The principal activities of the Company are telecommunications resellers or third party telecommunications providers and general wholesale trade (including general importers and exporters).

2. 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.

These financial statements are presented in United States Dollar (USD), which is the Company's functional currency.

Prior to 01 September 2013, management had considered the Singapore Dollar ("SGD") as the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates and the presentation was Singapore Dollar ("SGD"). On 01 September 2013, management has reassessed and decided in accordance to FRS 21 ("the effect of changes in Foreign exchange rates") to change in functional currency of the Company from Singapore Dollar ("SGD") to United States Dollar ("USD") as this is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. Following the change in functional currency, the Company has elected to change its presentation to USD. The Company applied the translation procedures applicable to new functional currency prospectively with effect from 01 September 2013, the date of change. The change of functional currency did not materially affect the presentation and financial results of the Company in the current and prior year's financial statements.

The preparation of these 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 certain critical accounting estimates and assumptions that affects 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 income and expenses during the financial year. Although these estimates are based on Board of Directors' best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may ultimately differ from those estimates.

The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 3.

2. Significant accounting policies (Cont'd)

2.1 Basis of preparation (Cont'd)

Interpretations and amendments to published standards effective in 2013

On 01 September 2013, the Company adopted the new or amended FRS and Interpretations of FRS ("INT FRS") that are mandatory for application for the financial year. Changes to the Company's accounting policies have been made as required, in accordance with the transitional provisions in the respective FRS and INT FRS.

Amendment to FRS 1 Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income

The Company has adopted the amendment to FRS 1 Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income on 01 September 2013. The amendment is applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2012 (with early adoption permitted). It requires items presented in other comprehensive income to be separated into two groups, based on whether or not they may be recycled to profit or loss in the future.

Amendment to FRS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements – Clarification of the requirements for comparative information

This amendment arose from Annual Improvements to FRSs issued by the Accounting Standards Council in August 2012. The amendment clarified that when an entity presents a balance sheet at the beginning of the preceding period, it need not present the related notes to that balance sheet if that balance sheet was required as a result of either:

- retrospective application of an accounting policy
- retrospective restatement or reclassification of items in the financial statements.

However, when an entity chooses to present FRS-compliant comparative financial statements in addition to the minimum comparatives required, the entity shall present related note information for those additional statements.

Amendment to FRS 107 Disclosure-Offsetting Financial assets and Financial Liabilities

The amendment includes new disclosures to enable users of financial statements to evaluate the effect or potential effect of netting arrangements, including rights of set-off associated with the entity's recognised financial assets and recognised financial liabilities, on the entity's financial position.

This amendment does not have any impact on the accounting policies of the Company. The Company has incorporated the additional required disclosures into the financial statements.

FRS 113 Fair value Measurement

FRS 113 aims to improve consistency and reduce complexity by providing a precise definition of fair value and a single source of fair value measurement and disclosure requirements for use across FRSs. The requirements do not extend the use of fair value accounting but provide guidance on how it should be applied where its use is already required or permitted by other standards within FRSs.

The adoption of FRS 113 does not have any material impact on the accounting policies of the Company. The Company has incorporated the additional disclosures required by FRS 113 into the financial statements.

Management believes that the adoption of the revised standards and interpretations will have no material impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application.

2. Significant accounting policies (Cont'd)

2.1 Basis of preparation (Cont'd)

Interpretations and amendments to published standards effective in 2013 (cont'd)

New or amended Standards and Interpretations effective after 01 September 2013

The Company did not early adopt the following new/revised FRS, INT FRS and amendments to FRSs that were issued at the date of authorisation of these financial statements but not yet effective until future periods:

Descriptions	Annual periods commencing on
Amendments to FRS 32 – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities	1 January 2014
FRS 27 (revised 2011) Separate Financial Statements	1 January 2014
FRS 28 (revised 2011) Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures	1 January 2014
FRS 111 Joint Arrangements	1 January 2014
FRS 112 Disclosure of Interest in Other Entities	1 January 2014

2.2 Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods in the ordinary course of the Company's activities. Revenue is presented, net of goods and services tax, rebates and discounts, where applicable. Revenue is recognized as follows:

i. Rendering of services

Revenue from services is recognized over the period in which the services are rendered, by reference to completion of the specific transaction assessed on the basis of the actual service provided as a proportion of the total services to be performed.

ii. Other income

Other income is recognized when incurred.

2.3 Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are reviewed for impairment whenever there is any indication that these assets may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and value in use) of the assets is estimated to determine the amount of impairment loss.

For the purpose of impairment testing of the 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 cash-generating unit (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 recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

2. Significant accounting policies (Cont'd)

2.3 Impairment of non-financial assets

An impairment loss for an asset is reversed if, there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the assets' recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The carrying amount of an asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. A reversal of impairment loss for an asset is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.4 Financial assets

2.4.1 Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories: loans and receivables. The classification depends on the purpose for which the assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition and re-evaluates this designation at every reporting date.

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except those maturing later than 12 months after the reporting 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 statement of financial position.

2.4.2 Recognition and derecognition

Usual purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on trade-date – the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. On disposal sale of a financial asset, the difference between the net sale proceeds and its carrying amount is taken to the statement of comprehensive income. Any amount in the fair value reserve relating to that asset is also taken to the statement of comprehensive income.

Trade receivables that are factored out to banks and other financial institutions with recourse to the Company are not derecognized until the recourse period has expired and the risks and rewards of the receivables have been fully transformed. The corresponding cash received from the financial institutions is recorded as borrowings.

2.4.3 Initial measurement

Financial assets are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs except for financial assets at fair value through the profit or loss, which are recognized at fair value. Transaction costs for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately as expenses.

2.4.4 Subsequent measurement

Loans and receivables and financial assets, held-to maturity is subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

2. Significant accounting policies (Cont'd)

2.4 Financial assets

2.4.5 Impairment

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and recognizes an allowance for impairment when such evidence exists.

Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganization, and default or delinquency in payments is considered indicators that the receivable is impaired.

An allowance for impairment of loans and receivables including trade and other receivables, are recognized 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.

The amount of the 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. When the amount becomes uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are recognized against the same line item in statement of comprehensive income.

The allowance for impairment loss account is reduced through profit or loss in a subsequent period when the amount of impairment losses decreases and the related decrease can be objectively measured. The carrying amount of the asset previously impaired is increased to the extent that the new carrying amount does not exceed the amortized cost had no impairment been recognized in prior periods.

2.5 Property, plant and equipment

2.5.1 Measurement

All items of plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost and subsequently carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of an item of plant and equipment includes its purchase price and any costs that are directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

2.5.2 Depreciation

Depreciation on plant and equipment is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their depreciable amounts over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Furniture and fittings	5 years
Computer hardware	5 years

The residual values and useful lives of plant and equipment are reviewed, and adjusted as appropriate, at each reporting date. The effects of any revision of the residual values and useful lives are included in the profit or loss for the financial year in which the changes arise.

2. Significant accounting policies (Cont'd)

2.5 Property, plant and equipment (cont'd)

2.5.3 Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure relating to plant and equipment that has already been recognised is added to the carrying amount of the asset only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Other subsequent expenditure is recognised as repair and maintenance expenses in the statement of comprehensive income during the financial year in which it is incurred.

2.5.4 Disposal

On disposal of an item of plant and equipment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and its carrying amount is taken to the statement of comprehensive income.

2.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits with financial institutions, which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

2.7 Other payables

Other payables are initially recognized at fair value, and subsequently carried at amortized cost, using the effective interest method.

2.8 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount has been reliably estimated.

2.9 Fair value estimation of financial assets and liabilities

The carrying amounts of current financial assets and liabilities, carried at amortized cost, approximate their fair values due to their short-term nature.

The fair values of forward currency contracts are determined using actively quoted forward currency exchange rates at the reporting date. The fair values of interest rate swaps are calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at actively quoted interest rate.

The fair values of non-current financial liabilities carried at amortized cost are estimated by discounting the future contractual cash flows at the current market interest rate that is available to the Company for similar financial liabilities.

2.10 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new ordinary shares are deducted against the share capital account.

2. Significant accounting policies (Cont'd)

2.11 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 statement of comprehensive income 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 recognized as an expense in the period in which termination takes place.

Rental on operating lease is charged to statement of comprehensive income. Contingent rents are recognized as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income in the financial year in which they are incurred.

2.12 Employee compensation

2.12.1 Defined contribution plans

Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plans under which the Company pays fixed contributions into separate entities such as the Central Provident Fund ("CPF"), on a mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contribution has been paid. The Company's contribution to defined contribution plans are recognized as employee compensation expense when they are due.

2.12.2 Employee leave entitlement

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 reporting date.

2.13 Income taxes

Current income tax liabilities for current and prior periods are recognized at the amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities, using the tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred income tax assets / liabilities are recognized for all deductible / taxable temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements except when the deferred income tax assets / liabilities arise from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred income tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at:

a) the tax rates that are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the reporting date; and

b) the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amounts of its assets and liabilities.

2. Significant accounting policies (Cont'd)

2.13 Income taxes (Cont'd)

Current and deferred income taxes are recognized as income or expenses in the statement of comprehensive income for the period, except to the extent that the tax arises from a transaction, which is recognized directly in equity. Deferred tax on temporary differences arising from the fair value gains and losses on available-for-sale financial assets are charged or credited directly to equity in the same period the temporary differences arise.

2.14 Related parties

Related parties are entities with common direct or indirect shareholders and/or directors. Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise influence over the party in making financial and operating decisions.

2.15 Currency translation

Transactions denominated in a currency other than United States Dollar ("foreign currency") are translated into United States Dollar using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Currency translation gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at the closing rate at the reporting date of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income. Non-monetary items, such as equity investments classified as available-for-sale that are measured at fair values in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair values are determined. Currency translation differences on these items are included in the fair value reserve within equity.

3. Critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgments

Estimates, assumptions and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions 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.

Income taxes

Significant judgement is required in determining the capital allowances and deductibility of certain expenses during the estimation of the provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Company recognises liabilities for anticipated tax issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred income tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

4. Revenue

	2014 USD	2013 USD
Sales	19,773,938	3,761,787

5. Expenses by function

	2014 USD	2013 USD
Cost of sales		
Purchases	19,318,259	3,467,707
Administrative expenses		
Depreciation	9,413	15,014
Foreign exchange (gain) / loss	21,024	(5,678)
Consulting fees	10,407	0
Staff salary	61,739	3,861
Entertainment	11,797	0
Rental	12,792	0
Director remuneration	120,000	83,658
Repair and maintenance	13,330	0
Training expenses	1,378	35,241
Transport & travel expenses	3,946	16,008
Others	29,903	28,014
	295,729	176,118

6. Income tax

	2014 USD	2013 USD
Income tax expense		
Tax expense attributable to profit is made up of:		
– Current income tax	8,868	2,335

The tax expense on loss differs from the amount that would arise using the Singapore standard rate of income tax as explained below:

	2014 USD	2013 USD
Profit before tax	159,950	117,962
Tax calculated at a tax rate of 17%	27,192	20,053
Effects of:		
- Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	1,600	0
- Statutory stepped income exemption	(11,821)	(16,863)
- Utilised of tax losses and capital allowances	(5,826)	0
- Over provision of prior year	(2,277)	0
- Tax incentive	0	(956)
- Other	0	101
Tax charge	8,868	2,335

6. Income tax (Cont'd)

Movement in current income tax liabilities	2014 USD	2013 USD
Beginning of financial year	2,276	574
Over provision	(2,276)	0
Income tax paid	0	(574)
Tax expense on profit for current financial year	11,145	2,276
End of financial year	11,145	2,276

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	2014 USD	2013 USD
Cash at bank	363,675	657,367
Cash in hand	24,425	55,584
	388,100	712,951

Cash and cash equivalents at the reporting date were denominated in the following currencies:

	2014 USD	2013 USD
United States Dollar	379,547	708,194
Singapore Dollar	8,553	4,757
	388,100	712,951

At the reporting date, the carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents approximated their fair values.

8. Trade receivables

	2014 USD	2013 USD
Trade receivables	632,014	77,583

Trade receivables at the reporting date were denominated in the following currencies:

	2014 USD	2013 USD
United States Dollar	632,014	77,583

At the reporting date, the carrying amounts of trade receivables approximated their fair values.

9. Property, plant and equipment

2014 **At cost**	Balance b/f USD	Additions USD	Currency translation difference USD	Balance c/f USD
Furniture and fittings	1,138	0	0	1,138
Office equipment	42,024	2,365	28	44,417
	43,162	2,365	28	45,555

Accumulated depreciation	Balance b/f USD	Depreciation charge USD	Currency translation difference USD	Balance c/f USD
Furniture and fittings	758	380	0	1,138
Office equipment	14,355	9,033	0	23,388
	15,113	9,413	0	24,526

Net book value	Balance b/f USD	Balance c/f USD
Furniture and fittings	380	0
Office equipment	27,669	21,029
	28,049	21,029

2013 **At cost**	Balance b/f USD	Additions USD	Currency translation difference USD	Balance c/f USD
Furniture and fittings	1,145	0	(7)	1,138
Office equipment	2,526	39,498	0	42,024
	3,671	39,498	(7)	43,162

Accumulated depreciation	Balance b/f USD	Depreciation charge USD	(Written back/off) USD	Balance c/f USD
Furniture and fittings	372	389	(3)	758
Office equipment	823	14,625	(1,093)	14,355
	1,195	15,014	(1,096)	15,113

Net book value	Balance b/f USD	Balance c/f USD
Furniture and fittings	773	380
Office equipment	1,703	27,669
	2,476	28,049

10. Trade and other payables

	2014 USD	2013 USD
Trade payables		
- Outside parties	2,812	290,706
Amount due to director	455,967	136,788
Accruals	26,434	3,355
	485,213	430,849

Trade and other payables at the reporting date were denominated in the following currencies:

	2014 USD	2013 USD
Singapore Dollar	26,434	3,355
United States Dollar	458,779	427,494
	485,213	430,849

At the reporting date, the carrying amounts of trade and other payables approximated their fair values.

11. Share capital

	2014 No. of shares issued and fully paid	2014 USD	2013 No. of shares issued and fully paid	2013 USD
Beginning of financial year	201,000	200,811	1,000	811
Issuance of ordinary shares	0	0	200,000	200,000
End of financial year	201,000	200,811	201,000	200,811

Under the Companies (Amendment) Act 2005 that came into effect on 30 January 2006, the concept of par value and authorized share capital are abolished.

12. Related party transactions

The Company has no significant related party transactions during the financial year.

The compensation of directors of the Company representing short-term benefits as follows:

	2014 USD	2013 USD
Directors' remuneration	120,000	83,658

13. Operating Lease commitment

The Company has a lease commitment in respect of renting premises. Rental expense for operating lease for the year amounted to USD 12,192 (2013: USD NIL)

As at the balance sheet date, the Company was committed to make the following payments in respect of operating lease with a term of more than a year.

	2014 USD	2013 USD
Due within one year	12,000	0
Due after one year but within five years	48,000	0
Due after five years	19,000	0
	79,000	0

14. Financial risk management

The Company is mainly exposed to currency risk, liquidity risk, capital risk and credit risk.

Risk management is carried out under policies approved by the Board of Directors. The Company does not have any written risk management policies and guidelines which set out its tolerance for risk and its general risk management philosophy, but management closely monitors the Company's business risk exposures in connection with its financial assets and financial liabilities and adopts the appropriate measures including the use of other financial instruments when considered necessary to reduce any potential financial risk exposures or losses.

Currency risk

The Company incurs foreign currency risk on income and expense transactions and cash and cash equivalents that are denominated in currencies other than Singapore Dollars. The currencies giving rise to this risk are primarily United States Dollar. The Company presently does not have any specific policy to hedge its foreign currency exposure and has not used any financial instruments to manage its foreign currency risk. Those exposures are managed using natural hedges that arise from offsetting assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies.

Sensitivity analysis

At 31 August 2014, a 10% strengthening of the foreign currencies against functional currency at the statement of financial position date would increase profit by USD 1,678. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular the interest rate, remain constant.

A 10% weakening of the foreign currencies against functional currency would have had the equal but opposite effect on the above currencies to the amounts shown above, on the basis that all other variables remain constant.

14. Financial risk management (Cont'd)

Liquidity risk

The Company adopts prudent liquidity risk management by maintaining sufficient cash and available funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Fund's financial assets and liabilities at the end of the reporting period based on the contractual undiscounted repayment obligations:

2014	Within one year USD	Later than one year but not later than five years USD	Total USD
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	388,100	0	388,100
Trade receivables (excluding prepayment)	632,014	0	632,014
	1,020,114	0	1,020,114
Financial liabilities			
Trade and other payables	485,213	0	485,213
	534,901	0	534,901

2013	Within one year USD	Later than one year but not later than five years USD	Total USD
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	712,951	0	712,951
Trade receivables (excluding prepayment)	77,583	0	77,583
	790,534	0	790,534
Financial liabilities			
Trade and other payables	430,849	0	430,849
	359,685	0	359,685

Capital risk

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain an optimal capital structure so as to maximize shareholder value. In order to maintain or achieve an optimal capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividend payment, return capital to shareholder, issue new shares or obtain new borrowings.

14 Financial risk management (Cont'd)

Credit risk

Credit risk is the potential financial loss resulting from the failure of a debtor to settle its financial and contractual obligations to the Company, as and when they fall due.

The Company's exposure to credit risk arises primarily from bank deposits and receivables. For other financial assets, the Company minimise credit risk by dealing exclusively with high credit rating counterparties.

The Company's objective is to seek continual revenue growth while minimising loses incurred due to increase credit risk exposure. The Company trades only with recognised and creditworthy third parties. It is the Company's policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis to ensure the Company's exposure to bad debts is not significant. For transactions that do not occur in the country of the relevant operating unit, the Company does not offer credit terms without the approval of the directors.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements.

The Company determines concentrations of credit risk by monitoring long past due trade receivables on an ongoing basis.

At the end of the financial year, approximately:

80% of the Company's trade receivables were due from 5 major customers.

Fair values

The carrying amounts of the financial assets and liabilities recorded in the financial statements of the Company approximate their fair values.

15. Authorisation of financial statements

These financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Company on 0 2 APR 2015

SUBSEQUENT PAGE COMPRISES OF THE DETAILED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME WHICH IS PREPARED FOR MANAGEMENT PURPOSE ONLY AND DOES NOT FORM PART OF THE AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR MANAGEMENT PURPOSES ONLY
DETAILED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2014

	2014 USD	2013 USD
Revenue		
Sales	19,773,938	3,761,787
Cost of sales		
Purchases	(19,318,259)	(3,467,707)
Gross Profit	455,679	294,080
Less: Operating Expenses		
Administrative		
Audit fee	5,604	1,721
Foreign exchange (gain) / loss	21,024	(5,678)
Bank charges	193	2,248
Commission paid	3,655	0
Accounting fee	0	1,207
Consulting fee	10,407	10,457
Entertainment	11,797	3,193
General expenses	1,602	0
Training expenses	1,378	35,241
Postage and stamp	28	257
Printing and stationery	5,775	1,474
Depreciation	9,413	15,014
Office expenses	8,467	0
Rental	12,792	0
Secretarial fee	961	3,491
Repair and maintenance	13,330	0
Staff salary	61,739	3,861
Directors remuneration	120,000	83,658
Telecommunication charges	2,657	3,966
Director's fee	961	0
Transportation and travel expenses	3,946	16,008
	295,729	176,118
PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX	159,950	117,962