TARDERIV INTERNATIONAL PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)
Reg No: 201025959N

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -31 MARCH 2017

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TARDERIV INTERNATIONAL PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in Republic of Singapore)

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

The directors present their statement to the member together with the audited financial statements of Tarderiv International Pte.Ltd. (the "Company") for the year ended 31 March 2017.

Opinion of the directors:

In the opinion of the directors,

(a) the financial statements of the Company are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2017 and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the year then ended; and

(b) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

Directors:

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

ANANTHANARAYANAN JANAKIRAMAN
SHIV RAJ KAPUR

Arrangements to enable the director to acquire shares or debentures

Neither at the end of nor at any time during the 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 or debentures of the Company or any other body Corporate.

Directors' interests in shares or debentures

According to the Register of Directors' Shareholdings kept by the Company under Section 164 of the Singapore Companies Act, Chapter 50 (the "Act"), none of the directors holding office at the end of the financial year had any interest in the shares or debentures of the Company or its related corporations.

Options to take up unissued shares

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

Options exercised

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

Unissued shares under option

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

TARDERIV INTERNATIONAL PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in Republic of Singapore)

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

Independent Auditor

The independent auditor, MGI N Rajan Associates has expressed its willingness to accept re-appointment.

The Board of Directors

ANANTHANARAYANAN JANAKIRAMAN
DIRECTOR

S.R. Kapur.

SHIV RAJ KAPUR
DIRECTOR

Date: 1 1 MAY 2017

MGI N RAJAN ASSOCIATES
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AND
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS SINGAPORE

TARDERIV INTERNATIONAL PTE. LTD.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF TARDERIV INTERNATIONAL PTE. LTD.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Tarderiv International Pte. Ltd. (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2017, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows of the Company for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, Chapter 50 (the Act) and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (FRSs) so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2017 and of the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other information

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

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

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

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G. Natarajan, P.S. Somasekharan, D. Govindaraj

Responsibilities of Management and Directors for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

MGI N RAJAN ASSOCIATES
Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants

Singapore
Date: **11 MAY 2017**

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

	Note	2017 US$	2016 US$ (Restated)	1.4.2015 US$ (Restated)
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Subsidiaries	6	**2,936,165**	4,202,248	5,467,833
		2,936,165	4,202,248	5,467,833
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	7	**13,125**	1,268	533
Amount due from subsidiary	6	**6,685,213**	5,161,328	3,647,998
Deposits		**3,701**	3,700	3,632
		6,702,039	5,166,296	3,652,163
Total assets		**9,638,204**	9,368,544	9,119,996
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities				
Other payables	8	**644,307**	519,863	412,202
Loan from holding company	10	**2,000,000**	2,000,000	1,333,332
Provision for taxation	5b	**14,099**	8,999	9,083
		2,658,406	2,528,862	1,754,617
Non-current liabilities				
Non-cumulative non-convertible preference shares	9	**5,500,000**	5,500,000	5,500,000
Loan from holding company	10	**-**	-	666,668
		5,500,000	5,500,000	6,166,668
Total liabilities		**8,158,406**	8,028,862	7,921,285
NET ASSETS		**1,479,798**	1,339,682	1,198,711
EQUITY				
Share capital	11	**500,000**	500,000	500,000
Retained profits		**979,798**	839,682	698,711
Total equity		**1,479,798**	1,339,682	1,198,711

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

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

	Note	2017 US$	2016 US$
Revenue			
Interest income		303,860	303,860
Gain on exchange		138	104
Operating expenses		(11,038)	(20,781)
Finance costs-interest on loan		(143,930)	(132,154)
Profit before tax	4	149,030	151,029
Tax expense	5a	(8,914)	(10,058)
Profit after tax		140,116	140,971
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income		140,116	140,971

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

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

	Share capital US$	Retained profits US$	Total US$
Balance as at 31 March 2015	**500,000**	**698,711**	**1,198,711**
Total comprehensive income	-	140,971	140,971
Balance as at 31 March 2016	**500,000**	**839,682**	**1,339,682**
Total comprehensive income	-	140,116	140,116
Balance as at 31 March 2017	**500,000**	**979,798**	**1,479,798**

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

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

	Note	2017	2016
		US$	US$
			(Restated)
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net profit for the year before tax		149,030	151,029
Operating profit before reinvestment of capital		149,030	151,029
(Increase) in amount due by subsidiary		(257,802)	(247,745)
(Increase) in deposits		(1)	(68)
Increase in other payables		124,444	107,661
Cash generated from operations		15,671	10,877
Tax paid		(3,814)	(10,142)
Net cash generated from operating activities		11,857	735
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		11,857	735
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		1,268	533
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	7	13,125	1,268

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

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

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

The Company was incorporated as a limited private Company and domiciled in the Republic of Singapore.

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2017 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on the date of the Statement by directors.

The principal activities of the Company are that of investment holdings.

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

The Company's registered office is at:-

10 Jalan Besar,
#10-12 Sim Lim Tower,
Singapore 208787.

The Company's immediate holding & ultimate holding Company is Thirumalai Chemicals Limited, a Company incorporated in India.

The financial statements are presented in United States Dollar, which is also the functional currency of the Company.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been drawn up 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.

Adoption of new and revised standards

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except in the current financial year, the Company has adopted all the new and revised standards which are relevant to the Company and are effective for annual financial periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016.The adoption of these standards did not have material effect on the financial statements.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, cont'd

2.1 Standards issued but not yet effective

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are issued but effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2016, and have been applied in preparing these financial statements. The Company does not plan to early adopt these standards.

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

Description	Effective for annual periods Beginning on or after
FRS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers	1 Jan 2018
FRS 109 Financial instruments	1 Jan 2018
Amendments to FRS 7: Disclosure Initiative	1 Jan 2017
Amendments for FRS 12: Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses	1 Jan 2017
Amendments to FRS 115: Clarifications to FRS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers	1 Jan 2018
FRS 116 Leases	1 Jan 2019

2.2 Revenue recognition

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

2.3 Currency translation

Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into United States 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.

2.4 Financial Assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are recognized when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

When financial assets are recognized initially, they are measured at fair value, plus, in the case of financial assets not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, cont'd

2.4 Financial Assets, cont'd

Subsequent measurement

Loans and receivables

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as loans and receivables. Subsequent to initial recognition, loan and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the loans and receivables are derecognized or impaired, and through the amortization process.

Loans and receivables comprise trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at banks

De-recognition

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

2.5 Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus in the case of financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, financial liabilities that are not carried at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised, and through the amortisation process.

Such financial liabilities comprise trade and other payables.

De-recognition of financial liabilities

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

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, cont'd

2.6 Impairment of financial assets

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

Financial assets carried at amortised cost

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

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

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account. The impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

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

To determine whether there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on financial assets has been incurred, the Company considers factors such as the probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtor and default or significant delay in payments.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impaired loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed to the extent that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its amortised cost at the reversal date. The amount of reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and banks and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. These also include bank overdrafts that form an integral part of the Company's cash management.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, cont'd

2.8 Taxation

Current income tax liabilities (and assets) for current and prior periods are recognised at the amounts expected to be paid to (or recovered from) the tax authorities, using the tax rates (and tax law) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences (unless the deferred tax liability arises from goodwill or 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 the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss).

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised (unless the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary differences arises from goodwill or the initial recognition of an asset or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.)

The statutory tax rates enacted the balance sheet date is used to determine deferred income tax.

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.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised in the income statement as interest expense.

2.10 Share capital

Proceeds from issuance of ordinary shares are recognised as share capital in equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of ordinary shares are deducted against share capital.

2.11 Subsidiary

A subsidiary is an investee that is controlled by the Group. The Group controls an investee when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

In the Company's separate financial statements, investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost less impairment losses.

The subsidiary results have not been consolidated as the company is itself a wholly owned subsidiary of another company, Thirumalai Chemicals Limited, a company incorporated in India, which publishes the consolidated financial statements.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, cont'd

2.12 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:
(ii) 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 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

d) 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

e) 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; or

f) Its parent.

2.13 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

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. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, cont'd

2.15 Non-cumulative Non-Convertible redeemable preference shares

The component of non-convertible preference shares that exhibits characteristics of a liability is recognised as a financial liability on the balance sheet, net of transaction costs. The dividends on those shares are recognised as interest expense in profit or loss using the effective interest rate method. On issuance of the non-convertible redeemable preference shares, the fair value of the liability component is determined using a market rate for an equivalent non-convertible debt and this amount is carried as a financial liability in accordance with the accounting policy set out in Note 2.5.

3. Significant accounting judgements and estimates

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

3.1 Judgements made in applying accounting policies

Determination of functional currency

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

3.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period are discussed below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared.

Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Impairment of loans and receivables

The impairment of loan to subsidiary and amount due from subsidiary is based on management's continuous evaluation of the recoverability of the outstanding receivables. In assessing the ultimate realisation of these receivables, management considers, among other factors, the creditworthiness of each debtor. If the financial conditions of these debtors were to deteriorate, resulting in an impairment of their ability to make payments, additional allowances may be required. The carrying amounts of the Company's loan to subsidiary and amount due from subsidiary as at 31 March 2017 were US$ 7,596,504 (2016: US$7,596,504) and US$1,620,877 (2016: US$1,363,076).

3. Significant accounting judgements and estimates

3.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty, cont'd

Impairment of subsidiary

The Company records impairment charges on investments in subsidiary when there has been a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value below their cost. The determination of what is "significant" or "prolonged" requires judgement. In making this judgement, the Company evaluates, among other factors, financial performance and the duration and extent to which the fair value of an investment is less than its cost.

The carrying amounts of the Company's investment in subsidiary as at 31 March 2017 were US$403,497(2016:US$403,497).

4. PROFIT BEFORE TAX

	2017	2016
	US$	US$
These are arrived after charging:-		
Professional fees	**5,389**	11,047
Director's fee	**2,134**	2,227

5. TAX EXPENSE

	2017	2016
	US$	US$
a. **Current tax**		
Current year provision	**11,547**	8,999
Tax refund/paid for prior year	**(2,633)**	1,059
	8,914	10,058

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 profit as a result of the following:-

	2017	2016
	US$	US$
Profit before taxation	149,030	151,029
Tax at statutory rate of 17% (2016:17%)	**25,335**	25,675
Tax effect on non- deductibles	**4,165**	-
Tax effect on non-taxable income	**(24)**	(18)
Singapore stepped tax exemption	**(15,042)**	(13,135)
Tax refund	**(2,633)**	1,059
Exchange difference adjustment	**-**	334
Tax rebate	**(2,887)**	(3,857)
	8,914	10,058

5. TAX EXPENSE, cont'd

b. Movement in taxation

	2017	2016
	US$	US$
Beginning of financial year	**8,999**	9,083
Tax paid	**(6,447)**	(10,142)
Under/(Over)provision of tax in prior year	**-**	1,059
Current tax	**11,547**	8,999
	14,099	8,999

6. SUBSIDIARY

	2017	2016	1.4.2015
	US$	US$	US$
		(Restated)	(Restated)
Non-Current Assets			
Unquoted shares stated at cost	**403,997**	403,997	403,497
Loan due after 12 months *	**2,532,168**	3,798,251	5,064,336
	2,936,165	4,202,248	5,467,833
Current Assets			
Loan due within 12 months*	**5,064,336**	3,798,252	2,532,168
Interest receivable on loan	**1,620,877**	1,363,076	1,115,830
	6,685,213	5,161,328	3,647,998

*Loan is unsecured, carries interest of 4 % per annum (2015:4%) and is due within six years from April 2014 payable in equal instalments.

Details of investment in Subsidiary as follows:

Subsidiary Company	**Principal activities**	**Cost of investment**		**Country of incorporation**	**Equity holding %**	
		2017	2016		**2016**	2015
		US$	US$			
Cheminvest Pte Ltd	Investment holding	**403,497**	403,497	Singapore	**100**	100
Lapiz Europe Limited	Documentation services	**500**	500	UK	**100**	100

7. CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2017	2016
	US$	US$
Cash at bank	**13,125**	1,268
	13,125	1,268

8. OTHER PAYABLES

	2017 US$	2016 US$
Interest payable to holding company	**628,245**	505,905
Accruals	**16,062**	13,958
	644,307	519,863

9. NON-CUMULATIVE NON-CONVERTIBLE REDEEMABLE PREFERENCE SHARES

The Preference Shares carry a non-cumulative preferential dividend of 5% per annum. The dividend rights are non-cumulative and the shareholder shall be entitled to participate in the profits/surplus assets of the Company along with the ordinary shareholder. The Company can redeem the preference shares at their convenience.

10. LOAN FROM HOLDING COMPANY

	2017 US$	2016 US$	1.4.2015 US$ (Restated)
Current			
Amount due within 12 months	**2,000,000**	2,000,000	1,333,332
Non-current			
Amount due after 12 months	**-**	-	666,668
	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000

This loan is unsecured, carries interest at Libor +6% (2015:Libor +6%) per annum and repayable in equal instalments within 3 years, the first instalment falling due on 30th June 2014 and the last instalment falling due on 31st March 2017 as per the contractual agreement between the companies.

11. SHARE CAPITAL

The Company's share capital comprise of fully paid up 500,000 (2016:500,000) ordinary shares with no par value amounting to a total of US$ 500,000/- (2016:500,000/-).

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.

12. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

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

12. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT, cont'd

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

	2017	2016
	US$	US$
Net debt	8,131,182	8,018,595
Total equity	1,479,798	1,339,682
Total capital	9,610,980	9,358,277
Gearing ratio	84.60%	85.68%

13. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

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

The board of directors reviews and agrees policies and procedures for the management of these risks, which are executed by the management team. It is, and has been throughout the current and previous financial year, the Company's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes shall be undertaken.

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

There has been no change to the Company's exposure to these financial risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risks:

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that the counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a loss to the Company. The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Company performs ongoing credit evaluation of its counterparties' financial condition and generally do not require a collateral.

The maximum exposure to credit risk in the event that the counterparties fail to perform their obligations as at the end of the financial year in relation to each class of recognised financial assets is the carrying amount of those assets as stated in the statement of financial position.

Excessive risk concentration

Concentrations arise when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographical region, or have economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the Company's performance to developments affecting a particular industry.

Exposure to 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's credit risk is primarily attributable to the amounts due from its subsidiary amounting to US$ 9,217,381 (2016: US$ 8,959,579).

13. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT, cont'd

c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company will encounter difficulties in meeting its short-term obligations due to shortage of funds. The Company's exposure to liquidity risk arises primarily from mismatches of the maturities of financial assets and liabilities. It is managed by matching the payment and receipt cycles. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of stand-by credit facilities. The Company's operations are financed mainly through equity. The directors are satisfied that funds are available to finance the operations of the Company.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial assets and liabilities at the reporting date based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations.

Financial Assets:

	Less than 1 year US$	Between 1 and 2 years US$	Between 2 and 5 years US$	After 5 years US$	Total US$
At 31 March 2017					
Cash and cash equivalents	**13,125**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**13,125**
Deposits	**3,701**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3,701**
Loan to subsidiary	**6,330,420**	**1,266,084**	**-**	**-**	**7,596,504**
Amount due from subsidiary	**1,620,877**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,620,877**
Total	**7,968,123**	**1,266,084**	**-**	**-**	**9,234,207**

	Less than 1 year US$	Between 1 and 2 years US$	Between 2 and 5 years US$	After 5 years US$	Total US$
At 31 March 2016					
Cash and cash equivalents	1,268	-	-	-	1,268
Deposits	3,700	-	-	-	3,700
Loan to subsidiary	1,266,084	2,532,168	3,798,252		7,596,504
Amount due from subsidiary	1,363,075	-	-	-	1,363,075
Total	2,634,127	2,532,168	3,798,252	-	8,964,547

13. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT, cont'd

Financial Liabilities, cont'd

	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	After 5 years	Total
	US$	**US$**	**US$**	**US$**	**US$**
At 31 March 2017					
Other payables	**644,307**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**644,307**
Borrowings	**-**	**-**	**5,500,000**	**-**	**5,500,000**
Loan from holding company	**2,000,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,000,000**
Total	**2,644,307**	**-**	**5,500,000**	**-**	**8,144,307**

	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	After 5 years	Total
	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$
At 31 March 2016					
Other payables	519,863	-	-	-	519,863
Borrowings	-	-	5,500,000	-	5,500,000
Loan from holding company	2,000,000	-	-	-	2,000,000
Total	2,519,863	-	5,500,000	-	8,019,863

d) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rates and foreign exchange rates will affect the Company's income. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return on risk.

(i) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is not exposed to movements in market interest rates as it maintains its interest bearing asset and liability in fixed rate instrument.

(ii) Foreign currency risk

The Company's foreign exchange risk results mainly from cash flows from transaction denominated in foreign currencies. At present, the Company does not have any formal policy for hedging against currency risk. The company is not exposed to movements in foreign currencies exchange rates. The company's foreign exchange transactions are insignificant.

14. FAIR VALUE

The fair value of a financial instrument is the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged or settled between knowledgeable and willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

The following methods and assumptions are used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments for which it is practicable to estimate that value.

15. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

At the reporting date, the aggregate carrying amounts of loans and receivables and financial liabilities at amortised cost were as follows:

	2017	2016
	US$	US$
Loans and receivables		
Loan to subsidiary	**7,596,504**	6,330,419
Amount due from subsidiary	**1,620,877**	2,629,160
Cash and cash equivalents	**13,125**	1,268
Deposits	**3,701**	3,700
	9,234,207	8,964,547
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Other payables	**644,307**	519,863
Loans and borrowings	**7,500,000**	7,500,000
	8,144,307	8,019,863

16. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

In addition to those related party information disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the following significant transactions between the Company and related parties who are members of the Company took place during the year at terms agreed between the parties.

	2017	2016
	US$	US$
Interest income from Subsidiary	**303,860**	303,860
Interest on loan from holding Company	**143,930**	132,154
Payments made by Subsidiary on behalf of Company	**46,059**	56,615

Outstanding balances at 31 March 2017 arising from loans receivables/payables within 12 months and after 12 months from balance sheet date are disclosed in Notes 6,8,9 &10.

17. RESTATEMENT OF PRIOR YEAR COMPARATIVE FIGURES DUE TO RECLASSIFICATION

The comparative figures for the statement of cash flow as at 31 March 2016 have been restated in these financial statements due to:

In prior years, amounts due from subsidiary and due to holding company reflected under cash flows from investing activities and financing activities respectively have been reclassified to working capital changes.

	As previously stated	Adjustments	As restated
	US$	US$	US$
Statement of Cash Flows			
Working capital changes			
Amount due from Subsidiary	-	(247,745)	(247,745)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Amount due from Subsidiary	(247,745)	247,745	-

In prior years, loan to subsidiary reflected under statement of financial position has not been correctly classified between current and non-current assets and accordingly retrospective adjustments are made to the previously issued financial statements. The effects to statement of financial position are as follows:

As at 1 April 2015	As previously stated	Adjustments	As restated
	US$	US$	US$
Statement of financial position			
Subsidiary	6,733,916	(1,266,083)	5,467,833
Amount due from Subsidiary	2,381,915	1,266,083	3,647,998
As at 31 March 2016			
Subsidiary	6,734,416	(2,532,168)	4,202,248
Amount due from Subsidiary	2,629,160	2,532,168	5,161,328

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TARDERIV INTERNATIONAL PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in Republic of Singapore)

(This does not form part of the audited financial statements)

DETAILED INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

	2017 US$	2016 US$
Revenue		
Interest income	**303,860**	303,860
	303,860	303,860
Add: gain on exchange	138	104
	303,998	303,964
Expenses		
Audit fee	**2,900**	5,883
Bank charges	**131**	265
Director's fee	**2,134**	2,227
Interest on loan from holding company	**143,930**	132,154
Printing & stationery	**185**	293
Professional fee	**5,389**	11,047
Registered office facilities	**299**	608
Subscription fees	-	459
	154,968	152,935
Net profit for the year	**149,030**	151,029