

ABS PTE. LTD.

(Incorporated in Singapore)

ACRA UEN: 201007879C

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 31 March 2017

ABS PTE. LTD.
UEN: 201007879C

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Directors : **Achi Kumar**

Secretary : **Alex**

Shareholders : **Achi Kumar**

Registered office : 20 Maxwell Road,,
#07-18A Maxwell House,
Singapore 069113.

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Directors' Statement

For the financial year ended 31 March 2017

The director presents the statement to the members together with the financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31 March 2017.

- (a) the financial statements 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 financial year 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.

2) DIRECTOR

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

Achi Kumar

3) ARRANGEMENTS TO ENABLE DIRECTOR TO ACQUIRE SHARES AND 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 director of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in or debentures of the Company or any other body corporate.

4) DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN SHARES AND DEBENTURES

According to the register kept by the Company for the purpose of Section 164 of the Companies Act, particulars of interests of directors who held office at the end of the financial year in shares, debentures and share options in the Company are as follows:

Name of director	Number of \$1 share	
	At beginning of year	At end of year
Achi Kumar	50,000	50,000

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Directors' Statement

For the financial year ended 31 March 2017

5) DIRECTORS' CONTRACTUAL BENEFITS

Except as disclosed in the financial statements, since the end of the previous financial year, no director of the company has received or become entitled to receive a benefit by reason of a contract made by the Company or 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.

6) SHARES OPTIONS

During the financial year, there were:

- (a) no options granted by the Company to any person to take up unissued shares in the Company; and
- (b) no shares issued by virtue of any exercise of option to take up unissued shares of the Company.

As at the end of the financial year, there were no unissued shares of the Company under option.

7) AUDITORS

The Company is an exempt private company and has met the requirements for audit exemption.

The Sole Director,

Director
Achi Kumar

Singapore

Dated: _____

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Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the financial year ended 31 March 2017

		<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
		<u>S\$</u>	<u>S\$</u>
Revenue	Note 4	2,055,796	976,849
Less: Cost of sales / Services rendered	Note 5	1,006,909	631,375
Gross Profit		<u>1,048,887</u>	<u>345,474</u>
Other Income	Note 6	1,320	32,310
		<u>1,050,207</u>	<u>377,784</u>
Less: Costs & Expenses			
Depreciation	Note 10	147,199	238,562
Selling & distribution expenses	Note 8	5,814	2,206
Administrative & other expenses	Note 8	847,084	489,879
Finance costs	Note 7	16,180	35,588
Total costs & expenses		<u>1,016,277</u>	<u>766,235</u>
Profit / (Loss) before taxation		<u>33,930</u>	<u>(388,451)</u>
Income tax expense	Note 9	-	-
Net Profit / (Loss) after taxation		<u><u>33,930</u></u>	<u><u>(388,451)</u></u>

ABS PTE. LTD.

UEN: 201007879C **Statement of
Financial Position** As at 31
March 2017

		<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
		<u>S\$</u>	<u>S\$</u>
ASSETS			
Property, plant & equipment	Note 10	317,651	623,870
		<u>317,651</u>	<u>623,870</u>
Current assets			
Trade receivables (gross)	Note 11	200,690	58,567
Other receivables	Note 12	118,502	25,170
Cash & cash equivalents	Note 13	11,322	724
		<u>330,514</u>	<u>84,461</u>
Total assets		<u>648,165</u>	<u>708,331</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	Note 14	50,000	50,000
Retained earnings		<u>(478,652)</u>	<u>(512,582)</u>
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		<u>(428,652)</u>	<u>(462,582)</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Finance lease payables	Note 18	289,137	501,155
		<u>289,137</u>	<u>501,155</u>
Current liabilities			
Trade payables	Note 16	175,230	44,439
Other payables	Note 17	198,833	63,114
Amount due to directors	Note 15	310,441	397,394
Finance lease payables	Note 18	103,176	164,811
		<u>787,680</u>	<u>669,758</u>
Total liabilities		<u>1,076,817</u>	<u>1,170,913</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>648,165</u>	<u>708,331</u>

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Statement of Changes in Equity

For the financial year ended 31 March 2017

	Share Capital S\$	Retained Earnings S\$	Total Equity S\$
Balance as at 1 April 2015	50,000	(124,131)	(74,131)
Total comprehensive profit / (loss) for the year	-	(388,451)	(388,451)
Balance as at 31 March 2016	50,000	(512,582)	(462,582)
Balance as at 1 April 2016	50,000	(512,582)	(462,582)
Total comprehensive profit / (loss) for the year	-	33,930	33,930
Balance as at 31 March 2017	50,000	(478,652)	(428,652)

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Statement of Cash Flows

For the financial year ended 31 March 2017

	2017	2016
	S\$	S\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit / (Loss) before taxation	33,930	(388,451)
Government grants	(1,320)	(32,310)
Loss on disposal of plant & equipment	14,134	6,382
Depreciation	147,199	238,562
Hire purchase interest	15,039	34,136
Operating Profit / (Loss) before working capital changes	<u>208,982</u>	<u>(141,681)</u>
Change in working capital		
(Increase) / Decrease in trade receivables	(142,123)	13,718
(Increase) other receivables	(93,332)	(9,680)
Increase trade payables	130,791	40,577
Increase in other payables	135,719	37,354
<i>Cash generated / (Used In) operations</i>	<u>240,037</u>	<u>(59,712)</u>
Government grants	1,320	32,310
Hire purchase interest	(15,039)	(34,136)
<i>Net cash flows generated from / (used in) operating activities</i>	<u>226,318</u>	<u>(61,538)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant & equipment	431,484	10,500
Purchase of property, plant & equipment	(286,598)	-
<i>Net cash flows generated from investment activities</i>	<u>144,886</u>	<u>10,500</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
(Repayment to) hire purchase creditors	(273,653)	(123,415)
(Repayment to) / Proceeds from directors	(86,953)	173,781
<i>Net cash flows (used in) / generated from financing activities</i>	<u>(360,606)</u>	<u>50,366</u>
NET INCREASE IN CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS	10,598	(672)
CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	724	1,396
CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	<u>11,322</u>	<u>724</u>

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2017

1 . CORPORATE INFORMATION

The Company is a private company which is incorporated and domiciled in Singapore. The registered office of the Company is located at 20 Maxwell Road, #07-18A Maxwell House, Singapore 069113.

The principal activities of the Company consist of construction of building, prefabrication works, diaphragm wall, bored pile cage, beam /column /wall and excavation & earth-moving works contractor.

There has been no significant change in the activities of the Company during the financial year.

2 . SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2 . 1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with and comply with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards ("FRS"). The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The financial statements of the Company are measured and presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (its functional currency). The statements of financial position of the Company are presented in Singapore Dollars which is the functional currency of the Company and the presentation currency in the financial statements.

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with FRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the Company's application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may differ from those estimates.

The accounting policies 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 that are relevant to the Company and are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2016. The adoption of these standards did not have any material effect on the financial statements.

2 . 2 Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are measured in the functional currency of the Company and are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currency at exchange rates approximating those ruling at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was measured.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at the reporting period are recognised in profit or loss.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2017

2 . 3 Property, plant & equipment

Cost

All items of property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Subsequent to recognition, property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. The cost of property, plant and equipment includes its purchase price and any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Dismantlement, removal or restoration costs are included as part of the cost of property, plant and equipment if the obligation for dismantlement, removal or restoration is incurred as a consequence of acquiring or using the property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation

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

Furniture & fittings	3 years
Motor vehicles	5 years

The carrying values of property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

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

Disposal

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss on derecognition of the asset is included in profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised.

2 . 4 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when an annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount.

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increase cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised previously. Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2017

2 . 5 Financial instruments

a) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

Subsequent measurement

Loans and receivables

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

Loans and receivable comprise loan to the holding company, trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at banks and on hand.

De-recognition

A financial asset is derecognised where the contractual right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired. On derecognition 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 recognised directly in equity is recognised in the income statement.

b) Financial liabilities

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.

Financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value, plus, in the case of financial liabilities other than derivatives, directly attributable transaction costs.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2017

2 . 5 Financial instruments (Continued)

b) Financial liabilities (Continued)

Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, all 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, and bank borrowings.

De-recognition

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

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

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

When the asset becomes uncollectible, the carrying amount of impaired financial assets 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 value of the financial asset.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2017

2 . 6 Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

Financial assets carried at amortised cost (Continued)

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

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

2 . 7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and at bank and which 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 . 8 Provisions

General

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 the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Warranty provisions

Provisions for warranty-related costs are recognised when the product is sold or service provided. Initial recognition is based on historical experience. The initial estimate of warranty-related costs is revised annually.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2017

2 . 9 Government grants

Government grants are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with. Where the grant relates to an asset, the fair value is recognised as deferred capital grant on the statement of financial position and is amortised to profit or loss over the expected useful life of the relevant asset by equal annual installments.

Where loans or similar assistance are provided by governments or related institutions with an interest rate below the current applicable market rate, the effect of this favourable interest is regarded as additional government grant.

2 . 10 Borrowings

Borrowings are presented as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the balance sheet date, in which case they are presented as non-current liabilities

Borrowings are initially recognized at fair value (net of transaction costs) and subsequently carried at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognized in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

2 . 11 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Borrowing costs on general borrowings are capitalised by applying a capitalisation rate to construction or development expenditures that are financed by general borrowings. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2017

2 . 12 Leases

Finance leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased assets to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets of the Company at their fair value at the inception of the lease or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are charged directly to profit or loss, unless they are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalised in accordance with the Company's general policy on borrowing costs.

Operating leases

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed. Contingent rentals arising under operating leases are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred. In the event that lease incentives are received to enter into operating leases, such incentives are recognised as a liability. The aggregate benefit of incentives is recognised as a reduction of rental expense on a straight-line basis, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

2 . 13 Employee benefits

a) Defined contribution plans

As required by Singapore law, the Company makes contributions to the state pension scheme, the Central Provident Fund (CPF). CPF contributions are recognised as compensation expense in the same period as the employment that give rise to the contribution.

b) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2017

2 . 14 Taxes

a) Current income tax

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

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

b) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised.

Deferred tax asset is not recognised for temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at the end of each reporting period and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of each reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2017

2 . 15 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duty.

a) Sale of goods

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised upon the transfer of significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods to the customer. Revenue is not recognised to the extent where there are significant uncertainties regarding recovery of the consideration due, associated costs or the possible return of goods.

b) Rendering of services

Revenue is recognized upon completion of services and has been accepted by customers.

2 . 16 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.

3 Significant accounting judgments 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 Judgments made in applying accounting policies

The management is of the opinion that there are no significant judgments made in applying accounting estimates and policies that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2017

3 . 3 Depreciation of property, plant and equipment

The Company depreciates the property, plant and equipment, using the straight-line method, over their estimated useful lives after taking into account of their estimated residual values. The estimated useful life reflects management's estimate of the period that the Company intends to derive future economic benefits from the use of the Company's plant and equipment. The residual value reflects management's estimated amount that the Company would currently obtain from the disposal of the asset, after deducting the estimated costs of disposal, as if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life. Changes in the expected level of usage and technological developments could affect the economics, useful lives and the residual values of these assets which could then consequentially impact future depreciation charges.

The carrying amounts of the Company's plant and equipment at 31 March 2017 were S\$317,651 (2016: S\$623,870)

3 . 4 Provision for income taxes

The Company recognises liabilities of expected tax issues based on their best estimates of the likely taxes due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recognised, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax positions in the year in which such determination is made.

3 . 5 GOING CONCERN

During the financial year and as of that date, the company's total liabilities exceeded its total assets by \$428,652. The company is dependant upon the financial support of the directors to meet its financial obligations as and when they fall due.

4 Revenue

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	S\$	S\$
Service income	2,055,796	976,849
	<u>2,055,796</u>	<u>976,849</u>

5 Cost of sales / services rendered

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	S\$	S\$
Site Costs	88,941	2,855
Wages	659,895	369,776
Project insurances	2,131	5,460
Sub contract services	153,280	6,944
Upkeep of vehicle	101,567	175,720
Rental of Vehicle	1,095	70,620
	<u>1,006,909</u>	<u>631,375</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2017

6	Other Income	2017	2016
		S\$	S\$
	Government grant - PIC cash grant	-	32,100
	Government employment grant	1,320	210
		<u>1,320</u>	<u>32,310</u>
7	Finance Costs	2017	2016
		S\$	S\$
	Included under finance cost are: -		
	Finance lease charges	15,039	34,136
		<u>15,039</u>	<u>34,136</u>
8	Profit before tax		
	Profit before tax has been arrived at after charging/ (crediting):		
		2017	2016
		S\$	S\$
	Employees' benefits expense:		
	Contributions to defined contribution plans - Employees'	16,738	6,030
	Foreign worker levy	305,163	169,144
	Skill development levy	1,677	930
	Immigration bonds	6,327	342
	Contributions to defined contribution plans - Directors'	2,074	9,860
	Directors' fees	96,000	-
	Directors' remuneration	12,200	111,000
	Employees' salaries & bonus	98,420	36,000
	Other employees' related expenses	219,832	48,014
	Penalties for early termination of finance leases	50,000	69,916
	Loss/(gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	14,134	6,382
	Rental for office	11,304	11,556
		<u>11,304</u>	<u>11,556</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2017

9 TAXATION

No provision for current taxation has been made in the accounts as there is no chargeable income for the financial year.

Deferred tax benefits arising from these losses have not been recognized in the accounts owing to the uncertainty of their realization in the foreseeable future.

The Company has unutilised tax losses available for off setting against future taxable income as follows:

	<u>2017</u> S\$	<u>2016</u> S\$
Amount at beginning of year	191,684	97,693
Amount in current year	-	93,991
Balance at end of year	<u>191,684</u>	<u>191,684</u>

The Company has tax temporary differences from wear and tear allowance available for off setting against future taxable income as follows: -

	<u>2017</u> S\$	<u>2016</u> S\$
Amount at beginning of year	324,714	167,831
Amount in current year	69,641	156,883
Amount utilised in current year	(280,056)	-
Balance at end of year	<u>114,299</u>	<u>324,714</u>

The realisation of the future income tax benefits from unabsorbed tax losses and unabsorbed wear and tear allowances carry forwards is available for an unlimited future period subject to agreement with the Comptroller of Income Tax and compliance with the provisions for the Income Tax Act Cap 134.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2017

10 PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

<u>2017</u>	Cost @ 1-Apr-16	Additions / (Disposals)	Accumulated depreciation / (Discharge)	Net book value	Current year depreciation
Furniture & fittings	-	7,730	1,141	6,589	1,141
Motor vehicles	1,100,935	278,868 (681,400)	623,123 (235,782)	311,062	146,058
	1,100,935	286,598 (681,400)	624,264 (235,782)	317,651	147,199

<u>2016</u>	Cost @ 1-Apr-15	Additions / (Disposals)	Accumulated depreciation / (Discharge)	Net book value	Current year depreciation
Motor vehicles	1,122,935	- (22,000)	482,183 (5,118)	623,870	238,562
	1,122,935	- (22,000)	482,183 (5,118)	623,870	238,562

Motor vehicles with a net book values of \$298,597 (2016: \$623,870) were purchased under finance lease.

11 TRADE RECEIVABLES

	<u>2017</u> S\$	<u>2016</u> S\$
Trade receivables from third parties	200,690	58,567

12 OTHER RECEIVABLES

Short duration receivables with no stated interest rate are normally measured at original invoice amount unless the effect of imputing interest would be significant.

	<u>2017</u> S\$	<u>2016</u> S\$
Deposits	107,640	12,785
Prepayments	10,862	12,385
	118,502	25,170

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2017

13 CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash & cash equivalents consist of cash on hand & current account with the bank. Cash & cash equivalents included in the cash flow statement comprises the following amounts:-

	<u>2017</u> S\$	<u>2016</u> S\$
Cash at banks	11,322	724
Cash & cash equivalents as per cash flow statement	<u>11,322</u>	<u>724</u>

14 SHARE CAPITAL

	<u>2017</u>		<u>2016</u>	
	<u>No of shares</u>	<u>S\$</u>	<u>No of shares</u>	<u>S\$</u>
Issued and fully paid up				
Ordinary shares of S\$1/- each	<u>50,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>

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 restrictions. The ordinary shares have no par value.

15 AMOUNTS DUE BY/ (TO) DIRECTORS

The amounts due to directors are non-trade in nature, unsecured, do not bear interest and no fixed terms of repayment.

16 TRADE PAYABLES

	<u>2017</u> S\$	<u>2016</u> S\$
Trade payables to third parties	124,451	44,439
GST	50,779	-
	<u>175,230</u>	<u>44,439</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2017

17 OTHER PAYABLES

Other payables are of non-trade in nature, interest free, unsecured and repayable on demand.

	<u>2017</u> S\$	<u>2016</u> S\$
Accruals for payroll	195,138	51,308
Other accruals	3,695	11,806
	<u>198,833</u>	<u>63,114</u>

18 FINANCE LEASE PAYABLES

	Minimum payments		Present value of payments	
	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$
Minimum lease payments payable:				
Within one year	103,176	193,872	103,176	164,811
After one year but not more than five years	345,184	582,308	289,137	501,155
More than five years	25,531	-	-	-
	<u>473,891</u>	<u>776,180</u>	<u>392,313</u>	<u>665,966</u>
Finance charges allocated to future period	(81,578)	(110,214)	-	-
	<u>392,313</u>	<u>665,966</u>	<u>392,313</u>	<u>665,966</u>

19 LEASE COMMITMENTS

As at the balance sheet date, the Company was committed to making the following payments in respect of rental with a term of more than one year: -

	<u>2017</u> S\$	<u>2016</u> S\$
Minimum lease payments payable:		
- Within one year	-	11,556
- Within two to five years	-	8,667
	<u>-</u>	<u>20,223</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2017

20 CAPITAL

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's abilities to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may return capital to shareholders, issue new shares, and sell assets to reduce debt, or adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders.

21 EVENTS

No events took place after balance sheet date that might have any significant impact on the financial statement.

22 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The accounting policies on recognition and measurement of financial instruments are disclosed in the respective accounting policies in note 2. The policies for managing the risks associated with the financial instruments are summarised below

22 . 1 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company is unable to pay its debts as and when they fall due. To mitigate this risk, the Company maintains sufficient cash balances to meet its working capital requirements and operational needs and where necessary, from funds provided by the directors and shareholders. Liquidity risk arises if such financial support is abruptly withdrawn.

The table below analyses non-derivative financial liabilities of the Company into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period from the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balance due within 12 months equal their carrying amounts as the impact of discounting is not significant.

	<u>1 year or less</u>	<u>Between 1</u>	<u>Over 5 years</u>
	<u>S\$</u>	<u>and 5 years</u>	<u>S\$</u>
		<u>S\$</u>	<u>S\$</u>
<u>31 March 2017</u>			
Trade payables	175,230	-	-
Other payables	198,833	-	-
Amount due to directors	310,441	-	-
Finance lease payables	103,176	345,184	25,531
<hr/>			
<u>31 March 2016</u>			
Trade payables	44,439	-	-
Other payables	63,114	-	-
Amount due to directors	397,394	-	-
Finance lease payables	193,872	582,308	-
<hr/>			

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2017

22 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

22 . 2 Credit risk

The Company involves the risk that counterparties may be unable to meet the terms of their agreements. The Company has no major concentration of credit risk. The Company places its cash and fixed deposits with creditworthy institutions.

The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements, net of any allowance of losses, represents the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account of the value of any collateral or other security obtained.

22 . 3 Interest rate risk

The Company's policy is to obtain the most favorable interest rates available. Surplus funds are placed with reputable banks.

22 . 4 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

The carrying amount of the financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the financial statements represents their respective net fair values.

22 . 5 Foreign

The Company's foreign exchange risk results mainly from cash flows from transactions denominated in foreign currencies. It is the Company's policy not to enter into derivative forward foreign exchange contracts for hedging and speculative purposes.

23 COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform with the current year's presentation.

24 AUTHORISATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR ISSUE

The financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2017 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Company on _____.

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	<u>S\$</u>	<u>S\$</u>
Revenue		
Service income	2,055,796	976,849
	<u>2,055,796</u>	<u>976,849</u>
LESS: COST OF SALES / SERVICES RENDERED		
Site Costs	88,941	2,855
Wages	659,895	369,776
Project insurances	2,131	5,460
Sub contract services	153,280	6,944
Upkeep of vehicle	101,567	175,720
Rental of Vehicle	1,095	70,620
	<u>1,006,909</u>	<u>631,375</u>
GROSS PROFIT	<u>1,048,887</u>	<u>345,474</u>
ADD: OTHER INCOME		
Government grant - PIC cash grant	-	32,100
Government employment grant	1,320	210
	<u>1,320</u>	<u>32,310</u>
	1,050,207	377,784
LESS: OPERATING EXPENSES		
(See attached annex)	(1,016,277)	(766,235)
NET PROFIT / (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR	<u><u>33,930</u></u>	<u><u>(388,451)</u></u>

SCHEDULE OF OPERATING EXPENSES

	2017	2016
	S\$	S\$
Immigration bonds	6,327	342
Professional fees	800	3,210
Accountancy fees	2,700	2,700
Administrative fees	2,404	4,807
Penalties for early termination of finance leases	50,000	69,916
Bank charges	1,141	1,452
Medical expenses	33,698	-
Depreciation	147,199	238,562
Contributions to defined contribution plans - Directors'	2,074	9,860
Directors' fees	96,000	-
Directors' remuneration	12,200	111,000
Entertainment	1,040	-
Fines & penalties	3,426	9,704
Foreign worker levy	305,163	169,144
Finance lease charges	15,039	34,136
License & permits	552	-
Loss/(gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	14,134	6,382
Rental for office	11,304	11,556
Office expenses	822	-
Printing & stationary	905	-
Medical Insurance	788	1,461
Rental of employees' quarters	151,831	43,609
Employees' training expenses	22,125	214
Recruitment fees	8,620	2,730
Air fares	2,770	-
Skill development levy	1,677	930
Contributions to defined contribution plans - Employees'	16,738	6,030
Employees' salaries	98,420	36,000
Telecommunication charges	1,606	284
Upkeep of private car	4,774	2,206
	1,016,277	766,235

ABS PTE. LTD.

20 Maxwell Road, #07-18A Maxwell House, Singapore 069113.
UEN: 201007879C

PERSONAL INDEMNITY

We, the Directors of ABS PTE. LTD., hereby agree that the Directors' Report and the accompanying Financial Statements compiled by ACHI BIZ SERVICES PTE. LTD. (ACRA UEN: 201415822 C) in accordance with statutory provisions in force at the time of preparation is strictly based on the information provided by the management of ABS PTE. LTD..

The Directors of ABS PTE. LTD. will not hold ACHI BIZ SERVICES PTE. LTD. (ACRA UEN: 201415822C) liable on any grounds whatsoever to any party in respect of reliance on the information contained in this report.

Achi Kumar
Director
For ABS PTE. LTD.

Date: _____