Company Registration No. 200718178D

TRF Singapore Pte Ltd

Annual Financial Statements
31 March 2016

Building a better working world

General Information

Directors

Sudhir Laxmikant Deoras	
Ng Poh Beng	(Appointed on 29 March 2016)
P.V. Balasubramaniam	(Resigned on 31 March 2016)

Company secretary

Wong Chuen Shya

Registered office

6 Battery Road
#10-01
Singapore 049909

Auditor

Ernst & Young LLP

Bankers

Bank of Baroda
Citibank GCIB – Colombo
United Overseas Bank Ltd

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Directors' Statement

The Directors present their statement to the member together with the audited financial statements of TRF Singapore Pte Ltd (the "Company") for the financial year ended 31 March 2016.

Opinion of the directors

In the opinion of the directors,

(a) the accompanying balance sheet, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement together with 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 March 2016 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 the immediate holding company has agreed to subordinate its claim on the amount owing to it by the Company until all other liabilities of the Company have been paid and has given an undertaking not to recall the amount owing to it in the next 12 months from the date of undertaking letter if the Company is unable to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future to enable the Company to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due.

Directors

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

Sudhir Laxmikant Deoras
Ng Poh Beng

Arrangements to enable Directors 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 object 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 and debentures

No Director of the Company who held office at the end of the financial year, had, according to the register of directors' shareholdings required to be kept under Section 164 of the Singapore Companies Act, Cap. 50, interest in shares, share options, warrants or debentures of the Company, or of related corporations, either at the beginning or at the end of the financial year.

Option

There is presently no option scheme on unissued shares of the Company.

Auditor

Ernst & Young LLP have expressed their willingness to accept reappointment as auditor.

Sudhir Laxmikant Deoras
Director

Ng Poh Beng
Director

Singapore

0 9 MAY 2016

Independent Auditor's Report to the Member of TRF Singapore Pte Ltd

Report on the financial statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of TRF Singapore Pte Ltd (the "Company") set out on pages 5 to 24, which comprise the balance sheet of the Company as at 31 March 2016, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement of the Company for the 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, Chapter 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; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair financial statements and to maintain accountability of assets.

Auditor's responsibility

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

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

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

Independent Auditor's Report to the Member of TRF Singapore Pte Ltd

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements 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 financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2016 and of the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the year 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.

Ernst & Young LLP

Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants
Singapore

9 May 2016

TRF Singapore Pte Ltd

Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the financial year ended 31 March 2016

	Note	2016 $	2015 $
Dividend income		4,382,500	3,519,000
Other income	4	53,505	10,334
		4,436,005	3,529,334
Administrative expenses		(2,146,217)	(2,999,837)
Finance costs	5	(7,948)	(21,621)
Profit before tax	6	2,281,840	507,876
Income tax expense	7	–	–
Profit for the year		2,281,840	507,876
Other comprehensive income		–	–
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to owner of the Company		2,281,840	507,876

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

TRF Singapore Pte Ltd

Balance Sheet
As at 31 March 2016

	Note	2016 $	2015 $
Non-current assets			
Investment in subsidiaries	8	42,976,421	44,890,181
Amount due from a related company	9	1,063,070	1,081,070
		44,039,491	45,971,251
Current assets			
Prepaid operating expenses		2,550	2,262
Cash and cash equivalents	10	1,014,936	3,532,688
Amount due from subsidiary companies	11	3,353,005	–
		4,370,491	3,534,950
Current liabilities			
Accrued operating expenses and other payables		8,773	9,454
Amount due to immediate holding company	12	1,859,140	1,880,723
Amount due to a subsidiary company	11	–	710,795
		1,867,913	2,600,972
Net current assets		2,502,578	933,978
Net assets		46,542,069	46,905,229
Equity			
Share capital	13	50,288,324	50,288,324
Accumulated losses		(3,746,255)	(3,383,095)
Total equity		46,542,069	46,905,229

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity
For the financial year ended 31 March 2016

	Share capital (Note 13) $	Accumulated losses $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 April 2015	50,288,324	(3,383,095)	46,905,229
Profit for the year, representing total comprehensive income for the year	–	2,281,840	2,281,840
Dividend paid (Note 14)	–	(2,645,000)	(2,645,000)
Balance at 31 March 2016	50,288,324	(3,746,255)	46,542,069

	Share capital (Note 13) $	Accumulated losses $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 April 2014	50,288,324	(3,890,971)	46,397,353
Profit for the year, representing total comprehensive income for the year	–	507,876	507,876
Balance at 31 March 2015	50,288,324	(3,383,095)	46,905,229

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

Cash Flow Statement
For the financial year ended 31 March 2016

	2016 USD	2015 USD
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	2,281,840	507,876
Adjustments for :		
Impairment loss on investment in a subsidiary	1,913,760	2,976,240
Interest expense	7,948	21,621
Unrealised exchange losses/(gains), net	113,773	(10,196)
Operating profit before working capital changes	4,317,321	3,495,541
(Decrease)/increase in amount due to immediate holding company	(21,583)	96,531
Decrease/(increase) in amount due from a related company	18,000	(65,070)
(Increase)/decrease in amount due to subsidiary companies	(30,669)	8,232
Increase in prepaid operating expenses	(288)	(2,262)
Decrease in accrued operating expenses	(681)	(3,573)
Net cash flows generated from operations	4,282,100	3,529,399
Interest paid	(7,948)	–
Net cash flows generated from operating activities	4,274,152	3,529,399
Cash flows from investing activity		
Loan to subsidiary companies	(3,466,778)	–
Net cash flows used in investing activity	(3,466,778)	–
Cash flows from financing activity		
Dividend paid	(2,645,000)	–
Repayment of loan to subsidiary companies	(680,126)	–
Net cash flows used in financing activity	(3,325,126)	–
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(2,517,752)	3,529,399
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year	3,532,688	3,289
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year (Note 20)	1,014,936	3,532,688

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

1. Corporate information

TRF Singapore Pte Ltd (the "Company") is a private limited company incorporated in Singapore. The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of TRF Limited incorporated in India.

The registered office and principal place of business of the Company is located at 6 Battery Road, #10-01, Singapore 049909.

The principal activity of the Company is that of an investment holding company. There has been no significant change in the nature of this activity during the financial year.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

2.1 *Basis of preparation*

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards ("FRS").

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis and are presented in Singapore Dollars ("SGD" or "$").

Consolidated financial statements have not been prepared as the Company is itself a wholly-owned subsidiary of TRF Limited, incorporated in India that prepares consolidated financial statements. Accordingly, the Company is not required under FRS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements to prepare consolidated financial statements. The registered office of TRF Limited is 11, Station Road, Burma Mines, Jamshedpur 831007, India.

2.2 *Changes in accounting policies*

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 effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2015.

The adoption of these standards and interpretations did not have any effect on the financial performance or position of the Company.

2.3 *Standards issued but not yet effective*

The Company has not adopted the following standards that have been issued but not yet effective:

Description	*Effective for annual periods beginning on or after*
Amendments to FRS 1 *Disclosure Initiative*	1 January 2016
FRS 115 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*	1 January 2017
FRS 109 *Financial Instruments*	1 January 2018

The directors expect that the adoption of the standards above will have no material impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.4 *Foreign currencies*

The financial statements are presented in Singapore Dollars ("SGD"), which is also the Company's functional currency, and which reflects the economic substance of the underlying events and circumstances of the Company.

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 end of the reporting period. 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 determined.

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

2.5 *Subsidiaries*

A subsidiary is an entity over which the Company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies so as to obtain benefits from its activities. The Company generally has such power when it directly or indirectly, holds more than 50% of the issued share capital, or controls more than half of the voting power, or controls the composition of the board of directors.

Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost less impairment losses.

2.6 *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 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. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.6 *Impairment of non-financial assets (cont'd)*

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount.

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 increased amount 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 the profit or loss.

2.7 *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

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 profit or loss when the loans and receivables are derecognised or impaired, and through the amortisation process.

Derecognition

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 other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss.

2.7 ***Financial instruments (cont'd)***

(a) ***Financial assets (cont'd)***

Regular way purchase or sale of a financial asset

All regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised or derecognised on the trade date i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the period generally established by regulation or convention in the marketplace concerned.

(b) ***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 and in the case of other financial liabilities, plus directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, other financial liabilities 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.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or 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 derecognition 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)

2.8 *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. 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 recognised 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 value 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 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 profit or loss.

2.9 *Cash and cash equivalents*

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.10 *Borrowing costs*

Borrowing costs are generally expensed in the period in which they are incurred. Borrowing costs are capitalised if they are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset. Capitalisation of borrowing costs commences when the activities to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale are in progress and the expenditures and borrowing costs are being incurred. Borrowing costs are capitalised until the assets are substantially completed for their intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

2.11 *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 economic resources 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.

2.12 *Revenue*

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 consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined term of payment. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised :

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the Company's right to receive payment is established.

2.13 *Income 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 authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period, in the country where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Current income taxes are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.13 *Income taxes (cont'd)*

(b) ***Deferred tax (cont'd)***

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all temporary differences, except:

- Where the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or 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; and

- In respect of temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, 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 except:

- where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises 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 the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and

- in respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax asset 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 to 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.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.13 *Income taxes (cont'd)*

(b) ***Deferred tax (cont'd)***

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity and deferred tax arising from a business combination is adjusted against goodwill on acquisition.

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.

3. Significant accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, 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 could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future periods.

Key source of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of each reporting period, 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.

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. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified,, an appropriate valuation model is used.

3. Significant accounting estimates and judgements (cont'd)

Key source of estimation uncertainty (cont'd)

Impairment of non-financial assets (cont'd)

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount. 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.

Impairment of loans and receivables

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. Factors such as the probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the related company or subsidiary companies and default or significant delay in payments are objective evidence of impairment. In determining whether there is objective evidence of impairment, the Company considers whether there is observable data indicating that there have been significant changes in the related company's or subsidiary companies' payment ability or whether there have been significant changes with adverse effect in the technological, market, economic or legal environment in which the related company or subsidiary companies operate in.

Where there is objective evidence of impairment, the amount and timing of future cash flows are estimated based on historical loss experience for assets with similar credit risk characteristics. The carrying amount of the Company's loans and receivables at the end of the reporting period is disclosed in Note 9 and Note 11 to the financial statements.

4. Other income

	2016 $	2015 $
Foreign exchange gain, net	–	10,334
Interest income on amount due from subsidiaries	53,505	–

5. Finance costs

	2016 $	2015 $
This comprises the following:		
Interest on amount due to a subsidiary company	7,948	21,621

6. Profit before tax

The following item has been included in arriving at profit/(loss) before tax:

	2016 $	2015 $
Unrealised foreign exchange loss, net	113,773	–
Legal and other professional fees	36,578	14,507
Impairment loss on investment in a subsidiary (Note 8)	1,913,760	2,976,240

7. Income tax expense

A reconciliation of the tax expense and the product of accounting loss multiplied by the applicable tax rate for the years ended 31 March were as follows:

	2016 $	2015 $
Profit before tax	2,281,840	507,876
Tax at the applicable tax rate of 17%	387,913	86,339
Income not subject to tax	(745,025)	(599,987)
Tax effect of non-deductible expenses	357,113	513,648
Tax expense	–	–

8. Investment in subsidiaries

	2016 $	2015 $
Shares, at cost	47,866,421	47,866,421
Less: Impairment loss (Note 6)	(4,890,000)	(2,976,240)
	42,976,421	44,890,181

Details of subsidiaries are as follows:-

Name	Country of incorporation	Principal activities	Proportion of ownership interest 2016 %	2015 %
Held by the Company				
Dutch Lanka Trailers Manufacturers Limited[2]	Sri Lanka	Manufacture of trailers	100	100
York Transport Equipment (Asia) Pte Ltd [1]	Singapore	Production and distribution of axles and related components	51	51
Hewitt Robins International Holdings Limited [5]	England & Wales	Design and manufacture of screens, mobile crushing and related products	100	100
Held through Dutch Lanka Trailers Manufacturers Limited				
Dutch Lanka Engineering (Pvt) Ltd [2]	Sri Lanka	Manufacture of trailers	100	100
Dutch Lanka Trailers LLC[6]	Sultanate of Oman	Manufacture of trailers	70	70
Tata International DLT Private Ltd[7]	India	Manufacture of trailers	50	50

8. Investment in subsidiaries (cont'd)

Name	Country of incorporation	Principal activities	Proportion of ownership interest 2016 %	2015 %
Held through York Transport Equipment (Asia) Pte Ltd				
YTE Special Products Pte Ltd [1]	Singapore	Distribution of axles and related components	51	51
York Sales (Thailand) Co., Ltd [2]	Thailand	Trading in axles and related components	51	51
York Transport Equipment Pty Limited [2]	Australia	Production and distribution of axles and related components	51	51
Rednet Pte Ltd [1]	Singapore	Trading in axles and related components	51	51
YTE Transport Equipment (SA) (Pty) Limited [9]	South Africa	Trading in axles and related components	51	51
York Transport Equipment (India) Pvt. Ltd. [2]	India	Production and distribution of axles and related components	51	51
PT York Engineering [3]	Indonesia	Dormant	51	51
YTE Special Products Pte Ltd [1]	Singapore	Distribution of axles and related components	51	51
Held through YTE Special Products Pte Ltd				
Qingdao YTE Special Products Co. Ltd. [4]	People's Republic of China	Production and distribution of axles and related components	51	51
York Transport Equipment (Shanghai) Co Ltd. [8]	People's Republic of China	Production and distribution of axles and related components	51	51

(1) Audited by Ernst & Young LLP, Singapore.

(2) Audited by member firms of Ernst & Young Global in the respective countries.

(3) Audited by other auditor, Aria, Sukimoto & Rekan Certified Public Accountants Co Ltd.

(4) Audited by other auditor, Qingdao Qian Ze Certified Public Accountants Co Ltd.

(5) Audited by other auditor, Dains LLP.

(6) Audited by other auditor, Dar Al Thiqha Audit Bureau.

(7) Audited by other auditor, J.P.J Associates.

(8) Audited by other auditor, Shanghai Shenya Certified Public Accountants Co Ltd.

(9) Audited by other auditor, CBB Rodl & Partner Inc.

8. Investment in subsidiaries (cont'd)

Impairment testing of investment in subsidiaries

During the financial year, the management carried out a review of the recoverable amount for the investment in subsidiaries. An impairment loss of SGD 1,913,760 (2015: SGD 2,976,240) were recognized for the year ended 31 May 2016 to write-down the investment to the recoverable amount.

The movement of the allowance for impairment loss is analysed as follows:

	2016 $	2015 $
At 1 April	2,976,240	–
Charge to statement of comprehensive income	1,913,760	2,976,240
At 31 March	4,890,000	2,976,240

9. Amount due from a related company

Amount due from a related company is non-trade in nature, unsecured and interest free. As at 31 March 2016, the amount is not expected to be repaid within the next 12 months.

10. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are denominated in foreign currencies at balance sheet date:

	2016 $	2015 $
United States dollars	2,684	2,743
Sri Lankan Rupees	432	474

11. Amount due from/(to) subsidiary companies

Amount due from subsidiary companies are non-trade in nature, unsecured and bear interest at 6.53% (2015: Nil) per annum.

Amount due to subsidiary companies are non-trade in nature, unsecured and bear interest at 3.73% (2015: 3.73%) per annum. The amount was repaid during the year.

12. Amount due to immediate holding company

Amount due to immediate holding company are non-trade in nature, unsecured and non-interest bearing. The amount is repayable on demand.

13. Share capital

	2016 $	2015 $
Issued and fully paid :		
At beginning and end of the financial year	50,288,324	50,288,324

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. These shares have no par value.

14. Dividends

	2016 US$	2015 US$
Declared and paid during the financial year		
Dividends on ordinary share:		
Final exempt (one-tier) dividend for 2015: U$500,000 (2015: US$Nil) per share	500,000	–
Interim exempt (one-tier) dividend for 2016: US$2,145,000 (2015: US$Nil) per share	2,145,000	–
	2,645,000	–
Declared and not paid during the financial year		
Dividends on ordinary share:		
Final exempt (one-tier) dividend for 2015: U$500,000 (2015: US$Nil) per share	–	500,000
	–	500,000

15. Related party transactions

In addition to the related party information disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the following significant transactions between the Company and related parties took place during the period at terms agreed between the parties.

	2016 $	2015 $
Interest income on amount due from a subsidiary company	53,505	–
Interest expense on amount due to a subsidiary company	–	21,621

16. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The main risk arising from the Company's financial instruments is liquidity risk. There has been no change to the Company's exposure to this risk or the manner in which it manages and measures the risk. The board reviews and agrees policies for managing this risk and it is summarised below:

Liquidity risk

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

The Company monitors and maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate by management to finance the Company's operations. Short-term funding is obtained from its immediate holding company.

Analysis of financial instruments by remaining contractual maturities

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

	2016			2015		
	1 year or less $'000	1 to 5 years $'000	Total $'000	1 year or less $'000	1 to 5 years $'000	Total $'000
Financial assets						
Amount due from related company	–	1,063	1,063	–	1,081	1,081
Amount due from subsidiary companies	3,353	–	3,353	–	–	–
Cash and cash equivalents	1,015	–	1,015	3,533	–	3,533
Total undiscounted financial assets	4,368	1,063	5,431	3,533	1,081	4,614
Financial liabilities						
Accrued operating expenses	9	–	9	9	–	9
Amount due to immediate holding company	1,859	–	1,859	1,881	–	1,881
Amount due to subsidiary	–	–	–	711	–	711
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	1,868	–	1,868	2,601	–	2,601
Total net undiscounted financial assets	2,500	1,063	3,563	932	1,081	2,013

17. Fair value of financial instruments

Fair value of financial instruments that are not carried at fair value and whose carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of fair value

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, accrued operating expenses and amounts due to immediate holding company and subsidiary company are reasonable approximation of fair values due to their short-term nature.

Fair value of financial instruments that are not carried at fair value and whose carrying amounts are not reasonable approximation of fair value

The amount due from a related company is not expected to be repayable within the next twelve months and is repayable only when the cash flow of the Company permits. Accordingly, the fair value of this balance is not determinable as the timing of the future cash flow arising from these balances cannot be estimated reliably.

18. Capital management

The Company's objective when managing capital is to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholder.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholder, return capital to shareholder or issue new shares. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the years ended 31 March 2016 and 31 March 2015.

19. Authorisation of financial statements for issue

The financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2016 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 9 May 2016.