REPORTS

AND

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

LOUIS LAI & LUK CPA LIMITED CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

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REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The directors present their annual report and the annual audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2018.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the Company is property investment.

RESULTS AND APPROPRIATIONS

The results of the Company for the year are set out in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on page 6.

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend.

SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES

Details of share capital of the Company are set out in Note (9) to the financial statements. There were no movements during the year.

There were no movements in reserves except for changes to accumulated losses which arose from profit or loss.

DIRECTORS

The directors of the Company during the year and up to the date of this report were:

Pulkit SETH
Deepak Kumar SETH
Vinod Ramanial KANTHARIA

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, the directors retire and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

DIRECTORS' MATERIAL INTERESTS IN TRANSACTIONS, ARRANGEMENTS AND CONTRACTS THAT ARE SIGNIFICANT IN RELATION TO THE COMPANY'S BUSINESS

No transactions, arrangements and contracts of significance in relation to the Company's business to which the Company was a party and in which a director of the Company had a material interest, whether directly or indirectly, subsisted at the end of the year or at any time during the year.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (CONT'D)

MANAGEMENT CONTRACTS

No contracts concerning the management and administration of the whole or any substantial part of the business of the Company were entered into or existed during the year.

BUSINESS REVIEW

The Company falls within reporting exemption for the financial year. Accordingly, the Company is exempted from preparing a business review for this financial year.

PERMITTED INDEMNITY PROVISION

At no time during the financial year and up to the date of this report, there was or is, any permitted indemnity provision being in force for the benefit of any of the directors of the Company and holding company (whether made by the Company or otherwise) or an associated company (if made by the Company):

AUDITORS

During the year, Messrs. Louis Lai & Luk CPA Limited has been appointed as the auditors of the Company. They now retire and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-appointment.

On behalf of the Board

Deepak Kumar SETH

Chairman

Hong Kong, May 25, 2018.

LOUIS LAI & LUK CPA LIMITED CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

黎劍民、陸永熙會計師事務所有限公司

LOUIS K.M. LAI FCCA CPA (PRACTISING) 黎劍民會計師 LUK WING HAY FCCA CPA (PRACTISING) 陸永熙會計師

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF PGIC INVESTMENT LIMITED (incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability)

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of PGIC Investment Limited ("the Company") set out on pages 6 to 18, which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2018, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2018, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at March 31, 2018, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs") issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA") and have been properly prepared in compliance with the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing ("HKSAs") issued by the HKICPA. 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 HKICPA's Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants ("the Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. 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.

LOUIS LAI & LUK CPA LIMITED CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

黎劍民、陸永熙會計師事務所有限公司

LOUIS K.M. LAI FCCA CPA (PRACTISING) 黎劍民會計師 LUK WING HAY FCCA CPA (PRACTISING) 陸永熙會計師

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONT'D) TO THE MEMBER OF PGIC INVESTMENT LIMITED (incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability)

Responsibilities of Directors and Those charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with HKFRSs issued by HKICPA and the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are 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 the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for 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. This report is made solely to you, as a body, in accordance with section 405 of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance (Cap.622) and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with HKSAs 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 HKSAs, we exercise professional judgment 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.

LOUIS LAI & LUK CPA LIMITED CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

黎劍民、陸永熙會計師事務所有限公司

LOUIS K.M. LAI FCCA CPA (PRACTISING) 黎劍民會計師 LUK WING HAY FCCA CPA (PRACTISING) 陸永熙會計師

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONT'D) TO THE MEMBER OF PGIC INVESTMENT LIMITED (incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (Cont'd)

- 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 the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' 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.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance 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.

Louis Lai & Luk CPA Limited Certified Public Accountants

Luk Wing Hay
Practising Certificate Number P01623

Hong Kong, May 25, 2018.

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

	<u>NOTES</u>	1/4/2017 -31/3/2018	16/8/2016 -31/3/2017
		US\$	US\$
TURNOVER	(2m)		_
OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES		(<u>1,556</u>)	(0.001)
LOSS BEFORE TAXATION		(1,330)	(2,091)
DODD DEPORE TAXATION		(1,556)	(2,091)
TAXATION	(7)		-
LOSS FOR THE YEAR/PERIOD		(1,556)	(2.001)
OTHER COMPRESSION		(1,550)	(2,091)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		<u>*</u>	
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE YEAR/PERIOD		(1,556)	(2,091)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT MARCH 31, 2018

	<u>NOTES</u>	2018	<u> 2017</u>
		US\$	US\$
Non-current Asset Deposit paid	(12)	1,363,066	1,169,531
Current Assets			
Cash and eash equivalents		2,469	4,027
Current Liabilities Amount due to immediate holding company Accined expenses		2,469	4,027
	(8)	1,368,538 643	1,175,648
		1,369,181	1,175,648
Net Current Liabilities		(1,366,712)	(1,171,621)
Net Liabilities		(3,646) ⊨======	(2,090)
DEFICIT			77 - 17 - 1
Share capital Accumulated losses	(9)	1 (<u>3,647)</u>	1 (<u>2,091</u>)
OTAL DEFICIT		(3,646)	(2,090)

APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON MAY 25, 2018 AND SIGNED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD BY:

Deepale Kumar SETH
Director

Pulkit SETH
Director

Pulkit

PGIC INVESTMENT LIMITED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

	Share	Accumulated	
	<u>Capital</u>	<u>losses</u>	<u>Total</u>
	US\$	US\$	US\$
Issuance of share capital	1	-	1
Total comprehensive expense for the period		(2,091)	(2.091)
At March 31, 2017 and April 1, 2017	1	(2,091)	(2,090)
Total comprehensive expense for the year	<u> </u>	(<u>1,556</u>)	(1,556)
At March 31, 2018	Annual Name and Annual Name	(3,647)	(3,646)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

	1/4/2017 -31/3/2018	16/8/2016 -31/3/2017
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	US\$	US\$
Loss before taxation and working capital changes Increase in deposit paid Increase in amount due to immediate holding company Increase in accrued expenses	(1,556) (193,535) 192,890 643	(2,091) (1,169,531) 1,175,648
Cash (used in)/generated from operations and net cash (used in)/generated from operating activities	(1,558)	4,026
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	0*	_
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES Proceeds from bank borrowings and net cash generated from financing activities		1
NET (DECREASE)/INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(1,558)	4,027
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF THE YEAR/PERIOD	4,027	•
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE YEAR/PERIOD	2,469	4,027

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. GENERAL

PGIC Investment Limited is a company incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability. Its principal activity is investment holding. The address of its registered office is Unit 801-3, 8/F., 9 Wing Hong Street, Cheung Sha Wan, Kowloon, Hong Kong. The directors consider that the ultimate holding company and immediate holding company of the Company are Pearl Global Industries Limited and Pearl Global (HK) Limited respectively. The ultimate holding company are incorporated in India and Hong Kong respectively. The shares of the ultimate holding company are listed on the Bombay Stock Exchange and National Stock Exchange in India.

2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a. Basis of Preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRS(s)") (which also include Hong Kong Accounting Standards ("HKAS(s)") and Interpretations ("Int(s)")) issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants, accounting principles generally accepted in Hong Kong and the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and are presented in United States Dollars ("US\$"), which is also the Company's functional and presentation currency.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with HKFRSs requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note (5) to the financial statements.

b. Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosures

Certain new and revised HKFRSs became effective for the first time during the current financial year but are not applicable to the Company, and accordingly, they have had no material impact on the Company's financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018.

c. Issued but Not Yet Effective Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards

The Company has not early applied any new and revised HKFRSs that have been issued but are not effective for the accounting year ended March 31, 2017, in these financial statements. The Company is in the process of making an assessment of the impact of these new and revised HKFRSs but is not yet in a position to state whether these new and revised HKFRSs would have a significant impact on its results of operations and financial position.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

d. Impairment of Assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation, which are at least tested annually for impairment and are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units).

e. Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised on the Company's Statement of Financial Position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value.

f. Financial Assets

The Company's financial assets are only classified under loans and receivables category.

g. Loans and Receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. At the end of each reporting period subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables are carried at amortized cost using effective interest method, less any identified impairment losses. An impairment loss is recognised in the statement profit or loss and other of comprehensive neome when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired, and is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate. Impairment losses are reversed in subsequent periods when an increase in the assets recoverable amount can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, subject to a restriction that the carrying amount of the assets at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

h. Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities of the Company are classified, at initial recognition, as loans and borrowings or derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

The Company's financial liabilities comprise trade and other payables and amount due to a fellow which are subsequently measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

i. Equity Instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. The Company's equity instrument represents its issued share capital and is recorded at the share subscription received/receivable at the date of issuance of shares.

j. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months.

k. Translation of Foreign Currency

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ("the functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in United States Dollars ("US\$"), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement profit or loss and other of comprehensive income.

I. Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable loss for the year. Taxable loss differs from net loss as reported in the statement profit or loss and other of comprehensive income because it excludes items of income and expense that are taxable or deductible in other years, and it further excludes items that are never taxable and deductible.

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable loss, and is accounted for using the statement of financial position liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences, and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable loss will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of specific assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax loss nor the accounting loss.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the liability is settled or the asset realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the Statement profit or loss and other of comprehensive income.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

m. Turnover

The Company has no turnover during the year.

n. Related Parties

A related party is a person or entity that is related to the Company.

- (A) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the Company if that person:
 - (i) has control or joint control over the Company;
 - (ii) has significant influence over the Company; or
 - (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the Company or a parent of the Company.
- (B) An entity is related to the Company if any of the following conditions applies:
 - (i) The entity and the Company are members of the same Company (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).
 - (ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a Company of which the other entity is a member).
 - (iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
 - (iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
 - (v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Company or an entity related to the Company. If the Company is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the Company.
 - (vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (A).
 - (vii) A person identified in (A)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).

Close members of the family of a person are those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by, that person in their dealings with the entity.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

Financial Risks

The financial risks in connection with the Company's financial instruments include risks as follows.

- (i) Market risk includes three types of risk as below:
 - Currency risk: the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.
 - Fair value interest rate risk: the risk that the value of a financial instrument will
 fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.
 - Price risk: the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices, whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual instrument or its issuer or factors affecting all instruments traded in the market. Market risk embodies not only the potential for loss but also the potential for gain.
- (ii) Credit risk: the risk that the corresponding party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the Company to incur a financial loss.
- (iii) Liquidity risk (also referred to as funding risk): the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments. Liquidity risk may result from an inability to sell a financial asset quickly at close to its fair value.
- (iv) Cash flow interest rate risk: the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's objectives when managing capital are:

 To safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it continues to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders;

(ii) To support the Company's stability and growth; and

(iii) To provide capital for the purpose of strengthening the Company's risk management capability.

The Company actively and regularly reviews and manages its capital structure to ensure optimal capital structure and shareholder returns, taking into consideration the future capital requirements of the Company. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares, or sell assets to reduce debt.

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's financial risks are limited by the financial management policies and practices described below.

(a) Credit risk

The Company has no significant concentrations of credit risk because it has no financial assets.

(b) Liquidity risk

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the board of directors. As the fellow subsidiary and shareholder have confirmed the willingness to provide continuous financial support to the Company, the directors are of the opinion that the Company is adequately protected from the liquidity risk.

(c) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

The Company has no significant interest-bearing assets, the Company's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

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

Estimate of fair values of current assets and liabilities

The nominal value of current assets and liabilities are assumed to approximate their fair values.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

6. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION, LOANS AND OTHER MATERIAL INTERESTS

(i) Remuneration of the directors of the Company disclosed pursuant to section 383(1) of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance and Part 2 of the Companies (Disclosure of Information about Benefits of Directors) Regulation are as follow:

	1/4/2017 -31/3/2018	16/8/2016 -31/3/2017
Emoluments:	US\$	US\$
Acting as directors Provision for management services	-	**
Retirement benefits	49.100.000.000.000.000.000	After a sandaraharan managarah
	₩	-
	the state of the state desired and	Annual Prints Amed prints deliver harm

(ii) Loans, quasi-loans and other dealings in favour of directors (including shadow directors) of the Company and its holding company disclosed pursuant to section 383(1)(d) of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance and Part 3 of the Companies (Disclosure of Information about Benefits of Directors) Regulation are as follow:

Loans, quasi-loans and credit transactions entered into by the Company for a director of the Company or of its holding company or a controlled body corporate of such a director

During the year, no loans, quasi-loans and credit transactions entered into by the Company for a director of the Company or of its holding company or a controlled body corporate of such a director.

Guarantee or security in connection with loans, quasi-loans and credit transactions

In the opinion of the directors, the directors or shadow directors, if any, of the Company had no material interests in those significant transactions, arrangements or contracts in relation to the Company's business entered into by the Company or another company in the same group of companies or subsisted during the year,

(iii) Material interests of directors (including shadow directors) of the Company disclosed pursuant to section 383(1)(e) of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance and Part 4 of the Companies (Disclosure of Information about Benefits of Directors) Regulation are as follow:

In the opinion of the directors, the directors or shadow directors, if any, of the Company had no material interests in those significant transactions, arrangements or contracts in relation to the Company's business entered into by the Company or another company in the same group of companies or subsisted during the year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

7. TAXATION

No Hong Kong profits tax has been provided in the financial statements as the Company made no estimated assessable profits for the year.

No deferred tax has been recognised in the financial statements on the grounds that the Company has no taxable/deductible temporary differences during the current year.

8. AMOUNT DUE TO IMMEDIATE HOLDING COMPANY

The amount due to immediate holding company is unsecured, interest-free and has no fixed terms of repayment. The immediate holding company agreed not to demand repayment of the amount due until the Company is financially capable of repayment. The nature of consideration to be provided for settlement is expected to be cash or cash equivalents.

9. SHARE CAPITAL

	<u>2018</u>		2017	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Ordinary shares issued and fully paid:		US\$		US\$
		N. Links		
At March 31	1	1	1	1

The holder of ordinary share is entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and is entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company. All ordinary shares rank equally with regard to the Company's residual assets.

10. DEPOSIT PAID

Deposit paid represents deposit paid for acquisition of an investment property in Hong Kong.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

11. CAPITAL COMMITMENT

The company has entered into agreement for the purchase of an investment property at a consideration of HKD\$43,019,640 (US\$ 5,545,170) of which a deposit of HK\$5,377,480 (US\$691,193) was paid.

Further, two installments of HK\$1,075,500 (US\$138,239) each were paid on April 19, 2017 and August 21, 2017 respectively.

Balance of the purchase money in the amount of HK\$35,491,160 (US\$4,561,846) is payable on completion which is estimated to be at the end of 2018.

12. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on May 25, 2018.

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