

Company Registration No. 200611516E

Sembawang Consult Pte. Ltd.
(Formerly known as SC Architects & Engineers Pte. Ltd.)

Annual Financial Statements
31 March 2015

Sembawang Consult Pte. Ltd.
(Formerly known as SC Architects & Engineers Pte. Ltd.)

General information

Director

Atul Punj (appointed on 10 Dec 2014)
Jayarama Prasad Chalasani (appointed on 10 Dec 2014)
Michael Heerd (resigned on 8 May 2015)

Secretary

Loh Lee Eng (appointed on 24 March 2015)
Lick Lay Chen (resigned on 23 Dec 2014)

Registered Office

5 Maxwell Road
#16-00 Tower Block
MND Complex
Singapore 069110

Bankers

DBS Bank Ltd

Auditor

Ernst & Young LLP

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Sembawang Consult Pte. Ltd.
(Formerly known as SC Architects & Engineers Pte. Ltd.)

Director's report

The director hereby present his report to the member together with the audited financial statements of Sembawang Consult Pte. Ltd. (formerly known as SC Architects & Engineers Pte. Ltd.) (the "Company") for the financial year ended 31 March 2015.

Director

The director in office at the date of this report is:

Atul Punj
Jayarama Prasad Chalasani

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 object is, to enable the director of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares or debentures of the Company or any other body corporate.

Director's interests in shares and debentures

According to the register kept by the Company for the purposes of Section 164 of the Singapore Companies Act, Chapter 50, particulars of interests of directors who held office at the end of the financial year in shares, share options or debentures in the Company and its related corporations were as follows:

Direct interest		Deemed interest	
At	At	At	At
1 April 2014	31 March 2015	1 April 2014	31 March 2015

Ultimate holding company

Punj Lloyd Limited

Ordinary shares of Rps 2 each

Atul Punj	1,431,360	1,431,360	97,844,775	97,839,775
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Director's contractual benefits

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.

Sembawang Consult Pte. Ltd.
(Formerly known as SC Architects & Engineers Pte. Ltd.)

Director's report

Share options

During the financial year, there were:

- (i) no options granted by the Company to any person to take up unissued shares in the Company;
and
- (ii) 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.

Sembawang Consult Pte. Ltd.
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Director's report

Auditor

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

Atul Punj
Director

Jayarama Prasad Chalasani
Director

Singapore
_____ 2015

Sembawang Consult Pte. Ltd.
(Formerly known as SC Architects & Engineers Pte. Ltd.)

Statement by director

I, Jayarama Prasad Chalasani, being the director of Sembawang Consult Pte. Ltd. (formerly known as SC Architects & Engineers Pte. Ltd.) (the "Company"), do hereby state that, in my opinion:

- (i) 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 2015 and the results of the business, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the year ended on that date, and
- (ii) 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.

Atul Punj
Director

Jayarama Prasad Chalasani
Director

Singapore
_____ 2015

**Sembawang Consult Pte. Ltd.
(Formerly known as SC Architects & Engineers Pte. Ltd.)**

**Independent auditor's report
For the financial year ended 31 March 2015**

Independent auditor's report to the member of Sembawang Consult Pte. Ltd. (formerly known as SC Architects & Engineers Pte. Ltd.)

Report on the financial statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Sembawang Consult Pte. Ltd. (formerly known as SC Architects & Engineers Pte. Ltd.) (the "Company") set out on pages 7 to 23, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2015, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement 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 profit and loss accounts and balance sheet 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 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.

Sembawang Consult Pte. Ltd.
(Formerly known as SC Architects & Engineers Pte. Ltd.)

Independent auditor's report
For the financial year ended 31 March 2015

Independent auditor's report to the member of Sembawang Consult Pte. Ltd. (formerly known as SC Architects & Engineers 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 state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2015 and the results, 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

_____ 2015

Sembawang Consult Pte. Ltd.
(Formerly known as SC Architects & Engineers Pte. Ltd.)

Statement of comprehensive income
For the financial year ended 31 March 2015

	Note	2015	2014
Revenue		\$ 447,475	\$ –
Cost of Sales		(261,215)	–
Gross Profit		<hr/> 186,260	–
Administrative expenses		(1,529,612)	(3,420)
Other operating income		11,633	
Loss before taxation	3	(1,331,719)	(3,420)
Taxation	4	–	–
Loss for the financial year		<hr/> (1,331,719)	(3,420)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		–	–
Total comprehensive loss for the year		<hr/> <hr/> (1,331,719)	(3,420)

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

Sembawang Consult Pte. Ltd.
(Formerly known as SC Architects & Engineers Pte. Ltd.)

Balance sheet
As at 31 March 2015

	Note	2015 \$	2014 \$
Non-current asset			
Property, plant and equipment	5	40,512	–
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		22,001	12,693
Loan due from immediate holding company	6	–	450,000
Trade and other receivables	7	264,801	–
		286,801	462,693
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	8	250,623	4,200
Amount due to related parties	9	949,917	–
		1,200,540	4,200
Net current (liabilities)/assets		(913,739)	458,493
Net (liabilities)/assets		(873,226)	458,493
Equity			
Share capital	10	500,000	500,000
Accumulated losses		(1,373,226)	(41,507)
Total equity		(873,226)	458,493

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

Sembawang Consult Pte. Ltd.
(Formerly known as SC Architects & Engineers Pte. Ltd.)

Statement of changes in equity
For the financial year ended 31 March 2015

	Share capital	Accumulated losses	Total
	\$	\$	\$
At 1 April 2013	500,000	(38,087)	461,913
Total comprehensive loss for the year	–	(3,420)	(3,420)
Balance at 31 March 2014 and 1 April 2014	500,000	(41,507)	458,493
Total comprehensive loss for the year	–	(1,331,719)	(1,331,719)
Balance at 31 March 2015	500,000	(1,373,226)	(873,226)

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

Sembawang Consult Pte. Ltd.
(Formerly known as SC Architects & Engineers Pte. Ltd.)

Cash flow statement
For the financial year ended 31 March 2015

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Cash flows from operating activities		
Loss before taxation	(1,331,719)	(3,420)
Add: Depreciation	4,482	–
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Changes in working capital:	(1,327,237)	(3,420)
Increase in other payables	246,423	–
Increase in other receivables	(264,801)	–
Increase in amount owing to related parties	949,917	–
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net cash used in operating activities	(395,698)	(3,420)
Purchase of fixed asset	(44,994)	–
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net cash used in investing activities	(44,994)	–
Loan repayment by holding company	450,000	–
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net cash from financing activities	450,000	–
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	9,308	(3,420)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year	12,693	16,113
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	22,001	12,693
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

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

Sembawang Consult Pte. Ltd.
(Formerly known as SC Architects & Engineers Pte. Ltd.)

Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2015

1. Corporate information

Sembawang Consult Pte. Ltd. (formerly known as SC Architects & Engineers Pte. Ltd.) (the "Company") is a private limited company domiciled and incorporated in Singapore. The Company's registered office and principal place of business is at 5 Maxwell Road, #16-00 Tower Block, Singapore 069110.

The immediate holding company is Sembawang Engineers and Constructors Pte Ltd, incorporated in Singapore. Its intermediate holding company is Punj Lloyd Pte Ltd, incorporated in Singapore and its ultimate holding company is Punj Lloyd Limited, incorporated in India.

The principal activities of the Company are those relating to architect including consultation and advisory services.

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, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The financial statements are presented in Singapore Dollars (SGD or \$).

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 financial periods beginning on or after 1 April 2014. The adoption of these standards did not have any effect on the financial performance or position of the Company.

Sembawang Consult Pte. Ltd.
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Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2015

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

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 19 <i>Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions</i>	1 July 2014
Improvements to FRSs (January 2014)	
(a) Amendments to FRS 102 <i>Share Based Payment</i>	1 July 2014
(b) Amendments to FRS 103 <i>Business Combinations</i>	1 July 2014
(c) Amendments to FRS 108 <i>Operating Segments</i>	1 July 2014
(d) Amendments to FRS 113 <i>Fair Value Measurement</i>	1 July 2014
(e) Amendments to FRS 16 <i>Property, Plant and Equipment</i> and FRS 38 <i>Intangible Assets</i>	1 July 2014
(f) Amendments to FRS 24 <i>Related Party Disclosures</i>	1 July 2014
Improvements to FRSs (February 2014)	
(a) Amendments to FRS 103 <i>Business Combinations</i>	1 July 2014
(b) Amendments to FRS 113 <i>Fair Value Measurement</i>	1 July 2014
(c) Amendments to FRS 40 <i>Investment Property</i>	1 July 2014
FRS 114 <i>Regulatory Deferral Accounts</i>	1 January 2016
Amendments to FRS 1: <i>Disclosure Initiative</i>	1 January 2016
Amendments to FRS 110, FRS 112 and FRS 28: <i>Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception</i>	1 January 2016
Amendments to FRS 16 <i>Property, plant and equipment</i> and FRS 41: <i>Agriculture: Bearer Plants</i>	1 January 2016
Amendments to FRS 27: <i>Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements</i>	1 January 2016
Amendments to FRS 16 and FRS 38: <i>Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation</i>	1 January 2016
Amendments to FRS 111: <i>Accounting for Acquisitions of Interest in Joint Operations</i>	1 January 2016
Amendments to FRS 110 & FRS 28: <i>Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture</i>	1 January 2016
Improvements to FRSs (November 2014)	
(a) Amendments to FRS 105 <i>Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations</i>	1 January 2016
(b) Amendments to FRS 107 <i>Financial Instruments: Disclosures</i>	1 January 2016
(c) Amendments to FRS 19 <i>Employee Benefits</i>	1 January 2016
(d) Amendments to FRS 34 <i>Interim Financial Reporting</i>	1 January 2016
FRS 115 <i>Revenue from Contracts with Customers</i>	1 January 2017
FRS 109 <i>Financial Instruments</i>	1 January 2018

Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.3 Standards issued but not yet effective (cont'd)

The nature of the impending changes in accounting period on adoption of FRS 115 and FRS 109 are described below:

FRS 109 Financial Instruments

FRS 109 *Financial Instruments* replaces FRS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*. The standard introduces new requirements for classification and measurement, impairment, and hedge accounting. FRS 109 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, with early application permitted. Retrospective application is required, but comparative information is not compulsory. The Group is currently assessing the impact of FRS 109 and plans to adopt the new standard on the required effective date.

FRS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

FRS 115 establishes a new five-step model that will apply to revenue arising from contracts with customers. Under FRS 115 revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. The principles in FRS 115 provide a more structured approach to measuring and recognising revenue.

The new revenue standard is applicable to all entities and will supersede all current revenue recognition requirements under FRS. Either a full or modified retrospective application is required for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017 with early adoption permitted. The Group is currently assessing the impact of FRS 115 and plans to adopt the new standard on the required effective date.

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

2.4 Foreign currency

(a) Functional currency

The management has determined the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates i.e. functional currency, to be SGD. Sales prices and major costs of providing goods and services including major operating expenses are primarily influenced by fluctuations in SGD.

(b) Foreign currency transactions

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 measured.

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Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2015

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 Plant and equipment

All items of plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Subsequent to recognition, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. The cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment. The cost of an item of plant and equipment is recognised as an asset if, and only if, it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Depreciation is computed on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Office equipments	– 5 years
Computers	– 5 years

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

The residual value, useful life and depreciation method are reviewed at each financial year-end, and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

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

2.6 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

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification as follows:

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

Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2015

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

2.6 *Financial assets (cont'd)*

De-recognition

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

2.7 *Cash and cash equivalents*

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

2.8 *Impairment of financial assets*

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period 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 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.

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

2.8 *Impairment of financial assets (cont'd)*

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 *Financial liabilities*

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, financial liabilities 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.

De-recognition

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 de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in profit or loss.

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

2.10 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 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 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 tax liability arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, 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 at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit 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.

Sembawang Consult Pte. Ltd.
(Formerly known as SC Architects & Engineers Pte. Ltd.)

Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2015

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

2.10 *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.

2.11 *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. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from consultation and advisory services are recognised by reference to the labour hours incurred by the consultant.

2.12 *Related parties*

A related party is defined as follows:

- (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 of a parent of the Company.

Sembawang Consult Pte. Ltd.
(Formerly known as SC Architects & Engineers Pte. Ltd.)

Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2015

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

2.12 Related parties (cont'd)

(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 group (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 group 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).

2.13 Significant accounting estimates and judgments

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 reporting period. However, 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. Loss before taxation

The following items have been included in arriving at loss before taxation:

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Audit fee	1,500	1,500
Tax fee	1,350	1,450
Staff costs	963,194	—
Professional fee	148,949	—
License and registration fee	33,088	—
Depreciation	4,482	—
Rental	70,788	—

Sembawang Consult Pte. Ltd.
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Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2015

4. Taxation

The Company did not record any tax expenses during the financial year as it did not have any taxable profit.

A reconciliation between tax expense and the product of accounting loss multiplied by the applicable tax rate is as follows:

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Loss before taxation	(1,331,719)	(3,420)
Tax at statutory tax rate of 17%	(226,392)	(581)
Adjustment:		
Deferred tax assets not recognised	226,392	581
	-	-

5. Plant, property and machinery

	Office equipment	Computers	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Cost			
At 1 April 2014	-	-	-
Addition	2,807	42,187	44,994
At 31 March 2015	2,807	42,187	44,994
Accumulated depreciation			
At 1 April 2014	-	-	-
Depreciation charge for the year	281	4,201	4,482
At 31 March 2015	281	4,201	4,482
Net carrying amount			
At 31 March 2014	-	-	-
At 31 March 2015	2,526	37,986	40,512

Sembawang Consult Pte. Ltd.
(Formerly known as SC Architects & Engineers Pte. Ltd.)

Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2015

6. Loan due from immediate holding company

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
At 1 April and 31 March	–	450,000

The short-term loan from immediate holding company is non-trade, unsecured, interest-free and repayable upon demand.

7. Trade and other receivables

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Trade receivables	5,261	–
Progress claim receivables	259,540	–
	<u>264,801</u>	<u>–</u>

8. Trade and other payables

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Trade payables	2,739	–
Accrued operating expenses	247,884	4,200
	<u>250,623</u>	<u>4,200</u>

9. Amount due to related parties

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Amounts due to immediate holding company		
- non trade	(871,333)	–
Amounts due to related corporation		
- non-trade	(78,584)	–
	<u>(949,917)</u>	<u>–</u>

The non-trade amount due from related corporation and immediate holding company is unsecured, interest-free and repayable upon demand.

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Notes to the financial statements
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10. Share capital

	2015		2014	
	No. of shares	\$	No. of shares	\$
Issued and fully paid ordinary shares:				
At 1 April and 31 March	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000

The holder of ordinary shares is 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.

11. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company is exposed to credit risk and liquidity risk arising in the normal course of the Company's business. The Company has risk management policies which set out its overall business strategies, its tolerance of risk and its general risk management philosophy and has established processes to monitor and control the hedging of transactions in a timely and accurate manner. Such policies are reviewed by the management with sufficient regularity to ensure that the Company's policy guidelines are adhered to.

No changes were made in financial risk management objectives and policies during the year.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting financial obligations due to 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 and to mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows.

At the end of the reporting period, all of the Company's financial assets and liabilities will mature in less than one year based on the carrying amount reflected in the financial statements.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss that may arise on outstanding financial instruments should a counterparty default on its obligations.

Cash and cash equivalents are placed with reputable banks.

At the end of the reporting period, there is no significant concentration of credit risk except for the amounts due from immediate holding company. The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset in the balance sheet.

Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2015

12. Fair value of financial instruments

Fair values

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

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

Management has determined that the carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, loan due from immediate holding company and other payables based on their notional amounts, reasonably approximate their fair values because these are mostly short term in nature.

13. Capital management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that an appropriate capital structure is maintained in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustment to it, in the light of changes in economic conditions and capital markets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the capital distribution to shareholders, or effect long-term loans as and when appropriate. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the financial years ended 31 March 2015 and 31 March 2014.

14. Authorisation of financial statements for issue

The financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2015 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on _____ 2015.