

Wewe Media Group Pte. Ltd.
(Company Registration Number: 201320970K)

Financial Statements
Financial Period ended 31 March 2015 and 2014

KONG, LIM & PARTNERS LLP
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Wewe Media Group Pte. Ltd.
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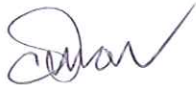
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Wewe Media Group Pte. Ltd.
Statement by Directors

We state that, in the opinion of the board of directors,

- (a) the accompanying statement of financial position, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows 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 2014 and the results of the business, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the financial period ended on that date, and
- (b) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

On behalf of the board of directors,



Tan Wei Wen
Director



Lua Swee Wei (Lai Ruiwei)
Director

Singapore, 16 JUL 2015

Independent Auditor's Report
To the members of Wewe Media Group Pte. Ltd.

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Wewe Media Group Pte. Ltd. (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2015 and 2014, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows of the Company for the period then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

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 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 statement of financial position 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 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.

Independent Auditor's Report
To the members of Wewe Media Group Pte. Ltd. (continued)

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the 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 2014 and the results, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the period ended on that date.

Restriction on Distribution

The financial statements are prepared to assist the partners of BDO LLP in connection with their preparation of the Independent Account's Report. As a result the financial statements may not be suitable for another purpose. Our report is intended solely for BDO LLP and its partners and should not be distributed to parties other than BDO LLP or its partners.



KONG, LIM & PARTNERS LLP
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants

Singapore, 16 JUL 2015

Wewe Media Group Pte. Ltd.
Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 March 2015 and 2014

	Note	2015 US\$	2014 US\$
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Plant and equipment	4	6,526	6,191
		<u>6,526</u>	<u>6,191</u>
Current assets			
Prepayments	5	36,121	288
Trade and other receivables	6	286,934	-
Cash and cash equivalents	7	329,259	135,632
		<u>652,314</u>	<u>135,920</u>
Total assets		<u>658,840</u>	<u>142,111</u>
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	8	1	1
Retained earnings		415,781	12,669
Total equity		<u>415,782</u>	<u>12,670</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax liability	15	1,089	1,011
		<u>1,089</u>	<u>1,011</u>
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	9	210,991	128,430
Provision for income tax	15	30,978	-
		<u>241,969</u>	<u>128,430</u>
Total liabilities		<u>243,058</u>	<u>129,441</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>658,840</u>	<u>142,111</u>

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

Wewe Media Group Pte. Ltd.
Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the financial period ended 31 March 2015 and 2014

	Note	01.04.14 to 31.03.15 US\$	01.08.13 to 31.03.14 US\$
Revenue	10	2,651,005	753,672
Other income	12	15,683	156
Items of expenses			
Purchases and related costs	11	2,062,576	700,139
Depreciation of plant and equipment	4	2,906	769
Staff and related costs	13	143,091	23,513
Other expenses	14	23,947	15,727
		<u>2,232,520</u>	<u>740,148</u>
Profit before tax		434,168	13,680
Income tax expense	15	<u>(31,056)</u>	<u>(1,011)</u>
Profit after tax and total comprehensive income for the year/period		<u>403,112</u>	<u>12,669</u>

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

Wewe Media Group Pte. Ltd.
Statement of Changes in Equity
For the financial period ended 31 March 2015 and 2014

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
	US\$	US\$	US\$
At incorporation date, 1 August 2013	1	-	1
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	12,669	12,669
Balance at 31 March 2014	1	12,669	12,670
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	403,112	403,112
Balance at 31 March 2015	1	415,781	415,782

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

Wewe Media Group Pte. Ltd.
Statement of Cash Flows
For the financial period ended 31 March 2015 and 2014

	01.04.14 to 31.03.15 US\$	01.08.13 to 31.03.14 US\$
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	434,168	13,680
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of plant and equipment	2,906	769
Operating profit before working capital changes	437,074	14,449
<i>Working capital changes:</i>		
Prepayments	(35,833)	(288)
Trade and other receivables	(43,724)	-
Trade and other payables	90,281	120,710
Cash flows generated from operations	447,798	134,871
Income tax paid	-	-
Net cash flows generated from operating activities	447,798	134,871
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of plant and equipment	(3,241)	(6,960)
Net cash flow used in investing activities	(3,241)	(6,960)
Cash flow from financing activities		
(Repayment)/amount due to director	(250,930)	7,720
Net cash flow (used in)/generated from financing activities	(250,930)	7,720
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	193,627	135,631
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	135,632	1
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Note 7)	329,259	135,632

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

Wewe Media Group Pte. Ltd.
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial period ended 31 March 2015 and 2014

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

1. General

Wewe Media Group Pte. Ltd. ("the Company") is a private limited company domiciled and incorporated in the Republic of Singapore. The address of the Company's registered office is 33A Chander Road, Singapore 219539.

The principal activities of the Company are advertising activities. There have been no changes in the nature of these activities during the year.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (FRS) including related interpretations promulgated by the Accounting Standards Council.

The financial statements of the Company, stated in United States Dollars (USD), are prepared under the historical cost convention, unless stated otherwise.

2.2 Standards issued but not yet effective

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

<i>Description</i>	<i>Effective for annual year beginning on or after</i>
Amendments to FRS 19 Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions	1 July 2014
Improvements to FRSs (January 2014)	
(a) Amendments to FRS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment and FRS 38 Intangible Assets	1 July 2014
(b) Amendments to FRS 24 Related Party Disclosures	1 July 2014

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

2.3 Foreign currency and functional currency

The Company's financial statements are presented in United States Dollars, which is also the Company's functional currency.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are measured in the functional currency of the Company and are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currency at exchange rates approximating those ruling at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the 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.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Foreign currency (continued)

Transactions and balances (continued)

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.

2.4 Plant and equipment

All items of plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Subsequent to recognition, plant and equipment and furniture and fixtures are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. The cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying 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.

When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced in intervals, the Company recognises such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciation, respectively. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

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

	<u>Years</u>
Computer and software	3
Furniture and fitting	5

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 on de-recognition of the asset is included in profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised.

2.5 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 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 to sell 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.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Impairment of non-financial assets (continued)

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognised in profit or loss, except for assets that are previously revalued where the revaluation was taken to other comprehensive income. In this case, the impairment is also recognised in other comprehensive income up to the amount of any previous revaluation.

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 unless the asset is measured at revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

2.6 Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are recognised when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition. When the financial assets are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value, plus directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

Loans and receivables

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

Derecognition

A financial asset is de-recognised where the contractual right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired. On the 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 other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets 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 loans and receivables or held-to-maturity investments 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 (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate (i.e. the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition). The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account. The amount of the loss is recognised in the 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.

To determine whether there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on financial assets has 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 year, the amount of the impairment loss decrease and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the profit or loss, to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed its amortised cost at the reversal date.

2.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.9 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

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

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised on the statement of financial position 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 directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate 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.

2.11 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.

Revenue from the services is recognised over the period the services are performed.

2.12 Government grants

Government grants are recognised when there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with. Government grants shall be recognised in profit or loss on a systemic basis over the periods which the Company recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Grants related to income may be presented as a credit in profit or loss, either separately or under a general heading such as "Other income". Alternatively, they are deducted in reporting the related expenses.

2.13 Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

The Company participates in the national pension schemes as defined by the law of the country in which it has operations. In particular, the Company makes contributions to the Central Provident Fund scheme in Singapore, a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions to defined contribution pension schemes are recognised as an expense in the year in which the related service is performed.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.14 Taxes

Current income tax

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authority. The tax rate and tax law 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 recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that the tax relates to items recognized 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.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided, using the liability method, on all temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the tax rate expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled based on tax rate and tax law enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all temporary differences, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled by the Company 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 assets 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 assets and unused tax losses can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date 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 each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Income tax relating to items recognised directly in equity is recognised in equity.

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

2.15 Share capital

Ordinary shares issued by the Company are classified as equity and recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.16 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
- (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) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Company or an entity of related to the Company. If the Company is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the Company;
 - (v) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a);
 - (vi) 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)

3. 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 each reporting period. However, 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 sources of estimation of uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation of uncertainty at the statement of financial position date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial period are discussed below.

Useful lives of plant and equipment

The cost of plant and equipment is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the plant and equipment's estimated economic useful lives. Management estimates the useful lives of these property, plant and equipment to be within 3 to 5 years. These are common life expectancies applied in the similar industry. The carrying amount of the Company's plant and equipment at the end of each reporting year is US\$6,526 (2014: US\$6,191). Changes in the expected level of usage could impact the economic useful lives and the residual values of these assets; therefore future depreciation charges could be revised.

3. Significant accounting estimates and judgments (continued)

Key sources of estimation of uncertainty (continued)

Impairment of loans and receivables

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting year whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. To determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment, the Company considers factors such as the probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtor and default or significant delay in payments.

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 receivable at the end of the reporting year is disclosed in Note 6 to the financial statements.

4. Plant and equipment

	Computers and software US\$	Furniture and fittings US\$	Total US\$
Cost			
At 01 August 2013	-	-	-
Additions	6,593	367	6,960
At 31 March 2014	6,593	367	6,960
Additions	3,241	-	3,241
At 31 March 2015	9,834	367	10,201
Accumulated depreciation			
At 01 August 2013	-	-	-
Charge during the year	732	37	769
At 31 March 2014	732	37	769
Charge during the year	2,833	73	2,906
At 31 March 2015	3,565	110	3,675
Net book value			
At 31 March 2014	5,861	330	6,191
At 31 March 2015	6,269	257	6,526

5. Prepayments

	2015 US\$	2014 US\$
Prepaid expenses	279	288
Prepaid traffic source funds	35,842	-
	36,121	288

5. Prepayments (continued)

Prepayments are denominated in the following currencies:

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
	US\$	US\$
Singapore Dollars	279	288
United States Dollars	35,842	-
	<u>36,121</u>	<u>288</u>

6. Trade and other receivables

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
	US\$	US\$
Trade receivables	35,744	-
PIC cash bonus receivables	7,980	-
Amount due from director	243,210	-
Total trade and other receivables	286,934	-
Add: Cash and cash equivalents (Note 7)	329,259	135,632
Total loans and receivables	<u>616,193</u>	<u>135,632</u>

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally at terms agreed between the parties. They are recognised at their original invoice amounts which represent their fair values on initial recognition.

Amount due from directors is non-trade in nature, unsecured, interest-free, repayable on demand and is to be settled in cash.

Trade and other receivables are denominated in the following currencies:

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
	US\$	US\$
Singapore Dollars	251,190	-
United States Dollars	35,744	-
	<u>286,934</u>	<u>-</u>

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
	US\$	US\$
Cash at bank	<u>329,259</u>	<u>135,632</u>

Cash at bank is denominated in the following currencies:

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
	US\$	US\$
Singapore Dollars	19,518	26,342
United States Dollars	309,741	109,290
	<u>329,259</u>	<u>135,632</u>

8. Share capital

	Number of shares		Amount	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
			US\$	US\$
Issued:				
At incorporation/beginning				
and end of financial period	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

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.

9. Trade and other payables

	2015	2014
	US\$	US\$
Trade payables	191,388	93,329
Accrued expenses	19,603	27,381
Amount due to director	-	7,720
Total financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	<u>210,991</u>	<u>128,430</u>

Amount due to director is non-trade in nature, unsecured, interest-free, repayable on demand and is to be settled in cash.

Trade and other payables are denominated in the following currencies:

	2015	2014
	US\$	US\$
Singapore Dollars	19,603	35,101
United States Dollars	191,388	93,329
	<u>210,991</u>	<u>128,430</u>

10. Revenue

	01.04.14 to 31.03.15	01.08.13 to 31.03.14
	US\$	US\$
Commission income	<u>2,651,005</u>	<u>753,672</u>

11. Purchases and related costs

	01.04.14 to 31.03.15 US\$	01.08.13 to 31.03.14 US\$
Advertising fees	2,017,849	677,717
Commission paid	44,727	22,422
	<u>2,062,576</u>	<u>700,139</u>

12. Other income

	01.04.14 to 31.03.15 US\$	01.08.13 to 31.03.14 US\$
PIC cash bonus	7,980	-
Special employment credit	704	148
Wage credit scheme	6,999	-
Other income	-	8
	<u>15,683</u>	<u>156</u>

13. Staff and related costs

	01.04.14 to 31.03.15 US\$	01.08.13 to 31.03.14 US\$
Director's remuneration		
Director's salaries	46,433	11,883
Director's CPF	7,539	1,902
	<u>53,972</u>	<u>13,785</u>
Staff expenses		
Salaries	74,580	8,573
CPF contribution	14,539	1,155
	<u>89,119</u>	<u>9,728</u>
Total staff and related costs	<u>143,091</u>	<u>23,513</u>

14. Other expenses

The following items have been included in arriving at other expenses:

	01.04.14 to 31.03.15 US\$	01.08.13 to 31.03.14 US\$
Bank charges	5,865	3,346
Currency loss/(gain)	8,372	(6)
Travelling	-	2,579
Upkeep of motor vehicle	-	2,453
Web hosting fees	2,306	777

15. Taxation

Major components of income tax benefit

The major components of income tax benefit for the years ended 31 March 2015 and 2014 are:

	01.04.14 to 31.03.15 US\$	01.08.13 to 31.03.14 US\$
Current year		
- Current income tax	30,978	-
- Deferred tax	78	1,011
	<u>31,056</u>	<u>1,011</u>

Current income tax

A reconciliation between tax expense and the product of accounting profit multiplied by the applicable corporate tax rate for the years ended 31 March 2015 and 2014 are as follow:

	01.04.14 to 31.03.15 US\$	01.08.13 to 31.03.14 US\$
Profit before tax	434,168	13,680
Taxation at 17%	73,809	2,325
Non-deductible items	-	524
Exempt amount	(39,576)	-
Productivity and innovation credit claim	(1,653)	(3,362)
Deferred tax assets not recognised	-	1,524
Utilisation of capital allowances	(1,524)	-
	<u>31,056</u>	<u>1,011</u>

15. Taxation (continued)

Deferred tax

	01.04.14 to 31.03.15 US\$	01.08.13 to 31.03.14 US\$
Difference in depreciation of plant and equipment for tax purpose	<u>1,089</u>	<u>1,011</u>

16. Related party transactions

Balances with related parties at reporting date are set out in Note 6 and 9.

Related parties comprise mainly of companies which are controlled or significantly influenced by the Company's key management personnel and their close family members.

Key management compensation

Remuneration of key management personnel is disclosed in Note 13. There are no other key management personnel in the Company other than the directors.

17. Financial risk management

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company is exposed to financial risk such as credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management approach is to minimise the effects of such volatility on its financial performance. The board reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarised below. It does not hold derivative financial instruments for trading purposes.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the transactional currency exposures arising from transactions that are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the Company. The Company's transactions are denominated in United States dollars (USD). The transactions in foreign currency, Singapore Dollars (SGD) are not significant. As a result, the Company is not significantly exposed to movement in foreign exchange rates.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss that may arise on outstanding financial instruments should a counterparty default on its obligations. The Company's exposure to credit risk arises primarily from other receivables and cash at bank. For cash at bank, the Company minimise credit risk by dealing exclusively with high credit rating counterparties.

The Company's objective is to seek continual revenue growth while minimising losses incurred due to increased credit risk exposure. The Company trades only with recognised and creditworthy third parties. It is the Company's policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. Receivables from the related parties are reviewed by the directors to ensure its recoverability.

17. Financial risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired

Bank balances that are neither past due nor impaired are placed with bank with good credit-rating as determined by reputable financial institutions.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting financial obligations due to shortage of funds. The Company's exposure to liquidity risk arises primarily from mismatches of the maturities of financial assets and liabilities.

In the management of liquidity risk, the Company monitors and maintains a level of cash and bank balances deemed adequate by the management to finance the Company's operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows through financing from financial institutions, related parties and directors.

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

	On demand US\$	Within 1 year US\$	Total US\$
As at 31 March 2015			
Financial assets:			
Trade and other receivables	243,210	43,724	286,934
Cash and cash equivalents	329,259	-	329,259
Total undiscounted financial assets	572,469	43,724	616,193
Financial liabilities:			
Trade and other payables	-	210,991	210,991
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	-	210,991	210,991
Net undiscounted financial asset/(liabilities)	572,469	(167,267)	405,202
As at 31 March 2014			
Financial assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	135,632	-	135,632
Total undiscounted financial assets	135,632	-	135,632
Financial liabilities:			
Trade and other payables	7,720	120,710	128,430
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	7,720	120,710	128,430
Net undiscounted financial asset/(liabilities)	127,912	(120,710)	7,202

17. Financial risk management (continued)

Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain an optimal capital structure so as to maximise shareholder value. In order to maintain or achieve an optimal capital structure the Company may adjust the amount of dividend payment, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the financial periods ended 31 March 2015 and 2014.

The Company is not subjected to any externally and internally imposed capital requirements.

18. Authorisation of financial statements

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the directors on date of the Statement by Directors.