

XPRO GLOBAL PTE. LTD.

(Company Reg. No. 2011-03090-K)

(Incorporated in Singapore)

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS TO 31 MARCH 2019

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XPRO GLOBAL PTE. LTD.

(Company Reg. No. 2011-03090-K)

(Incorporated in Singapore)

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

The directors are pleased to present their statement to the members together with the audited financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31 March 2019.

1. DIRECTORS' OPINION

In the opinion of the directors,

- (i) the financial statements set out on pages 6 to 23 are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2019 and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the financial 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.

2. DIRECTORS

The directors of the Company in office at the date of this statement are as follows:

Sidharth Kumar Birla
Chandrasekharan Bhaskar
Tan Lee Chin Katy

3. DIRECTORS' 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, (the Act), no director who held office at the end of the financial year had interests in share options, warrants or debentures of the Company, either at the beginning of the financial year or at the end of the financial year.

Particulars of interests of the directors who held office at the end of the financial year in shares of the Company are as follows:

The Company Name of directors	Ordinary shares of no par value			
	Shareholdings registered in the own name		Shareholdings in which directors are deemed to have an interest	
	At 01.04.2018	At 31.03.2019	At 01.04.2018	At 31.03.2019
Sidharth Kumar Birla	-	-	50,000	50,000
Chandrasekharan Bhaskar	-	-	50,000	50,000
Tan Lee Chin Katy	-	-	-	-

Shares of Indian Rupees 10 each**Parent Company
Xpro India Limited**

Sidharth Kumar Birla	201,875	201,875	-	-
Chandrasekharan Bhaskar	52,581	52,581	-	-

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4. ARRANGEMENTS TO ENABLE DIRECTORS TO ACQUIRE SHARES AND DEBENTURES

Neither at the end of nor at any time during the financial year was the Company a party to any arrangement whose objects are, or one of whose objects is, to enable the directors of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in or debentures of the Company or any other body corporate.

5. 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.

6. AUDITORS

Jee Ah Chian & Company have expressed their willingness to accept re-appointment as auditors.

On behalf of the Board of Directors



SIDHARTH KUMAR BIRLA
Director



CHANDRASEKHARAN BHASKAR
Director

Date : 29 April 2019

JEE AH CHIAN & COMPANY
Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants, Singapore
9 Kelantan Lane #06-01, Singapore 208628

Our Ref : SHK/CGH/YC

Singapore : 29 April 2019

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
XPRO GLOBAL PTE. LTD.**

(Company Reg. No. 2011-03090-K)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **XPRO GLOBAL PTE. LTD.** (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2019, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows of the Company for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies as set out on pages 6 to 23.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, Chapter 50 (the Act) and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (FRSs) so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2019 and of the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing (SSAs). 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 Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority (ACRA) Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities (ACRA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Statement set out on pages 1 to 2.

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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (cont'd)**XPRO GLOBAL PTE. LTD.**

(Company Reg. No. 2011-03090-K)

Responsibilities of Management and Directors 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 Act and FRSs, and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair financial statements and to maintain accountability of assets.

In preparing the financial statements, management is 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 management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors' responsibilities include 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. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SSAs 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 SSAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism 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.
- 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 management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (cont'd)
XPRO GLOBAL PTE. LTD.
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Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (cont'd)

We communicate with the directors 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.

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.


Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants
Singapore

XPRO GLOBAL PTE. LTD.

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

	Note	2019 S\$	2018 S\$
ASSET			
Current asset			
Bank balance		56,113	51,419
		<u>56,113</u>	<u>51,419</u>
Total asset		<u><u>56,113</u></u>	<u><u>51,419</u></u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Capital and reserve			
Share capital	4	50,000	50,000
Retained earnings		4,143	349
		<u>54,143</u>	<u>50,349</u>
Current liabilities			
Accruals		1,970	1,070
		<u>1,970</u>	<u>1,070</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u><u>56,113</u></u>	<u><u>51,419</u></u>

The notes set out on pages 10 to 23 form part of the financial statements.

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STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	Note	2019 S\$	2018 S\$
Revenue	5	10,275	8,000
Administrative expenses		<u>(6,481)</u>	<u>(6,331)</u>
Profit before taxation	6	3,794	1,669
Income tax expense	7	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Profit for the year		3,794	1,669
Other comprehensive income		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		<u><u>3,794</u></u>	<u><u>1,669</u></u>

The notes set out on pages 10 to 23 form part of the financial statements.

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**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

	Share capital S\$	(Accumulated losses)/ Retained earnings S\$	Total S\$
Balance as at 31 March 2017	50,000	(1,320)	48,680
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	1,669	1,669
Balance as at 31 March 2018	50,000	349	50,349
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	3,794	3,794
Balance as at 31 March 2019	50,000	4,143	54,143

The notes set out on pages 10 to 23 form part of the financial statements.

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STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	2019 S\$	2018 S\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Operating profit before working capital changes	3,794	1,669
Accruals	900	-
Net cash generated from operating activities	<u>4,694</u>	<u>1,669</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	4,694	1,669
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	<u>51,419</u>	<u>49,750</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u><u>56,113</u></u>	<u><u>51,419</u></u>

The notes set out on pages 10 to 23 form part of the financial statements.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2019

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

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

XPRO GLOBAL PTE. LTD. (the Company) is a limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in Singapore. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Xpro India Limited, a company incorporated in India.

The registered office of the Company is located at No. 4 Shenton Way #28-01, SGX Centre II, Singapore 068807.

The principal activities of the Company are those of general wholesale trade including general importers and exporters and business and management consultancy services.

The financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31 March 2019 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 29 April 2019.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**2.1 Basis of preparation**

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

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The financial statements are presented in Singapore Dollar (S\$).

2.2 Adoption of new and amended standards and interpretations

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except that in the current financial year, the Company has adopted all the new and amended standards and interpretations that are effective for annual financial periods beginning on or after 01 January 2018. Except for the adoption of FRS 109 Financial Instruments and FRS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers described below, the adoption of these standards and interpretations did not have any material effect on the financial performance or position of the Company.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)**2.2 Adoption of new and amended standards and interpretations (cont'd)*****FRS 109 Financial Instruments***

On 01 January 2018, the Company adopted FRS 109 Financial instruments, which is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01 January 2018.

The changes arising from the adoption of FRS 109 have been applied retrospectively. The Company has elected to apply the limited exemption in FRS 109 and has not restated comparative information in the year of initial application. The impact arising from FRS 109 adoption was included in the opening retained earnings at the date of initial application, 01 January 2018. The comparative information was prepared in accordance with the requirements of FRS 39.

Classification and measurement

FRS 109 requires debt instruments to be measured either at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) or fair value through profit or loss (FVPL). Classification of debt instruments depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and whether the contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI). An entity's business model is how an entity manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows and create value for the entity either from collecting contractual cash flows, selling financial assets or both. If a debt instrument is held to collect contractual cash flows, it is measured at amortised cost if it also meets the SPPI requirement. Debt instruments that meet the SPPI requirement that are held both to collect the assets' contractual cash flows and to sell the assets are measured at FVOCI. Financial assets are measured at FVPL if they do not meet the criteria of FVOCI or amortised cost.

The assessment of the business model and whether the financial assets meet the SPPI requirements was made as of 01 January 2018, and then applied retrospectively to those financial assets that were not derecognised before 01 January 2018.

FRS 109 requires all equity instruments to be carried at fair value through profit or loss, unless an entity chooses on initial recognition, to present fair value changes in other comprehensive income.

Impairment

FRS 109 requires the Company to record expected credit losses on all of its financial assets measured at amortised cost or FVOCI and financial guarantees. The Company previously recorded impairment based on the incurred loss model when there is objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)**2.2 Adoption of new and amended standards and interpretations (cont'd)*****FRS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers***

FRS 115 supersedes FRS 11 Construction Contracts, FRS 18 Revenue and related interpretations and it applies, with limited exceptions, to all revenue arising from contracts with customers. FRS 115 establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers and requires that revenue be recognised at an amount that reflect the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

FRS 115 requires entities to exercise judgement, taking into consideration all of the relevant facts and circumstances when applying each step of the model to contracts with their customers. The standard also specifies the accounting for the incremental costs of obtaining a contract and the costs directly related to fulfilling a contract. In addition, the standard requires extensive disclosures.

The Company adopted FRS 115 using the modified retrospective method of adoption with the date of initial application of 01 January 2018. Under this method, the standard can be applied either to all contracts at the date of initial application or only to contracts that are not completed at this date. The Company elected to apply the standard to all contracts as at 01 January 2018.

The cumulative effect of initially applying FRS 115 is recognised at the date of initial application as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings. Therefore, the comparative information was not restated and continues to be reported under FRS 11, FRS 18 and related interpretations.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)**2.3 Standards issued but not yet effective**

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

Description	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
FRS 116 Leases	1 January 2019
Amendments to FRS 109 : Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation	1 January 2019
Amendments to FRS 28 : Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures	1 January 2019
Amendments to FRS 19 : Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement	1 January 2019
Improvements to FRSs (March 2018):	
Amendments to FRS 103 : Business Combinations	1 January 2019
Amendments to FRS 111 : Joint Arrangements	1 January 2019
Amendments to FRS 12 : Income Taxes	1 January 2019
Amendments to FRS 23 : Borrowing Costs	1 January 2019
INT FRS 123 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments	1 January 2019
FRS 117 Insurance Contracts	1 January 2021
Amendments to FRS 110 and FRS 28 : Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associates or Joint Venture	To be determined

Except for FRS 116, the directors expect that the adoption of the other standards and interpretations above will have no material impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application. The nature of the impending changes in accounting policy on adoption of FRS 116 is described below.

FRS 116 Leases

FRS 116 requires lessees to recognise most leases on the statement of financial position to reflect the rights to use the leased assets and the associated obligations for lease payments as well as the corresponding interest expense and depreciation charges. The standard includes two recognition exemptions for lessees - leases of 'low value' assets and short-term leases which do not contain any purchase options. The new standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01 January 2019.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)**2.4 Functional currency**

The management has determined the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates i.e. functional currency, to be Singapore Dollar. Revenue and expenses are primarily in Singapore Dollar.

2.5 Financial assets

These accounting policies are applied on and after the initial application date of FRS 109, 01 January 2018:

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are recognised when, and only when, the entity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at FVPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVPL are expensed in profit or loss.

Subsequent measurement**Financial assets at amortised cost**

Financial assets that are held for the collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost.

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the assets are derecognised or impaired, and through the amortisation process.

Derecognition

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

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)**2.5 Financial assets (cont'd)**

These accounting policies are applied before the initial application date of FRS 109, 01 January 2018:

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 FVPL, 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.

Derecognition

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

Regular way purchase or sale of a financial asset

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

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)**2.6 Financial liabilities**

These accounting policies are applied on and after the initial application date of FRS 109, 01 January 2018:

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 FVPL, directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, financial liabilities that are not carried at FVPL are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised, and through the amortisation process.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or it expires. On derecognition, the difference between the carrying amounts and the consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss.

These accounting policies are applied before the initial application date of FRS 109, 01 January 2018:

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 FVPL, directly attributable transactions costs.

Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, financial liabilities that are not carried at FVPL 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.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

2.6 Financial liabilities (cont'd)

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or it 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.

2.7 Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the statement of financial position, when and only when, there is a currently enforceable legal right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2.8 Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or a financial liability (or group of financial assets or financial liabilities) and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, where appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability.

2.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank only.

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

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)**2.11 Share capital and share issuance expenses**

Proceeds from issuance of ordinary shares are recognised as share capital in equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of ordinary shares are deducted against share capital.

2.12 Income tax**(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 countries 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 recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognised for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)**2.13 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) 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).

Key management personnel

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity.

The key management personnel are directors of the Company.

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES, ASSUMPTIONS AND JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the end of each reporting period. 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.

4. SHARE CAPITAL

	2019	2018
	S\$	S\$
Issued and fully paid:		
50,000 ordinary shares	<u>50,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>

All issued shares are fully paid and have no par value. The Company has one class of ordinary shares which carries no right to fixed income. The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as and when declared by the Company. All ordinary shares carry one vote per share without restrictions. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements. All shares rank equally with regard to the Company residual assets.

5. REVENUE

This represents service rendered during the year.

6. PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION

	2019	2018
	S\$	S\$
This is arrived at after charging:		
Director's fee	<u>3,600</u>	<u>3,600</u>

XPRO GLOBAL PTE. LTD.
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7. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

	2019 S\$	2018 S\$
Current provision	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Reconciliation of the tax expense and the product of accounting profit multiplied by the applicable income tax rate for the Company is as follows:		
	2019 S\$	2018 S\$
Profit before taxation	<u>3,794</u>	<u>1,669</u>
Tax at the applicable tax rate of 17% (2018 : 17%)	645	284
Effects of unutilised tax losses	<u>(645)</u>	<u>(284)</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

8. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(a) Categories of financial assets and liabilities

The table below is an analysis of the carrying amounts of financial instruments by categories:

	2019 S\$	2018 S\$
Financial assets measured at amortised cost		
Bank balance	<u>56,113</u>	<u>51,419</u>
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Accruals	<u>1,970</u>	<u>1,070</u>

(b) Fair value of financial instruments

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.

Financial instruments whose carrying amounts approximate fair value

Management has determined that the carrying amounts of bank balance and accruals, based on their notional amounts, reasonably approximate their fair values because these are mostly short-term in nature or are re-priced frequently.

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9. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The main risks arising from the Company's financial instruments are liquidity risk and market price risk. The Board reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarised below.

(a) 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.

The Company monitors and maintains a level of bank balance deemed adequate by management to finance the Company's operations and to mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows.

Analysis of financial instruments by remaining contractual maturities

The following table details the remaining contractual maturity for the Company's financial liabilities at the end of the reporting period. The table has been drawn up using undiscounted cash flows based on the earlier of the contractual date or when the Company is expected to pay. The table includes both principal and estimated interest cash flows.

	One year or less S\$	One to five years S\$	Over five years S\$	Total contractual undiscounted cash flow S\$
2019				
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Accruals	<u>1,970</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,970</u>
2018				
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Accruals	<u>1,070</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,070</u>

(b) Market price risk

Market price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than interest or exchange rates).

The Company does not hold any quoted or marketable financial instruments, hence, is not exposed to any movement in market prices.

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10. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

Capital includes debt and equity items as disclosed in the table below.

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the years ended 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018.

The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company includes within net debt, loans and borrowings and accruals, less bank balance. Total capital includes equity attributable to equity holder of the Company.

	2019	2018
	S\$	S\$
Net debt	(54,143)	(50,349)
Total capital	<u>54,143</u>	<u>50,349</u>
Capital and net debt	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

As the Company's cash and cash equivalents equal the total debts at the end of 2019 and 2018, gearing ratios are not calculated.

11. SIGNIFICANT RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In addition to the related party information disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the followings were the significant transactions carried out with related party in the normal course of business on terms agreed between the parties during the financial year.

	2019	2018
	S\$	S\$
Services rendered to a related party	<u>10,275</u>	<u>8,000</u>

XPRO GLOBAL PTE. LTD.

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(Incorporated in Singapore)

DETAILED INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	2019	2018
	S\$	S\$
Service rendered	10,275	8,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Administrative expenses		
Auditors' remuneration	1,070	1,070
Bank charges	50	10
Director's fee	3,600	3,600
General expenses	107	-
Income tax service fee	214	161
Secretarial fee	1,440	1,490
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total expenditure	6,481	6,331
	<hr/>	<hr/>
OPERATING PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	3,794	1,669
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Note : This statement does not form part of the audited financial statements.