ANNUAL REPORTS & FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF WHOLLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY AND STEP DOWN SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

OF

MANALI PETROCHEMICALS LIMITED FOR THE YEAR 2018-2019

- AMCHEM SPECIALITY CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED, SINGAPORE
- AMCHEM SPECIALITY CHEMICALS UK LIMITED, UK
- > NOTEDOME LIMITED, UK

Company Registration No: 201534952W

AMCHEM SPECIALITY CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED

(Incorporated in Singapore)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

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GENERAL INFORMATION

Director

Ashwin Chidambaram Muthiah Srikanth Sashikala

(Appointed on 22 March 2019)

Company Secretaries

Iyer Anjali Subramanian Joelyn Tan Chew Hoon

Registered Office

8 Temasek Boulevard #22-03 Suntec Tower 3 Singapore 038988

Independent Auditor

JBS Practice PAC

DIRECTOR'S STATEMENT

The director present their statement to the member together with the audited financial statements of AMCHEM SPECIALITY CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED (the "Company") for the financial year ended 31 March 2019.

In the opinion of the directors,

- (a) the accompanying financial statements of the Company 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 of its financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the financial year then ended; 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.

DIRECTOR

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

Ashwin Chidambaram Muthiah Srikanth Sashikala

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

DIRECTOR'S INTERESTS IN SHARES AND DEBENTURES

The director holding office at the end of the financial year had no interest in shares or debentures of the Company or its related corporations at the beginning and end of the financial year as recorded in the register of directors' shareholdings kept by the Company under Section 164 of the Singapore Companies Act, Cap. 50, except as detailed below:

DIRECTOR'S STATEMENT (...CONT'D)

DIRECTOR'S INTERESTS IN SHARES AND DEBENTURES (...CONT'D)

Holdings in which a director is <u>deemed to have an interest</u>		
As at 01.04.18	As at 31.03.19	
No. of ordinary shares		
6,158,699	6,158,699	
64 507 524	64,507,524	
	deemed to have As at 01.04.18 No. of ordinates	

SHARE OPTIONS

There were no share options granted during the financial year to subscribe for unissued shares of the Company.

No shares have been issued during the financial year by virtue of the exercise of options to take up unissued shares of the Company.

There were no unissued shares of the Company under option at the end of the financial year.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

The independent auditor, Messrs JBS Practice PAC, has expressed its willingness to accept reappointment.

Ashwin Chidambaram Muthiah	Srikanth Sashikala	
Director	Director	
17 May 2019		

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF AMCHEM SPECIALITY CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED

(Incorporated in Singapore)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of AMCHEM SPECIALITY CHEMIALS PRIVATE LIMITED (the "Company") as set out on pages 7 to 39, which comprise the statement of financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2019, the statement of profit or loss and other 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.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements of the Company 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 General Information set out on page 1, and the Director's Statement set out on pages 2 to 3 and the accompanying schedule of Other Operating Expenses.

Our opinion on the financial statement 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 TO THE MEMBER OF AMCHEM SPECIALITY CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED (...CONT'D)

(Incorporated in Singapore)

Report on the Audit of the Financial statements (...cont'd)

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 director's 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 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:

- (a) 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.
- (b) 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.
- (c) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF AMCHEM SPECIALITY CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED (...CONT'D)

(Incorporated in Singapore)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (...cont'd)

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

- (d) 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.
- (e) 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.

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.

JBS PRACTICE PAC
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AND
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Singapore

17 May 2019

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

	Note	<u>2019</u> US\$	<u>2018</u> US\$
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash at bank	4	845,621	277,858
Other receivables	5	1 504	3,783
Prepayment		1,594	1,548
			283,189
Non-current asset			
Property, plant and equipment	6	-	-
Investment in subsidiary	7	15,170,600	15,170,600
		15,170,600	15,453,789
Total assets		16,017,815	15,453,789
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Other payables	8	10,549	355,570
Income tax payable		38,144	
Total liabilities		48,693	355,570
NET ASSET		15,969,122	15,098,219
SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY			
Share Capital	9	16,421,208	16,421,208
Accumulated losses		(452,086)	(1,322,989)
TOTAL EQUITY		15,969,122	15,098,219

The annexed notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with these financial statements

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2019</u>	2018
REVENUE		US\$	US\$
Consultancy services income	10	694,795	225,000
Dividend income	44	398,790	526,091
Otherincome	11	530,076	227,451
Total revenue		1,623,661	978,542
EXPENSES			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	6	2,990	-
Employee benefits expense	12	547, 156	734,635
Other operating expenses	13	100,012	108, 190
Total expenses		650, 158	842,825
Profit/(loss) before income tax		973,503	135,717
Income tax expense	14	(102,600)	(22,500)
Net profit/(loss), representing total comprehensive income for the year		870,903	113,217

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

	Share Capital US\$	Accumulated <u>losses</u> US\$	Total US\$
2019 Balance as at 1 April 2018	16,421,208	(1,322,989)	15,098,219
Net profit, representing total comprehensive income for the year	-	870,903	870,903
Balance as at 31 March 2019	16,421,208	(452,086)	15,969,122
<u>2018</u>			
Balance as at 1 April 2017	16,421,208	(1,436,206)	14,985,002
Net loss, representing total comprehensive income for the year	-	(113,217)	(1,393,810)
Balance as at 31 March 2018	16,421,208	(1,322,989)	15,098,219

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2019</u> US\$	<u>2018</u> US\$
Cash Flows From Operating Activities Profit/(loss) before income tax		973,503	135,717
Adjustment for: Depreciation of property, plant and Equipment	6	2,990	-
Dividend income		(398,790)	(526,091)
Operating cash flow before changes in working capital Changes in working capital:		577,703	(390,374)
Other receivables		3,783	(3,783)
Other payables		(345,021)	40,998
Prepayment		(46)	(1,548)
Cash generated from/(used in) operations		236,416	(354,707)
Income tax paid		(856)	(22.500)
Withholding tax paid		(63,600)	(22,500)
Net cash generated from/(used in) operations activities		171,963	(377,207)
Cash Flows From Investing Activity Dividend received	6	398,790	526,091
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(2,990)	-
Net cash generated frominvesting activities		395,800	526,091
Net increase in cash at bank		567,763	148,884
Cash at bank at beginning of the financial year		277,858	128,974
Cash at bank at end of the financial year	4	845,621	277,858

AMCHEM SPECIALITY CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED (Incorporated in Singapore) NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Amchem Speciality Chemicals Private Limited (the "Company") (Company Registration No: 201534952W) is domiciled in Singapore. The Company's registered office is at 8 Temasek Boulevard, #22-03 Suntec Tower 3, Singapore 038988 and principal place of business is at 8 Temasek Boulevard, #17-03 Suntec Tower 3, Singapore 038988.

The principal activities of the Company are that of business and management consultancy services, other investment holding companies and wholesale of petrochemical products.

The financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31 March 2019 were authorised for issue by the director on 17 May 2019.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards ("FRS"). The financial statements, which are expressed in United States dollars, are prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

On 1 April 2018, the Company has adopted all the new and revised FRSs and Interpretations of FRS ("INT FRS") that are mandatory for application from that date. The adoption of these new and revised FRSs and INT FRSs have no material effect on the amounts reported for the current or prior financial years except for the following:

FRS 109 replaces FRS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2018, bringing together all three aspects of the accounting for financial instruments: classification and measurement; impairment; and hedge accounting.

i) Adoption of FRS 109 Financial Instruments

The Company has adopted the new standard retrospectively from 1 April 2018, in line with the transition provision permitted under the standards. Comparatives for financial year ended 2018 are not restated and the Company has recognised any difference between the carrying amounts at 31 March 2018 and 1 April 2018 in the opening retained earnings.

The accounting policies for financial instruments under FRS 109 are disclosed in Note 2 (e).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019 (...CONT'D)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (...CONT'D)

a) Basis of preparation (...cont'd)

i) Adoption of FRS 109 Financial Instruments (...cont'd) Classification and measurement

Under FRS 109, debt instruments are subsequently measured either at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). The classification is based on two criteria: the Company's business model for managing the assets; and whether the instruments' contractual cash flows represent 'solely payments of principal and interest' on the principal amount outstanding.

The assessment of the Company's business model was made as of the date of initial application, 1 April 2018. The assessment of whether contractual cash flows on debt instruments solely comprised of principal and interest was made based on the facts and circumstances as at the initial recognition of the assets.

The classification and measurement requirements of FRS 109 did not have a significant impact to the Company. The Company Continued measuring at fair value all financial assets previously held at fair value under FRS 39. The following are the changes in the dassification and measurement of the Company's financial assets:

 Other receivables classified as loans and receivables as at 31 March 2018 are held to collect contractual cash flows and give rise to cash flows representing solely payments of principal and interest. These were classified and measured as debt instruments at amortised cost beginning 1 April 2018.

In summary, upon the adoption of FRS 109, the Company had the following required or elected reclassifications at 1 April 2018:

	RS 109 measurement ategory Amortised
<u>C(</u>	<u>ost</u>
US\$	US\$
277,858	277,858
3,783	3,783
281,641	281,641
	277,858 3,783 281,641

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019 (...CONT'D)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (...CONT'D)

a) Basis of preparation (...cont'd)

ii) 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.

These financial statements are statements are separate financial statements of AMCHEM SPECIALITY CHEMICALS PTE. LTD. The Company is exempted from the preparation of consolidated financial statements as the Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Manali Petrochemicals Limited, a company incorporated in India ans listed on the Stock Exchange of India which produces consolidated in Note 7 to the financial statements. The registered office of Manali Petrochemicals Limited is at SPIC House, 88 Mount Road Guindy, Chennai, Tamil Nadu-600032.

b) Currency translation

The financial statements of the Company are measured in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (its functional currency.) The financial statements of the Company are presented in United Stated Dollars, Which is the functional currency of the Company.

In preparing the financial statements of the Company, monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into United States dollars at rates of exchange dosely approximating to those ruling at the end of the reporting period and transactions in foreign currencies during the financial year are translated at rate ruling on transaction dates. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019 (...CONT'D)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (...CONT'D)

b) <u>Currency translation (...cont'd)</u>

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items, and on retranslation of monetary items are included in the profit or loss. Exchange differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items carried at fair value are included in the profit or loss except for differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items in respect of which gains and losses are recognised directly in other comprehensive income. For such non-monetary items, any exchange component of that gain loss is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

C) Cash at bank

Cash at bank pertains to balances with financial institutions which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

d) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Measurement

Property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost and subsequently carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Components of costs

The cost of an item property, plant and equipment initially recognised includes its purchase price and any cost that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operation in the manner intended by management.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019 (...CONT'D)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (...CONT'D)

d) Property, plant and equipment (...cont'd)

(ii) Depreciation

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their depreciable amounts over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Computers <u>Useful lives</u>
1 Year

The residual values, estimated useful lives and depreciation method of property, plant and equipment are reviewed, and adjusted as appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. The effects of any revision are recognised in profit or loss when the changes arise.

(iii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment that has already been recognised is added to the carrying amount of the asset only when 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. All other repair and maintenance expenses are recognised in profit or loss when incurred.

(iv) Disposal

On disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment, the difference between the disposal proceeds and its carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss.

e) Financial assets

The Accounting for financial assets before <u>1 April 2018</u> are as follows:

(i)Classification

Financial assets are classified into the following specified categories: financial assets "at fair value through profit or loss", "loans and receivables", "held to maturity investments" and "available-for-sale" financial assets. The classification depends on the nature of the asset and the purpose for which the assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019 (...CONT'D)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (...CONT'D)

e) Financial assets (...cont'd)

The Accounting for financial assets before 1 April 2018 are as follows (...cont'd)

(i) Classification (...cont'd)

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are presented as current assets, except for those maturing later than 12 months after the end of the reporting period which are presented as non-current assets. Loans and receivables are presented as "cash at bank" and "other receivables" on the statement of financial position.

(ii) Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial instrument and or allocating interest income or expense over the relevant year. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts or payments through the expected life of the financial instrument, or where appropriate, a shorter year. Income is recognised on an effective interest rate basis for debt instruments.

(iii) Recognition and derecognition

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date -the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. On disposal of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount and the sale proceeds is recognised in profit or loss. Any amount in the fair value reserve relating to that asset is transferred to profit or loss.

(iv) Initial measurement

Financial assets are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019 (...CONT'D)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (...CONT'D)

e) Financial assets (...cont'd)

The Accounting for financial assets before 1 April 2018 are as follows (...cont'd)

(v) Subsequent measurement

Loans and receivables are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method less allowance for impairment.

(vi) Impairment

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and recognises an allowance for impairment when such evidence arises.

Loans and receivables

Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy, and default or significant delay in payments are objective evidences that these financial assets are impaired.

The carrying amount of these assets is reduced through the use of an impairment allowance account which is calculated as the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. When the asset becomes uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are recognised against the same line item in profit or loss.

The allowance for impairment loss account is reduced through profit or loss in a subsequent year when the amount of impairment loss decreases and the related decrease can be objectively measured. The carrying amount of the asset previously impaired is increased to the extent that the new carrying amount does not exceed the amortised cost had no impairment been recognised in prior years.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019 (...CONT'D)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (...CONT'D)

e) Financial assets (...cont'd)

The Accounting for financial assets before 1 April 2018 are as follows (...cont'd)

(vii) Classification and measurement

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- A mortised cost;
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI): and
- Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL).

The classification depends on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets as well as the contractual terms of the cash flows of the financial asset.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

The Company reclassifies debt instruments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

At initial recognition

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019 (...CONT'D)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (...CONT'D)

e) Financial assets (...cont'd)

(vii) Classification and measurement (...cont'd)

At subsequent measurement

(a) Debtinstruments

Debt instruments mainly comprise of cash at bank and other receivables.

There are three subsequent measurement categories, depending on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset:

- Amortised cost: Debt instruments that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. A gain or loss on a debt instrument that is subsequently measured at amortised cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in interest income using the effective interest rate method.
- FVOCI: Debt instruments that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for sale, and where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are classified as FVOCI. Movements in fair values are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) and accumulated in fair value reserve, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses, which are recognised in profit and loss.
 - When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and presented in "other gains and losses". Interest income from these financial assets is recognised using the effective interest rate method and presented in "interest income".
- FVPL: Debt instruments that are held for trading as well as those that do not meet the criteria for classification as amortised cost or FVOCI are dassified as FVPL. Movement in fair values and interest income is recognised in profit or loss in the period in which it arised and presented in "other gains and losses".

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019 (...CONT'D)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (...CONT'D)

e) Financial assets (...cont'd)

(vii) Classification and measurement (...cont'd)

At subsequent measurement (...cont'd)

(b) Equity investments

The Company subsequently measures all its equity investments at their fair values. Equity investments are classified as FVPL with movements in their fair values recognised in profit or loss in the period in which the changes arise and presented in "other gains and losses", except for those equity securities which are not held for trading. The Company has elected to recognise changes in fair value of equity securities not held for trading in other comprehensive income as these are strategic investments and the Company considers this to be more relevant. Movements in fair values of investments classified as FVOCI are presented as "fair value gains/losses" in other Comprehensive Income. Dividends from equity investments are recognised in profit or loss as "dividend income".

(viii) Impairment

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its debt financial assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit rise.

For trade receivables and contract assets, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by the FRS 109, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

The company always recognizes lifetime ECL for receivables. The expected credit losses on the financial assets are estimated based on the Company's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019 (...CONT'D)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (...CONT'D)

e) Financial assets (...cont'd)

(viii) Impairment (...cont'd)

For all other financial instruments, the zCompany recognizes lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If, on the other hand, the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the losed allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12 months ECL> the assessment of whether lifetime ECL should be recognised is based on significant increases in the likelihood or risk of a default occurring aince initial recognition instead of on evidence of a financial asset being credit-impaired at the reporting date or an actual default occurring.

Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12 months ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

Write-off policy

The company writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the counterparty is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g. when the counterparty has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings, or in the case of trade receivables, when the amounts are over one year past due, whichever occurs sooner. Financial assets written off may sill be subject to enforcement activities under the Company's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. Any recoveries made are recognised in profit or loss.

(ix) Recognition and derecognition

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade date-the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019 (...CONT'D)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (...CONT'D)

d) Financial assets (...cont'd)

(ix) Recognition and derecognition (...cont'd)

On disposal of a debt instrument, the difference between the carrying amount and the sale proceeds is recognised in profit or loss. Any amount previously recognised in other comprehensive income relating to that asset is reclassified to profit or loss.

On disposal of an equity investment, the difference between the carrying amoun and sales proceed is recognised in profit or loss if there was no election made to recognize fair value changes in other comprehensive income. If there was an election made, any difference between the carrying amount and sales proceed amount would be recognised in other comprehensive income and transferred to retained profits along with the amount previously recognised in other comprehensive income relation to that asset.

f) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

g)Investment in subsidiary

Unquoted equity investment in subsidiary is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses in the Company's statement of financial position. On disposal of investment in subsidiary, the difference between the disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the investment is recognised in the profit or loss.

h) Other payables

Other payables are initially measured at fair value, and subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled and expired.

i) Fair value estimation of financial assets and liabilities

The fair values of current financial assets and liabilities carried at amortised cost approximate their carrying amounts.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019 (...CONT'D)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (...CONT'D)

j) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past events, it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount has been reliably estimated.

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimation.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised in the profit or loss as finance expense.

Changes in the estimated timing or amount of the expenditure or discount rate are recognised in the profit or loss when the changes arise.

k) Impairment of non-financial asset

property, plant and equipment Investments in subsidiary

Investment in subsidiary and property, plant and equipment is tested for impairment whenever there is any objective evidence or indication that this asset may be impaired.

For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets. If this is the case, the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the asset belongs.

If the recoverable amount of the asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018 (...CONT'D)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (...CONT'D)

k) Impairment of non-financial asset (...cont'd)

property, plant and equipment(...cont'd)
Investment in subsidiary (...cont'd)

The difference between the carrying amount and recoverable amount is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case, such impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease. An impairment loss for an asset 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. The carrying amount of this asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated amortisation or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years.

A reversal of impairment loss for an asset is recognised in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case, such reversal is treated as a revaluation increase. However, to the extent that an impairment loss on the same revalued asset was previously recognised as an expense, a reversal of that impairment is also recognised in profit or loss.

I) Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new ordinary shares are deducted against the share capital account.

i) Income tax

Current income tax for current and prior years is recognized at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred income tax is recognised for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements.

A deferred income tax liability is recognised for all taxable temporary differences.

A deferred income tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilised.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019 (...CONT'D)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (...CONT'D)

m) Income tax (...cont'd)

Deferred income tax is measure:

- (i) at the tax rates that are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period; and
- (ii) based on the tax consequence that will follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amounts of its assets and liabilities.

Current and deferred income taxes are recognised as income or expense in profit or loss except when they relate to items credited or debited outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity), in which case the tax is also recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively).

n) Government grants

Temporary Employment Credit

Cash grants received from the government in relations to Temporary Employment Credit are recognised as income when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received.

o) Employee benefits

Employee benefits are recognised as an expense, unless the cost qualifies to be capitalised as an asset.

Defined contribution plan

Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into separate entities such as the Central Provident Fund ("CPF") on a mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis. The Company has no future payment obligations once the contributions have been paid.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019 (...CONT'D)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (...CONT'D)

p) Related parties

A related party is defined as follows:

- (i) A person or a close member of that person' family is related to Company if that person:
 - (a) Has control or joint control over the Company;
 - (b) Has significant influence over the Company; or
 - (c) Is a member of the key management personnel of the Company or of a parent of the Company.
- (ii) An entity is related to the Company if any of the following conditions applies:
 - (a) The entity and the Company are member of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).
 - (b) 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).
 - (c) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
 - (d) One entity is a joint venture of the third entity and other entity is an associate of the third entity.
 - (e) 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.
 - (f) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (i).
 - (g) A person identified in (i)a has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of an entity).
 - (h) The entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the Company or to the parent of the Company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019 (...CONT'D)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (...CONT'D)

q)Revenue recognition

These accounting policies are applied before the initial application date of FRS 115,1 April 2018:

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amount receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of the business, net of goods and services tax, rebates and discounts.

The Company recognises revenue when the amount revenue and related cost can be reliably measured, it is probable that the collectability of the related receivables is reasonably assured and when the specific criteria for each of the Company's activities are met as follows:

- (i) Consultancy service income is recognised when the service is rendered.
- (ii) Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.
- (iii) Revenue from commission income is recognised upon rendering of services by reference to the completion of relevant with the customers.

These accounting policies are applied on and after the initial application date of FRS 115, 1 April 2018:

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties (i.e. sales related taxes).

Revenue is recognised when the Company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good to the customer. A performance obligation is satisfied over a period of time. The amount of customer. A performance obligation is satisfied over a period of time. The amount of revenue recognised is the amount allocated to the satisfied performance obligation.

- (i) Consultancy service income is recognised when the promised services are transferred to customers and all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied over a period of time.
- (ii) Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.
- (iii) Revenue from commission income is recognised when the promised services are transferred to the customers and all criteria for acceptance in reference to agreement have been satisfied at a point in time.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019 (...CONT'D)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (...CONT'D)

r)<u>Leases</u>

Lease of assets in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operation leases.

Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessors) are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Contingent rents are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when incurred.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES, ASSUMPTIONS AND JUDGEMENTS

The presentation of financial statements in conforming to FRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements in applying the accounting policies. These estimates, assumption and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The following are the critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements for preparation of financial statements:

(a) Critical judgements in applying the entity's accounting policies

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies which are described in Note 2 above, management is of the opinion that there are no critical judgements involved, apart from those involving estimations that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

(b) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

i) Impairment of non – financial assets

Investment in subsidiary is tested for impairment whenever there is objective evidence or indication that those assets may be impaired.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019 (...CONT'D)

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES, ASSUMPTIONS AND JUDGEMENTS (...CONT'D)

(b) Key sources of estimation uncertainty (...cont'd)

i) Impairment of non – financial assets (...cont'd)

Determining whether investment in subsidiary is impaired requires an estimation of value of —in-use of the investment in subsidiary. The value-in-use calculation requires the management estimate the future cash flows and appropriate discount rate in order to calculate the present value of future cash flows. The management has evaluated such estimates and is confident that no allowance for impairment is necessary.

4. CASH AT BANK

The Company's cash bank is denominated in the following currencies:

		2019	2018
		US\$	US\$
	Singapore dollars	131,343	44,887
	Great British pounds	121,927	133,747
	United States dollars	592,351	99,224
		845,621	277,858
5.	OTHER RECEIVABLES		
		2019	2018
		US\$	US\$
	Commission receivable	-	3,013
	Related party	-	770
		-	3,783

In 2018, the amount due from a related party is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

Other receivables are denominated in United State dollars.

AMCHEM SPECIALITY CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED

(Incorporated in Singapore)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019 (...CONT'D)

6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	<u>2019</u>			puters JS\$	<u>Total</u> US\$
	Cost				
	At 1 April 2018			-	-
	Additions			2.000	2 000
	Accumulated depreciation			2,990	2,990
	At 1 April 2018			2,990	2,990
	Change for the year			_	-
	At 31 March 2019			2,990	2,990
	Carrying amount				
	At 31 March 2019			<u>-</u>	
7.	INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARY			204.0	204.0
			=	2019 US\$	2018 US\$
	Unquoted equity shares, at cost At beginning and end of the year			,170,600	15,170,600
	The details of the subsidiary as at 3	1 March 2019 are as follo	ws:		
	Name of subsidiary/ Country of Incorporation	Principal activities	Financial year end	Percent	tage of equity held 2018
				<u>2013</u> %	<u>2018</u> %
	Amchem Speciality Chemicals UK Limited			,,	,,
	(United Kingdom) Held by Amchem	Investment holdings	31 Marc	ch 10	0 100
	Speciality Chemicals UK Limited	Manufacturing of Neuthane			
	Notedom Limited (United Kingdom)	Polyurethane Cast Elastomers 30	31 Marc	ch 10	0 100

AMCHEM SPECIALITY CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019 (...CONT'D)

8. OTHER PAYABLES

	2019	2018
	US\$	US\$
Accruals for operating expenses	10,549	355,054
Other payables - Third party	-	516
		355,570

Other payables are denominated in Singapore dollars.

9. SHARE CAPITAL

	2019 Number of ordi issue	•	<u>2019</u> US\$	<u>2018</u> US\$
Balance at beginning and End of the financial year	16,421,208	16,421,208	16,421,208	16,421,208

All issued ordinary shares are fully paid. There is no par values for these ordinary shares.

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

10. CONSULTANCY SERVICE INCOME

	2019	2018
	US\$	US\$
Consultancy income	694,795	225,000
Primary geographical markets		
India	630,000	225,000
United Kingdom	64,795	
Timing of transfer of goo or service		
Overtime	694,795	225,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019 (...CONT'D)

10. CONSULTANCY SERVICE INCOME(...CONT'D)

The following table provides information about the nature and timing of the satisfaction of performance obligations in contracts with customers, including dignificant payment terms, and the related revenue recognition policies:

Nature of goods or services	The Company generates revenue from provision
	of consultancy service
When revenue is recognised	Income from the provision of services is
	recognised when the promised services are
	transferred and all criteria for acceptance have
	been satisfied over a period of time.
Significant payment terms	Payment is due within 15 days from the date of
	receipt of claim.

11. OTHER INCOME

	<u>2019</u> US\$	<u>2018</u> US\$
Commission and reimbursement received	529,825	227,061
Government grant – Temporary Employment Credit	251	390
	530,076	227,451

12. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	US\$	US\$
Director's fees	12,416	-
Staff salaries	484,981	350,531
Bonus	-	361,904
CPF	15,394	9,762
Skill development fund	172	97
Medical fees	34,193	12,341
	547,156	734,635

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019 (...CONT'D)

13. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

	<u>2019</u> US\$	<u>2018</u> US\$
Professional fees	14,009	89,370
Foreign exchange loss	2,009	4,871
Travelling expenses	43,152	5,940
Rental of office equipment	371	-
Rental of office Premises	27,748	-
Others	12,723	8,009
	100,012	108,190
14. INCOME TAX EXPENSE		
	2019	<u>2018</u>
	US\$	US\$
Current year provision	39,000	-
Foreign tax paid – withholding tax	63,600	22,500
	102,600	22,500

The current year's income tax expense/(benefit) varied from the amount of income tax determined by applying the applicable Singapore statutory income tax rate of 17% (2018:17%) to the profit/(loss) before income tax as a result of the following differences:

	<u>2019</u> US\$	<u>2018</u> US\$
Profit/(loss) before income tax	973,503	135,717
Income tax expense at statutory rate	165,496	23,072
Non-allowable items	5,471	70,046
Non-taxable income	(67,794)	(89,435)
Foreign tax paid	63,600	22,500
Tax exemption	(13,339)	(2,155)
Tax rebate/relief	(50,957)	(75)
Others	123	(1,453)
	102,600	22,500

AMCHEM SPECIALITY CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019 (...CONT'D)

15. IMMEDIATE AND ULTIMATE HOLDING COMPANY

The Company' immediate and ultimate holding company is Manali Petrochemicals Limited, a company incorporated in India.

16. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTION

(a) In addition to the related party information disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the following transaction between the Company and its related party took place during the financial year:

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	US\$	US\$
Consultancy services income from holding company	480,000	180,000
Consultancy services income from related party	150,000	45,000
Consultancy services income from subsidiary	64,795	-
Dividend income from subsidiary	398,790	526,091

(b)Compensation of Key management personnel

The remuneration of Key management during the financial year were as follows:

US\$	<u>2017</u> US\$
469,049	712,435
9,766	9,762
	469,049

AMCHEM SPECIALITY CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED (Incorporated in Singapore)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019 (...CONT'D)

17. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Financial risk factors

The company' activities expose it to market risks (including foreign currency risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company' overall risk management strategy seeks to minimise adverse effects from the unpredictability of financial markets on the Company' financial performance.

(a) Market risks

(i) Foreign currency risk

The Company incurs foreign currency risk on transactions that are denominated in currencies other than United States dollars such as Singapore dollars and Great British pounds. However, the Company does not use any hedging instruments to protect against the volatility associated with foreign currency transactions, other assets and liabilities created in the normal course of business.

The Company's currency exposure based on the information provided to key management is as follows:

	<u>SGD</u> US\$	GBP US\$
<u>2019</u>		
Financial asset		
Cash at bank	131,343	121,927
Financial liability		
Other payable	(10,549)	-
Currency exposure on net financial liability	(120,794)	121,927

AMCHEM SPECIALITY CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED (Incorporated in Singapore)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019 (...CONT'D)

17. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (...CONT'D)

Financial risk factors(...cont'd)

(b) Market risks(...cont'd)

(i) Foreign currency risk (...cont'd)

	<u>SGD</u> US\$	GBP US\$
2018 Financial asset		
Cash at bank	44,887	133,747
Financial liability Other payable	(355,570)	-
Currency exposure on net financial liability	(310,683)	133,747

At 31 March 2019, if the Singapore dollars and Great Britishpounds had strengthened/weakened by 3% and 7% respectively (2018: 7% and 12%) against the United States dollars with all other variables including tax rate being held constant, the Company' profit or loss for the financial year total equity would have been higher/lower approximately by:

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	
	US\$	US\$	
Singapore dollars	3,600	21,000	
Great British pounds	8,500	16,000	

(ii) Interest rate risk

The Company has no significant exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates as it has no interest bearing borrowings.

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counter party will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The major class of financial assets of the Company is cash at bank and other receivables. Cash at banks is placed with financial institution with good credit ratings.

AMCHEM SPECIALITY CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED (Incorporated in Singapore)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH2019 (...CONT'D)

17. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (...CONT'D)

Financial risk factors (...cont'd)

(b) Credit risk(...cont'd)

As the Company does not hold any collateral, the maximum exposure to credit risk for each class of financial instruments is the carrying amount of that class of financial instruments presented on the statement of financial position.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk in which the Company may not be able to meet its short-term obligations. At the end of the reporting period, assets held by the Company for managing liquidity risk included cash at bank as disclosed in Note 4.

Non-derivative financial liabilities

The following table details the remaining contractual maturity for non-derivative financial liabilities. The table has been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay.

	<u>2019</u>	2018
	US\$	US\$
On demand or within1 year		
Other payables	10,549	355,570

(d) Fair values measurement

The carrying amounts of cash at bank, other receivables and other payables approximates their fair values due to their short-term nature.

AMCHEM SPECIALITY CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED

(Incorporated in Singapore)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019 (...CONT'D)

17. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (...CONT'D)

(e) Fair values measurement

The following table sets out the Company's financial instruments as at the end of the reporting year:

	<u>2019</u> US\$	<u>2018</u> US\$
Financial asset		
Amortised cost		
Cash at bank	845,621	-
Loans and reœivables:		
Cash at bank	-	277,858
Other receivables		3,783
Financial liability		
Amortised cost:		
Other payables	10,549	355,570

18. CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concem, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholder and benefits for other stakeholders, and to provide an adequate return to shareholder by pricing products and services commensurately with the level of risk. The management sets the amount of capital in proportion to risk. The capital structure of the Company consist of issued share capital. The management manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the management may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholder, return capital to shareholder, issue new shares, or sell assets to reduce debt.

The Company is not subjected to externally imposed capital requirements and Company' overall strategies remained unchanged for the financial years ended 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018.

AMCHEM SPECIALITY CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED

(Incorporated in Singapore)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019 (...CONT'D)

19. NEW STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the following FRS and amendments to FRS that are relevant to the Company were issued but not yet effective:

<u>Description</u>

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after

FRS 119 Leases 1 January 2019
INT FRS 123 Uncertainly over Income Tax Treatments 1 January 2019
Annual Improvement to FRSs (March 2018) 1 January 2019

The Company has not applied those FRSs and INT FRSs that have been issued but are effective only in next financial year. The Company expects the adoption of the standards will have no financial effect on the financial statements in the period of initial application.

REGISTERED NUMBER: 10329758 (England and Wales)

Report of the Directors and

Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31March 2019

For

AMCHEM Speciality Chemicals UK Limited

Lee Accounting Services Limited
Trading as Lee & Co
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors
26 High Street
Rickmansworth
Hertfordshire
WD3 1ER

AMCHEM Speciality Chemicals UK Limited (Registered number: 10329758)

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AMCHEM Speciality Chemicals UK Limited

<u>Company Information</u> <u>For the Year Ended 31March 2019</u>

DIRECTORS: C M Bowry

A C Muthiah S Srikanth

REGISTERED OFFICE: Avery House

8 Avery Hill Road

London SE9 2BD

REGISTERED NUMBER: 10329758 (England and Wales)

AUDITORS: Lee Accounting Services Limited

Trading as Lee & Co

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors

26 High Street Rickmansworth Hertfordshire WD3 1ER AMCHEM Speciality Chemicals UK Limited (Registered number: 10329758)

Report of the Directors

For the Year Ended 31March 2019

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2019.

DIRECTORS

The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 April 2018 to the date of this report.

C M Bowry

A C Muthiah

Other changes in directors holding office are as follows:

S Srikanth - appointed 7 March 2019

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparing the Report of the Directors and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statement for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- Make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- Prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will
 continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

AUDITORS

The auditors, Lee Accounting Services Limited, will be proposed for re-appointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

AMCHEM Speciality Chemicals UK Limited (Registered number: 10329758)

Report of the Directors
For the Year Ended 31March 2019

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Date: 3.5.19

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of AMCHEM Speciality Chemicals UK Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of AMCHEM Speciality Chemicals UK Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2019 which comprise the Income Statement, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, Including Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- Give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2018 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- Have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- Have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. 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 ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- The directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- The directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorized for issue.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Report of the Directors, but does not include the financial statements and our Report of the Auditors thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, 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 we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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.

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of AMCHEM Speciality Chemicals UK Limited

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- The information given in the Report of the Directors for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- The Report of the Directors has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Report of the Directors.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 required us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- Adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- The financial statements are not in a greement with the accounting records and returns; or
- Certain dis dosures of director's remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- We have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- The directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report or in preparing the report of the Directors.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page two, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material miss tatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disdosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the goingconcern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistical temative but to do so.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are fee from material miss tatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue a Report of the Auditors that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material miss tatement when it exists. Miss tatements 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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statement is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Report of the Auditors.

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of AMCHEM Speciality Chemicals UK Limited

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in a Report of the Auditors and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

John D Lee BA FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Lee Accounting Services Limited
Trading as Lee & Co
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors
26 High Street
Rickmans worth
Hertfordshire
WD3 1ER

Date: 16.5.19

AMCHEM Speciality Chemicals UK Limited (Registered number: 10329758)

Income Statement For the Year Ended 31 March 2019

		31.3.19		31.3.18	
Notes		£	£	£	£
TURNOVER			120,000		120,000
Administrative expenses			86,524		34,632
OPERATING PROFIT	4	300,000	33,476	350,000	85,368
Income from shares in group undertakings					
Interest receivable and similar income		617	300,617		351,060
Interest receivable and similar income			41		-
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION			334,052		436,428
Tax on profit			6,477		16,418
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD			327,575		420,010

Balance Sheet 31 March 2019

		31.3	3.19	31.3	.18
	Note	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	6		204		304
Investments	7		13,327,165		13,327,165
			13,327,369		13,327,469
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	8	36,000		36,000	
Cash at bank		93,047		368,015	
		129,047		404,015	
CREDITORS		-		-	
Amounts falling due within one year	9	1,877,575		2,180,195	
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES			(1,748,528)		(1,776,180)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			11,578,841		11,551,289
PROVISONS FOR LIABILITIES			35		58
NET ASSETS			11,578,806		11,551,231
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	10		11,500,000		11,500,000
Retained earnings			78,806		51,231
SHAREHOLDERS'FUNDS			11,578,806		11,551,231

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 03.5.19 and were signed on its behalf by:

C M Bowry – Director	

AMCHEM Speciality Chemicals UK Limited (Registered number: 10329758)

<u>Statement of Changes in Equity</u> <u>For the Year Ended 31March 2018</u>

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 April 2017	11,500,000	31,221	11,531,221
Changes in equity			
Dividends	-	(400,00)	(400,000)
Total comprehensive income	-	420,010	420,010
Balance at 31 March 2018	11,500,000	51,231	11,551,231
Changes in equity Dividends	-	(300,000)	(300,000)
Total comprehensive income	-	420,010	327,575
Balance at 31 March 2019	11,500,000	78,806	11,578,806

Notes for the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 March 2019

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

AMCHEM Speciality Chemicals UK Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

The presentation currency of the financial statements is the Pound Sterling (£).

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statement

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" including the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Turnovei

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

Tangible fixed assets

 $Depreciation is provided \ at the following annual \ rates in order to \ write \ off \ each \ asset \ over its \ estimated \ useful \ life.$

Plant and machinery etc - 25% on cost

Investment in subsidiaries

Investment in subsidiary undertaking are recognised at cost.

Financial instruments

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at a mortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Taxis recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation asset and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES – continued

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessment in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Going concern

The company has net current liabilities at the year end due to an outstanding loan to the subsidiary company. The loan has arisen as the subsidiary company has made payments on behalf of its parents. The loan is not interest bearing and has not fixed terms of repayments. The directors understand the subsidiary would not look for repayment of the loan in preference to third party creditors and hence the accounts have been prepared on the going concern basis.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the period was 2 (2018 - 2).

4. OPERATING PROFIT

The operating profit is stated after charging:

		31.3.19	31.3.18
		£	£
	Depreciation – owned assets	100	102
	Auditor's remuneration	500	500
	Auditor's remuneration for non audit work	750	750
5.	DIVIDEN DS		
		31.3.19	31.3.18
		f	f
	Interim	300,000	400,00

Notes for the Financial Statements - continued

For the Year Ended 31 March 2019

6.TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

			Plant and machinery
			etc
			£
	COST		
	At 1 April 2018		
	And 31 March 2019		508
	DEPRECIATION		
	At 1 April 2018 Charge for year		204 102
	At 31 March 2018		304
	NET BOOK VALUE		204
	At 31 March 2019		204
	At 31 March 2018		304
			<u></u>
7.	FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS		
			Shares in
			group
			undertakings
	COST		£
	At 1 April 2018		13,327,165
	At 31 March 2019		13,327,165
			13,327,103
	NET BOOK VALUE At 31 March 2019		13,327,165
	ACST March 2015		13,327,103
	At 31 March 2018		13,327,165
8.	DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		
		31.3.19	31.3.18
		£	£
	Trade debtors	36,000	36,000

9. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

			31.3.19 £	31.3.18 £
Amounts	s owed to group undertakings		1,831,470	2,131,470
Taxation	and security		18,882	22,360
Other cr	editors		27,223	26,365
			1,877,575	2,180,195
10. CALLED U	P SHARE CAPITAL			
Allotted, issue	d and fully paid:			
Number:	Class:	Nominal	31.3.19	31.3.18
		value:	£	£
11,500,000	Ordinary	£1	2,180,195	2,300,093

11. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY AND CONTROLLING PARTY

The controlling party is AMCHEM Speciality Chemicals Private Limited.

The ultimate controlling party is Manali Petrochemicals Limited.

The parent of the smallest group preparing consolidated financial statements is AMCHEM Speciality Chemicals Private Limited (incorporated in Singapore). The registered office address of this company is 8 Temasek Boulevard, #22-03 Suntec Tower 3, Singapore 038988.

Strategic Report, Report of the Directors and

Audited Financial Statement for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

For

Notedome Limited

Lee Accounting Services Limited
Trading as Lee & Co
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors
26 High Street
Rickmansworth
Hertfordshire
WD3 1ER

<u>Contents of the Financial Statements</u> <u>For the Year Ended 31 March 2019</u>

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Notedome Limited

Company Information

For the Year Ended 31 March 2019

DIRECTORS:

Bryan Lear

Duncan Lear

Chandra M Bowry

Ashwin C Muthiah

Muthukrishnan Ravi

REGISTERED OFFICE: 34 Herald Way

Binley Industrial Estate

Coventry

West Midlands

CV3 2RQ

REGISTERED NUMBER: 01326364 (England and Wales)

AUDITORS: Lee Accounting Services Limited

Trading as Lee & Co

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors

26 High Street Rickmansworth Hertfordshire W D3 1ER

Strategic Report

For the Year Ended 31 March 2019

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2019.

2018/19 was a year of consolidation on sales with key export markets still struggling due to the low

prices in commodities.

Typical markets such as mining and oil and gas exploration remained quiet with little new investment.

We await for signs that markets are improving.

Current year figures show a small fall in gross margin from 27.2% to 26.0%, which was due to a

combination of higher raw material prices and generally weaker international sales.

The net profit percentage for the year was reduced to 5.3% (2018: 5.7%). There were a number of one

off expenses as a result of the acquisition that resulted in the decline in net profit.

The next financial year into 2019/20 will see us looking to extend our manufacturing into Asia to

consolidate and grow this market and integrate new systems from our sister company into our existing

global sales network.

The risks to the business remain the volatility of the exchange rate and the potential for shortage of key

raw materials leading to increased raw material prices.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

.....

Bryan Lear - Director

Date: 16.05.2019

Page 2

Report of the Directors

For the Year Ended 31 March 2019

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2019.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the company in the year under review was that of the processing and sale of chemicals and cast polyurethanes.

DIVIDENDS

An interim dividend of £76.61 per share was paid during the year. The directors recommend that no final dividend be paid.

The total distribution of dividends for the year ended 31 March 2019 will be £300,000.

DIRECTORS

The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 April 2018 to the date of this report. Bryan Lear

Duncan Lear

Chandra M Bowry

Ashwin C Muthiah

Muthukrishnan Ravi

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Report of the Directors and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statement unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will
 continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the asset of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

Report of the Directors

For the Year Ended 31 March 2019

AUDITORS

The auditors, Lee Accounting Services Limited, will be proposed for re-appointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

.....

Bryan Lear - Director

Date: 16.05.2019

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of Notedome Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Notedome Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2019 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity, Cash Flow Statement and Notes to the Financial Statement, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2019 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basic for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs(UK)) and applicable law,Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relation to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors, but does not include the financial statements and our Report of the Auditors thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stand in our report, we do not express any from 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 appear to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of Notedome Limited

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report or the Report of the Directors.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting record have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain dis dosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanation we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on pages three, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statement and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material miss tatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistical termative but to do so.

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 as free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue a Report of the Auditors that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) 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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Report of the Auditors.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our Audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in a Report of the Auditors and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

John David Lee BA FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Lee Accounting Services Limited
Trading as Lee & Co
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors
26 High Street
Rickmans worth
Hertfordshire
WD3 1ER

Date: 16.05.19

<u>Statement of comprehensive income</u> <u>For the Year Ended 31 March 2019</u>

		31.	3.19	31.	3.18
	Notes	£	£	£	£
TURNOVER	3		11,781,628		11,987,092
Cost of Sales			8,692,176		8,724,847
GROSS PROFIT			3,089,452		3,262,245
Distribution costs Administrative expenses		435,650 1,949,041		393,253 2,143,851	
			2,384,691		2,537,104
OPERATING PROFIT	5		704,761		725,141
Interest payable and similar expenses	7		58,324		43,693
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION			646,437		681,448
Tax on profit	8		65,072		91,237
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD			581,365		590,211
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			-		-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOMEFOR THE YEAR			581,365		590,211

Balance Sheet 31 March 2019

		31.3	3.19	31.0	3.18
	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	10		1,636,606		1,616,215
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks	11	1,992,188		1,728,588	
De b to rs	12	5,601,998		4,811,742	
Cash at bank		303,360		931,415	
		7,897,546		7,471,745	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	13	3,967,856		3,546,186	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			3,929,690		3,925,559
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			5,566,296		5,541,774
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due after more than one Year	14		(257,912)		(523,112)
PROVISION FOR LIABILITIES	18		(82,657)		(74,300)
NET ASSETS			5,225,727		4,944,362
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	19		3,916		3,916
Share Premium	20		248,271		248,271
Capital redemption reserve	20		7,000		7,000
Re taine dearnings	20		4,966,540		4,685,175
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			5,225,727		4,944,362

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 16 May 2019and were signed on its behalf by:

Bryan Lear – Director

Statement of Changes in Equity For the Year Ended 31 March 2019

	Called up Share Capital	Retained earnings	Share premium	Capital Redemption Reserve	Total equity
	£	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 April 2017	3,916	4,444,964	248,271	7,000	4,704,151
Changes in equity					
Di vi dends	-	(350,000)	-	-	(350,000)
Total comprehensive in come	-	590,211	-	-	590,211
Balance at 31 March 2018	3,916	4,685,175	248,271	7,000	4,944,362
Changes in equity					
Di vi dends	-	(350,000)	-	-	(300,000)
Total comprehensive income	-	581,365	-	-	581,365
Balance at 31 March 2019	3,916	4,966,540	248,271	7,000	5,225,727

Cash flow Statement

For the Year Ended 31 March 2019

	Notes	31.3.19 £	31.3.18 £
Cash flows from operating activities		_	_
Cash generated from operations Interest paid Interest element of hire purchase payments paid	24	(445,140) (57,287)	72,330 (42,872)
paid		(1,037)	(821)
Tax paid		2,101	(248,940)
Net cash from operating activities		(501,363)	(220,303)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of tangible fixed assets Sale of tangible fixed assets		(96,626) -	(50,873) 24,051
Net cash from investing activities		(96,626)	(26,822)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Loan repayments in year		(258,745)	(200,003)
Capital repayments in year		(13,591)	(9,060)
Amount introduced by directors Equity dividends paid		3,258 (300,000)	(350,000)
Net cash from financing activities		(569,078)	(559,063)
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(1,167,067)	(806,188)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	25	(477,172)	329,016
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	25	(1,644,239)	(477,172)

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 March 2019

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Notedome Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statement have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Turnover

Turnover represents net invoiced sales of goods, excluding value added tax. Sales are recognised when stock leaves company premises.

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life or, if held under a finance lease, over the lease term, whichever is the shorter.

Freehold property - 2% on cost

Plant and machinery - at varying rates on cost Motor wehides - at varying rates on cost

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

Financial instruments

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Creditors

Short term trade creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans and hire purchase contracts are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Taxation

Taxation for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax in measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

continued...

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Research and development

Expenditure on research and development is written off in the year in which it is incurred.

During the year the total value of research and development expenditure written off was £259,329 (2018: £204,288).

Hire purchase and leasing commitments

Asset obtained under hire purchase contracts or finance leases are capitalised in the balance sheet. Those held under hire purchase contracts are depreciated over their estimated useful lives. Those held under finance leases are depreciated over their estimated useful lives or the lease term, whichever is the shorter.

The interest element of these obligations is charged to profit or loss over the relevant period. The capital element of the future payments is treated as a liability.

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities are denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the balance sheet date. All differences are taken to profit and loss account in the period in which they arise.

3. TURNOVER

The turnover and profit before taxation are attributable to the one principal activity of the company. An analysis of turnover by geographical market is given below:

	31.3.19	31.3.18
	£	£
United Kingdom	5,255,790	6,325,718
Europe	3,985,765	4,022,467
Rest of the world	2,540,073	1,638,907
	11,781,628	11,987,092

4. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

31.3.19	31.3.18
£	£
1,056,097	979,018
84,127	98,203
31,027	32,850
1,171,251	1,110,071
	£ 1,056,097 84,127 31,027

Continued...

Notes to the Financial Statement – continued

For the Year Ended 31 March 2019

4. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average monthly number of employees during the Year was as follows:

		31.3.19 £	31.3.18 £
	Senior management	4	4
	Engineering	15	16
	Administration	5	6
	Finance	2	2
		27	28
		31.3.18 £	31.3.18 £
	Directors' remune ration	367,156	282,356
	Information regarding the highest paid director is as follows:		
		31.3.19	31.03.18
		£	£
	Emolume nts etc	191,287	141,287
5.	OPERATING PROFIT		
	The operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):		
		31.3.19	31.3.18
		£	£
	Other operating leases	38,000	44,902
	Depreciation – owned assets	67,577	71,498
	Depreciation – assets on hire purchase contracts	8,658	7,163
	Profit on disposal of fixed assets Foreign exchange differences	- (12,477)	(1,706) 136,933
		(12,477)	
6.	AUDITORS'REMUNERATION		
		31.3.19	31.3.18
		£	£
	Fees payable to the company's auditors for the audit of the company's financial statements Auditors' remuneration for non audit work	14,500	14,500
	Auditors' remuneration for non audit work	963	7,501
7.	INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR EXPENSES		
		31.3.19	31.3.18
		£	£
	Bank loan interest	15,521	14,203
	Other interest	-	887
	Factoring charges Hire purchase	41,766 1,037	27,782 821
	Title paralase	58,324	43,693
			Continued
			comunac a

8. TAXATION

Analysis of the tax charge

The tax charge on the profit for the year was as follows:

	31.3.19	31.3.18
	£	£
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax	56,453	97,898
Prior year	262	-
Total current tax	56,715	97,898
Deferred tax	8,357	(6,661)
Tax on profit	65,072	91,237

Reconciliation of total tax charge included in profit and loss

The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference is explained below:

Profit before tax	31.3.19 £ 646,437	31.3.18 £ 681,448
Profit multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 – 19%)	122,823	129,475
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	1,758	14,179
Capital allowances in excess of depreciation	(4,073)	-
De pre dation in excess of capital allowances	-	4,738
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods	261	-
Research & Development enhanced deduction	(64,054)	(50,494)
Deferred tax movement	8,357	(6,661)
Total tax charge	65,072	91,237

9. DIVIDENDS

During the year the company paid an interim dividend of £300,000 (2018: £350,000) to the Uk holding company.

Continued...

10. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Freehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Totals £
COST				
At 1 April 2018	1,200,000	1,391,141	54,920	2,646,061
Additions	-	96,626	-	96,626
At 31 March 2019	1,200,000	1,487,767	54,920	2,742,687
DEPRECIATION				
At 1 April 2018	75,000	941,118	13,728	1,029,846
Charge for period	12,000	55,577	8,658	76,235
At 31 March 2019	87,000	996,695	22,386	1,106,081
NET BOOK VALUE				
At 31 March 2019	1,113,000	491,072	32,534	1,636,606
At 31 March 2018	1,125,000	450,023	41,192	1,616,215

 $\label{fixed} \textit{Fixed assets, included in the above, which are held under hire purchase contracts are as follows: \\$

			Motor vehicles £
	COST		
	At 1 April 2018		
	And 31 March 2019		54,920
	DEPRECIATION		
	At 1 April 2018		13,728
	Charge for year		8,658
	At 31 March 2019		22,386
	NET BOOK VALUE		
	At 31 March 2019		32,534
	At 31 March 2018		41,192
11.	STOCKS		
		31.3.19	31.3.18
		£	£
	Ra w ma te rials	1,763,927	1,280,361
	Finished goods	228,261	448,227
		1,992,188	1,728,588
	Stock recognised in cost of sales during the year was £8,176,698 (2018: £8,724,847).		

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Notes to the Financial Statement – continued

For the Year Ended 31 March 2019

12. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	31.3.19	31.3.18
	£	£
Trade debtors	3,566,746	2,616,080
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,831,470	2,146,770
Other de btors	89,015	2,038
Tax	-	2,364
VAT	31,882	-
Pre payments and a ccrued in come	82,885	44,490
	5,601,998	4,811,742

Included in debtors above are financial assets measured at a mortised cost of £5,487,231 (2018: £4,767,252).

13. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	31.3.19	31.3.18
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts (see note 15)	2,147,603	1,608,591
Hire purchase contracts (see note 16)	1,127	8,263
Trade creditors	1,628,965	1,815,075
Tax	56,453	-
Social security and other taxes	22,843	24,604
VAT	-	29,952
Director's current accounts	3,258	-
Accruals and Deferred income	13,107	-
Accrued expenses	94,500	59,701
	3,967,856	3,546,186

14. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR

31.3.19	31.3.18
£	£
257,912	516,657
-	6,455
257,912	523,112
	£ 257,912

Included in creditors are financial liabilities measured at a mortised cost of £4,038,865 (2018: £3,955,041). These amounts cover both amounts due within and after more than one year.

15. LOANS

An analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	31.3.19	31.03.18
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year or on demand:		
Bank overdrafts	1,947,599	1,408,587
Bank loans	200,004	200,004
	2,147,603	1,608,591
		Continued

15. LOANS – continued

	31.3.19	31.3.18
	£	£
Amounts falling due between one and two years:		
Bank loans – 1-2 years	200,004	200,004
Amounts falling due between two and five years:		
Bank loans – 2-5 years	57,908	316,653
,		

16. LEASING AGREEMENTS

Minimum lease payments fall due as follows:

	Hire purchas	se contracts
	31.3.19	31.03.18
	£	£
Gross obligations repayable:		
Within one year	1,377	9,017
Between one and five years		7,334
	1,377	16,351
Finance charges repayable:		
Within one year	250	754
Between one and five years	-	879
	250	1,633
Net obligations repayable:	1 127	0.262
Within one year	1,127	8,263
Between one and five years		6,455
	1,127	14,718
	Non-can	
	operati n	-
	31.3.19	31.3.18
	£	£
Within one year	28,500	38,000
Between one and five years		28,500
	28,500	66,500
		Continued

17. SECURED DEBTS

The following secured	debts	a re	induded	wi thi n	cre di tors:

	31.3.19	31.3.18
	£	£
Bank overdraft	1,947,599	1,408,587
Bank loans	457,916	716,661
Hire purchase contracts	1,127	14,718
	2,406,642	2,139,966

The loans are secured against the fixed and floating assets of the company.

18. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

	31.3.19	31.3.18
	£	£
Deferred tax		
Accelerated capital allowances	82,657	74,300
		Deferred tax
		£
Balance at 1 April 2018		74,300
Charge to Statement of Comprehensive Income during year		8,357
Balance at 31 March 2019		82,657

Deferred tax is provided to spread the effect of accelerated capital allowances arising on plant and machinery, etc.

19. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	31.3.19	31.3.18
3,916	Ordi nary	£1	£ 3,916	£ 3,916
			3,916	3,916

20. RESERVES

	Retained earnings	Share premium	Capital redemption reserve	Totals
	£	£	£	£
At 1 April 2018	4,685,175	248,271	7,000	4,940,446
Profit for the year	581,365			581,365
Di vi dends	(300,000)			(300,000)
As at 31 March 2019	4,966,540	248,271	7,000	5,221,811

The amount included in retained earnings represents distributable reserves.

Continued...

21. PENSION COMMITMENTS

The company operates a defined contribution scheme on a money purchase basis for its employees. Assets are managed by independent fund managers and held outside the company. During the period the company contributed £31,027 (2018: £32,850) to the scheme.

22. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY AND CONTROLLING PARTY

Manali Petrochemicals Limited (incorporated in India) is regarded by the directors as being the company's ultimate parent company.

Manali Petrochemicals Limited is the parent undertaking of the largest group.

The immediate parent company of Notedome Limited is AMCHEM Speciality Chemicals UK Limited. AMCHEM Speciality Chemicals Private Limited is the parent undertaking of the smallest group which includes the company and for which group financial statements are prepared.

Copies of financial statements of AMCHEM Speciality Chemicals Private Limited may be obtained from Manali Petrochemicals Limited, c/o SPIC House, 88, Mount Road, Guindy, Chennai – 600032.

23. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

The total emoluments paid to key management personnel during the year were £377,156(2018: £282,256).

24. RECONCILIATION OF PROFIT BRFORE TAXATION TO CASH GENERATED FROMOPERATIONS

	31.3.19	31.3.18
	£	£
Profit before taxation	646,437	681,448
Depreciation charges	76,235	78,661
Profit on disposal of fixed assets	-	(1,706)
Finance costs	58,324	43,693
	780,996	802,096
Increase in stocks	(263,600)	(786,182)
Increase in trade and other debtors	(792,620)	(136,675)
Increase in trade and other creditors	(169,916)	193,091
Cash generated from operations	(445,140)	72,330

Continued...

Notes to the Financial Statements – continued For the Year Ended 31 March 2019

25. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The amounts disclosed on the Cash Flow Statement in respect of cash and cash equivalents are in respect of these Balance Sheet amounts:

Year ended 31 March 2019		
	31.3.19	1.4.18
	£	£
Cash and cash equivalents	303,360	931,415
Bank overdrafts	(1,947,599)	(1,408,587)
	(1,644,239)	(477,172)
Period ended 31 March 2018		
	31.3.18	1.4.17
	£	£
Cash and cash equivalents	931,415	503,078
Bank overdrafts	(1,408,587)	(174,062)
	(477,172)	329,016