SARDA GLOBAL VENTURE PTE. LTD.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The directors present their report together with the audited financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 31 March 2015.

1. DIRECTORS

The directors of the company in office at the date of this report are:

Mundra Ghanshyam Das
Lahoti Dinesh Kumar (Appointed on 17 July 2014)

2. ARRANGEMENTS TO ENABLE DIRECTORS TO ACQUIRE BENEFITS BY MEANS OF ACQUISITION OF SHARES AND DEBENTURES

Neither at the end of the financial year nor at any time during the financial year did there subsist any arrangement whose object was to enable the directors to acquire benefits by means of acquisition of shares or debentures in the company or any other body corporate.

3. DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN SHARES OR DEBENTURES

The directors who held office at the end of the financial year had an interest in the share capital of the company and its related corporation as recorded in the register of directors' shareholdings required to be kept by the company under Section 164 of the Singapore Companies Act, Chapter 50 (“the Act”) as stated below:

	Direct Interest		Deemed Interest	
Name of directors and companies in which interests are held	At beginning of year/date of appointment	At end of year	At beginning of year/date of incorporation	At end of year
Sarda Energy & Minerals Ltd (Ultimate holding company)				
Mundra Ghanshyam Das	-	-	5,820	10,487
Lahoti Dinesh Kumar	-	700	6,189	6,089

4. DIRECTORS' RECEIPT AND ENTITLEMENT TO CONTRACTUAL BENEFITS

Since the end of the previous financial year, no director has received or become entitled to receive a benefit which is required to be disclosed under Section 201(8) of the Act, by reason of a contract made by the company or a related corporation with the director or with a firm of which he is a member, or with a company in which he has substantial financial interest.

SARDA GLOBAL VENTURE PTE. LTD.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

5. **OPTIONS TO TAKE UP UNISSUED SHARES**

During the financial year, no option to take up unissued shares of the company was granted.

6. **OPTIONS EXERCISED**

During the financial year, there were no shares of the company issued by virtue of the exercise of an option to take up unissued shares.

7. **UNISSUED SHARES UNDER OPTION**

At the end of the financial year, there were no unissued shares under option.

8. **INDEPENDENT AUDITORS**

The independent auditors, Prudential Public Accounting Corporation, Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants, have expressed their willingness to accept re-appointment.

....	....
Mundra Ghanshyam Das	Dinesh Kumar Lahoti
Director	Director

13 May 2015

SARDA GLOBAL VENTURE PTE. LTD.

STATEMENT BY DIRECTORS

We, being the directors of the company, do hereby state that in our opinion:-

(a) the accompanying financial statements set out on pages 6 to 32 are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at 31 March 2015, and of the results of the business, 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.

....	....
Mundra Ghanshyam Das	Dinesh Kumar Lahoti
Director	Director

13 May 2015

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SARDA GLOBAL VENTURE PTE. LTD.

Report on the financial statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **SARDA GLOBAL VENTURE PTE. LTD.**, (the “company”) which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2015, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management’s responsibility for financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the provisions of the Singapore Companies Act, Chapter 50 (the “Act”) and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards, and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition that transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair statement of comprehensive income and statement of financial position and to maintain accountability of assets.

Auditors’ responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor’s judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity’s preparation and presentation of the financial statements give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity’s internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

…2/-

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SARDA GLOBAL VENTURE PTE. LTD. – cont'd

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Act and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at 31 March 2015 and the results, changes in equity and cash flows of the company for the year ended on that date.

Report on other legal and regularity 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.

PRUDENTIAL PUBLIC ACCOUNTING CORPORATION
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AND
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
SINGAPORE

13 May 2015

SARDA GLOBAL VENTURE PTE. LTD.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2015

	Note	2015 US$	2014 US$
ASSETS			
Non-current assets:			
Plant and equipment	(8)	**307**	-
Total non-current assets		**307**	-
Current asset:			
Available-for-sale investment	(9)	**899,300**	-
Trade and other receivables	(10)	**3,322,283**	3,326,700
Other current assets	(11)	**8,354**	-
Cash and bank balances	(12)	**12,093**	6,799
Total current assets		**4,242,030**	3,333,499
Total assets		**4,242,337**	3,333,499
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity:			
Share capital	(13)	**1,010,000**	1,010,000
Accumulated losses		**(494,361)**	(390,187)
Fair value reserve	(15)	**(700)**	-
Total equity		**514,939**	619,813
Current liability:			
Other payables	(14)	**3,727,398**	2,713,686
Total liability		**3,727,398**	2,713,686
Total equity and liabilities		**4,242,337**	3,333,499

The annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

SARDA GLOBAL VENTURE PTE. LTD.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2015

	Note	2015 US$	2014 US$
Revenue		**1,400**	1,200
Other income		**3,752**	-
Gross Profit		**5,152**	1,200
Administrative expenses		**(109,161)**	(19,166)
Other expenses		**(164)**	-
Loss before income tax		**(104,173)**	(17,966)
Income tax expense	(15)	**-**	-
Loss for the year		**(104,173)**	(17,966)
Other comprehensive income			
- fair value loss on available for sale investment		**(700)**	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**(104,873)**	(17,966)

The annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

SARDA GLOBAL VENTURE PTE. LTD.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2015

	Share capital	Accumulated losses	Fair value reserve	Total
	US$	US$	US$	US$
Balance as at 1 April 2013	10,000	(372,222)	-	(362,222)
Issue of share capital	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(17,966)	-	(17,966)
Balance as at 31 March 2014	1,010,000	(390,188)	-	619,812
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(104,173)	(700)	(104,873)
Balance as at 31 March 2015	1,010,000	(494,361)	(700)	514,939

The annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

SARDA GLOBAL VENTURE PTE. LTD.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2015

	2015 US$	2014 US$
Cash flow from operating activities:		
Loss before income tax	**(104,173)**	(17,966)
Adjustment for:		
Dividend income	**(3,752)**	-
Depreciation	**164**	-
Operating loss before working capital changes	**(107,761)**	(17,966)
Trade and other receivables	**4,417**	(1,200)
Other payables	**1,013,711**	(980,098)
Other current assets	**(8,354)**	-
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities	**902,013**	(999,264)
Investing activities:		
Proceeds from available-for-sale investments	**(900,000)**	-
Dividend received	**3,752**	-
Purchase of plant and equipment	**(471)**	-
Net cash used in investing activities	**(896,719)**	-
Financing activities:		
Proceeds from issue of shares	**-**	1,000,000
Net cash from financing activities	**-**	1,000,000
Net increase in bank balances	**5,294**	736
Bank balances at beginning of the year	**6,799**	6,063
Bank balances at end of year	**12,093**	6,799

The annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

SARDA GLOBAL VENTURE PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2015

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

1. GENERAL

a) Corporate Information

The company (Registration number: 200811580R) is a limited private company incorporated and domiciled in the Republic of Singapore with its registered office at:

17 Phillip Street
#05 – 01 Grand Building
Singapore 048695

The principal activities of the company are to invest in joint ventures in the business of mining, exploration and marketing of commodities.

b) Authorisation of financial statements

The financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 31 March 2015 were authorised for issue in accordance with the directors' resolution dated 13 May 2015.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1. Basis of Accounting

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below, and are drawn up and in accordance with the provisions of the Singapore Companies Act and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards ("FRS") including related interpretations of FRS ("INT FRS") promulgated by the Accounting Standards Council ("ASC").

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in the exchange for goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability which market participants would take into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these consolidated financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of FRS 102, leasing transactions that are within the scope of FRS 17, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in FRS 2 or value in use in FRS 36.

SARDA GLOBAL VENTURE PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

2. **SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - cont'd**

2.1. Basis of Accounting – cont'd

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities are disclosed in Note 5.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. It also requires the use of accounting estimates and assumptions. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity or areas when assumption and estimates are significant to the financial statement as disclosed in Note 4.

2.2. Changes in Accounting Policies

a) Adoption of new and revised FRSs and INT FRS

In the current financial year, the company has adopted the new and revised FRSs and INT FRSs issued by the ASC that are relevant to its operations and effective for annual year beginning on 1 April 2014. The adoption of these new/revised FRSs and INT FRSs does not result in changes to the company's accounting policies and has no material effect on the financial statements.

b) Standards issued but not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of financial statements, the following FRSs that are relevant to the company were issued but not effective are as follows:

Reference	Description	Effective of annual period beginning on or after
FRS 19	Employee Benefits	1 January 2014
FRS 27	Separate Financial Statements	1 January 2014
FRS 32	Amendments to FRS 32: Offsetting of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities	1 January 2014
FRS 36	Amendments to FRS 36: Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Current Assets	1 January 2014
FRS 39	Amendments to FRS 39: Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting	1 January 2014

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

SARDA GLOBAL VENTURE PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

2. **SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - cont'd**

2.2. Changes in Accounting Policies – cont'd

c) Improvements to FRSs issued in 2015

Improvements to FRSs issued in 2015 will become effective for the annual period beginning on or after 1 January 2015. The improvement contains amendments to numerous accounting standards that result in accounting changes for presentation, recognition or measurement purposes and terminology or editorial amendments. The improvements to FRS that are relevant to the company are as follows:

Reference	Description	Effective of annual period beginning on or after
FRS 24	Key management personnel	1 July 2014
FRS 103	Scope exceptions for joint ventures	1 July 2014
FRS 113	Scope of paragraph 52 (portfolio exception)	1 July 2014

The directors expect that the adoption of the improvements to FRSs above will have no material impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application.

2.3. Functional and Foreign Currency

a) Functional and presentation currency

The management has determined the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates i.e. functional currency to be United States dollars. Revenue and purchases are primarily influenced by fluctuations in United States dollar. The financial statements are presented in United States dollar, which is the functional currency of the company.

b) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are measured in the functional currency of the company and are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currency at exchange rates approximating those ruling at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the end of the reporting period. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at the end of the reporting period are recognised in profit or loss.

SARDA GLOBAL VENTURE PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - cont'd

2.4. Revenue Recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for services rendered.

Revenue from rendering of services that are of short duration is recognised when the services are completed.

Dividend income is recognised when the company’s right to receive has been established.

2.5. Impairment of Non-financial Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.6. Income Tax

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

SARDA GLOBAL VENTURE PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

2. **SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - cont'd**

2.6. Income Tax – cont'd

a) Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are not taxable or tax deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted.

b) Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is provided, using the liability method on all temporary differences at the end of the reporting period between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all temporary differences except where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at that time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences carryforward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, carryforward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses can be utilised except where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arise from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction and at the time of transaction affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or law.

The carrying amount of a deferred tax asset is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is not longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at the end of each reporting period and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period.

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

SARDA GLOBAL VENTURE PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - cont'd

2.7. Related Party

A related party is a person or an entity related to the company and is further defined as follows:

a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the company if that person:

   i) has control or joint control over the reporting entity;
   ii) has significant influence over the reporting entity; or
   iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the company or of a parent of the company.

b) An entity is related to a company if:

   i) the entity and the company are members of the same group i.e each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary;
   ii) one entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member;
   iii) both entities are joint ventures of the same third party;
   iv) one entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity;
   v) the entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the company or an entity related to the company. If the company is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the company;
   vi) the entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a); or
   vii) a person identified in (a) has significant influence over the company or is a member of the key management personnel of the company or of a parent of the company.

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

(a) that person's children and spouse or domestic partner;
(b) children of that person's spouse or domestic partner; and
(c) dependants of that person or that person's spouse or domestic partner.

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director of the company.

Related party transactions and outstanding balances disclosed in the financial statement are in accordance with the above definition as per FRS24.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - cont'd

2.8. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation. Provisions are measured at the directors' best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period, and are discounted to present value where the effect is material.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-taxation rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

2.9. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the company. It can also be a present obligation arising from past events that is not recognised because it is not probable that outflow of economic resources will be required or the amount of obligation cannot be measured reliably.

A contingent liability is not recognised but is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. When a change in the probability of an outflow occur so that the outflow is probable, it will then be recognised as a provision.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain events not wholly within the control of the company.

Contingent assets are not recognised but are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable. When inflow is virtually certain, an asset is recognised.

2.10. Events after the reporting period

Events after the reporting period that provide additional information about the company's position at the end of reporting period or those that indicate the going concern assumption is not appropriate are adjusting events and are reflected in the financial statements. Events after the reporting period that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements when material.

3. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised on the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

3. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS – cont'd

3.1. Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial instrument and of allocating interest income or expense over the relevant period. 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 period.

3.2. Financial Assets

Financial assets within the scope of FRS 39 are recognised on the statement of financial position when and only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provision of the financial instruments. The classification of the financial assets depends on the purpose of which the assets were required.

a) Loan and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Trade and other receivables and cash and bank balances are classified within loans and receivables on the statements of financial position.

i) Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less allowance for impairment. An allowance for impairment of trade and other receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. The amount of the allowance is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. The amount of the allowance is recognised in profit or loss.

ii) Cash and bank balances

Cash and bank balances comprise cash on hand and total money held at bank by the company.

SARDA GLOBAL VENTURE PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

3. **FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS – cont'd**

3.2. Financial Assets – cont'd

a) Loan and receivables – cont'd

iii) Available-for-sale investment

Available-for-sale financial assets include equity investment funds. Equity investments classified as available-for-sale are those which are neither classified as held for trading, nor designated as fair value through profit or loss. These are initially recognised at cost which is equal to its fair value. Any gains or losses from changes in fair value of the financial assets are recognised in other comprehensive income, except that impairment losses, foreign exchange gains and losses on monetary instruments and interest calculated using effective interest method are recognised in profit or loss. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment when the financial asset is derecognised.

The fair value of investments that are actively traded in organised financial markets is determined by reference to the relevant exchange's quoted market bid prices at the close of business at end of the reporting period. For investments where there is no active market, fair value is determined using valuation techniques. Such techniques include using recent arm's length market transactions; reference to the current market value of another instrument, which is substantially the same; discounted cash flow analysis and option pricing models.

Investments in equity instruments whose fair value cannot be reliably measured are measured at cost less impairment loss. Impairment losses are taken to the statement of comprehensive income in the year it arises. On disposal, gains and losses previously taken to equity are included in the statement of comprehensive income.

b) Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of the reporting period. Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been impacted. For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of the impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

SARDA GLOBAL VENTURE PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

3. **FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS – cont'd**

3.2. Financial Assets – cont'd

b) Impairment of financial assets – cont'd

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of trade and other receivables where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a trade and other receivable are uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited to profit or loss. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognised in profit or loss.

If in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent the carrying amount of the financial asset at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment loss not been recognised.

c) Derecognition of financial assets

The company derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or its transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity, if the company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

3.3. Equity and Financial Liabilities

Equity instruments issued by the company and financial liabilities are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of an equity instrument and a financial liability. Financial liabilities are recognised on the statement of financial position when and only when, the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instruments.

a) Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue cost.

b) Financial liabilities

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

SARDA GLOBAL VENTURE PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

3. **FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS – cont'd**

3.3. Equity and Financial Liabilities – cont'd

c) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

4. **CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY**

4.1. Critical Judgement in applying the Company's Accounting Policies

In the application of the company's accounting policies, which are described in Note 2 to the financial statements, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the year in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that year or in the year of the revision and future years if the revision affects both current and future years.

Determination of functional currency

In determining the functional currency of the company, judgement is required to determine the currency that mainly influences sales prices for goods sold and services rendered and of the country whose competitive forces and regulations mainly determines the sales prices of its services rendered. The functional currencies of the company is determined based on management's assessment of the economic in which the entities operate and the entities' process of determining sales prices. The company measures foreign currency transactions in the functional currency of the company.

4.2. Key sources of estimation uncertainties

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

i) Impairment of available-for-sale investments

At the end of each reporting year, an assessment is made whether there is objective evidence that an available-for-sale equity instrument is impaired. A significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is considered in determining whether the asset is impaired.

SARDA GLOBAL VENTURE PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY – cont'd

4.2. Key sources of estimation uncertainties - cont'd

i) Impairment of available-for-sale investments - cont'd

The determination requires significant judgement; the company evaluates the financial condition and near-term prospects of the investee, including various factors such as industry and sector performance, changes in economic and legal environment in which the investee operates. In the absence of evidence to the contrary, the management is in view of that no changes have taken place in the spread that existed at the date the investments were made. The carrying amount of available-for-sale investments as at 31 March 2015 is disclosed in Note 9 to the financial statements.

ii) Impairment of financial assets

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

When there is objective evidence of impairment, the amount and timing of future cash flow are estimated based on historical loss experience for assets with similar credit risk characteristics. The carrying amount of the financial assets at the end of the reporting year is disclosed in various notes to the financial statements.

5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS MANAGEMENT, OBJECTIVES, POLICIES AND CAPITAL RISKS MANAGEMENT

5.1 Categories of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

The categories of financial assets and financial liabilities included in the statement of financial position and the headings in which they are included are as follows:

	2015 US$	2014 US$
Financial assets		
Trade and other receivables	**3,322,283**	3,326,700
Cash and bank balances	**12,093**	6,799
	3,334,376	3,333,499
Financial liabilities		
Other payables	**3,727,398**	2,713,686

SARDA GLOBAL VENTURE PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS MANAGEMENT, OBJECTIVES, POLICIES AND CAPITAL RISKS MANAGEMENT – cont'd

5.2 Financial Risk Management Policies and Objectives

a) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations to repay amounts owing to company resulting in a loss to the company. The company's primary exposure to credit risk arises through bank balances and loans given to third parties.

Financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired

Bank deposits that are neither past due nor impaired are mainly deposits with banks with high credit ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies. Trade and other receivables that are neither past nor impaired are substantially with the companies with a good credit record with the company.

Financial assets that are past due and/or impaired

There is no other class of financial assets that is past due and/or impaired.

b) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the potential change in interest rate which may have an adverse effect on the company's results in the current reporting period and in the future years.

Interest rate sensitivity

The company's statement of comprehensive income and equity are not affected by the changes in interest rates as the interest bearing instruments either carry fixed interest and are measured at amortised cost or carry variable interest rate are held for short-term. Accordingly, management is of the view that the impact of any interest rate fluctuation will not be material. No interest rate sensitivity analysis has been prepared.

c) Price risk

The company is exposed to price risk on the quoted available-for-sale investments it holds. The prices of quoted equity securities are monitored daily by the management.

Investments held by the company that are exposed to price risk as at 31 March 2015 are as follows:

	2015 US$	2014 US$
Available-for-sale:		
Quoted exchange traded funds	**899,300**	**-**

SARDA GLOBAL VENTURE PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

5. **FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS MANAGEMENT, OBJECTIVES, POLICIES AND CAPITAL RISKS MANAGEMENT – cont'd**

5.2 Financial Risk Management Policies and Objectives

c) Price risk

Sensitivity Analysis

The sensitivity analysis below summarises the impact of increases/ decreases of quoted equity funds on the company's profit/ loss for the financial year and on equity. The analysis is based on the assumption that the quoted equity securities has increased/ decreased by 5% with all other variables held constant, the company's profit for the year ended 31 March 2015 would increase/decrease by **US$44,965**.

Equity would increase/ decrease as a result of gains/(losses) on quoted equity securities classified as available-for –sale financial assets.

d) Foreign currency exchange rate risk

Foreign currency exchange rate risk arose from the charge in foreign currency exchange rates that may have an adverse effect on the company in the current reporting period and in the future years.

The company's operations are not exposed to foreign currency exchange rate risk as its operations are almost entirely in United States dollars.

No foreign currency sensitivity analysis is prepared as the management are of the view that the impact of changes in balances denominated in foreign currencies is immaterial.

e) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refer to risk that the company will not have sufficient funds to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

In the management of the liquidity risk, the company monitors and maintains a level of bank balances deemed adequate by the management to finance the company's operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows.

SARDA GLOBAL VENTURE PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

5. **FINANCIAL RISKS AND MANAGEMENT – cont'd**

5.2 Financial Risk Management Policies and Objectives – cont'd

e) Liquidity risk – cont'd

The following table summarises the company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial instruments at the end of the reporting period based on undiscounted cash flows of financial instruments based on the earlier of the contractual date or when the company is expected to pay.

2015	Effective interest rate (%)	Less than 1 year	Total
		US$	US$
Financial liabilities			
Other payables	-	**3,727,398**	**3,727,398**

2014	Effective interest rate (%)	Less than 1 year	Total
		US$	US$
Financial liabilities			
Other payables	-	2,713,686	2,713,686

f) Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

i) Estimation of fair value

Fair value is defined as the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. Fair values are obtained through discounted cash flow models and other models as appropriate.

ii) Fair value measurement

Fair value is defined as the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. Fair values are obtained through discounted cash flow models as appropriate.

Estimation of fair values

The following summarises the significant methods and assumptions used in estimating the fair values of financial instruments of the company.

SARDA GLOBAL VENTURE PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

5. **FINANCIAL RISKS AND MANAGEMENT – cont'd**

5.2 Financial Risk Management Policies and Objectives – cont'd

f) Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

ii) Fair value measurement - cont''d

Investments in equity securities

The fair value of available-for-sale financial assets is determined by reference to their quoted bid prices at the reporting date without any deduction for transaction costs. If a quoted market price is not available, the fair value is estimated using valuation technique, which includes recent arm's length prices, pricing models or discounted cash flow analysis.

Other financial assets and liabilities

The carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities with a maturity of less than one year (including cash and cash equivalents, other receivable and other payables) approximate their fair values because of the short period to maturity. The fair values of other classes of financial assets and liabilities are disclosed in the respective notes to financial statements.

Fair value measurement

Fair value hierarchy

The different levels of fair value hierarchy have been defined as follows:

- Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices);
- Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability that is not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The company has carried all investments that are classified as available-for-sale at their fair values as required by FRS 39.

Assets measured at fair value

		Fair value measurement at end of the financial year using:		
2015	**Total**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Description	**US$**	**US$**	**US$**	**US$**
Available-for-sale financial assets				
- Quoted bond funds	**899,300**	**899,300**	**-**	**-**

SARDA GLOBAL VENTURE PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

5. **FINANCIAL RISKS AND MANAGEMENT – cont'd**

5.2 Financial Risk Management Policies and Objectives – cont'd

f) Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

ii) Fair value measurement - cont''d

Assets measured at fair value

	Fair value measurement at end of the financial year using:			
2014	**Total**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Description	**US$**	**US$**	**US$**	**US$**
Available-for-sale financial assets				
- Quoted funds	-	-	-	-

During the financial year ended 31 March 2015, there was no transfer between instruments in Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3, or vice versa.

Management has determined that the carrying amounts of bank balances, other receivable, other payables and available-for-sale investments on their notional amounts, reasonably approximate their fair values because these are mostly short-term in nature.

The company does not anticipate that the carrying amounts recorded at end of the reporting period would significantly different from the values that would eventually be received or settled.

5.3 Capital Risk Management Policies and Objectives

The company manages its capital to ensure that the company is able to continue as a going concern and maintains an optimal capital structure so as to maximise shareholder value.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company may adjust the dividend payment to equity holders, issue new shares, return capital to the equity holders, obtain new borrowings or redemption of borrowings.

The company monitors capital using gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as borrowings plus other payables less bank balances. Total capital is calculated as equity plus net debt. The company's overall strategy remains unchanged during the year.

SARDA GLOBAL VENTURE PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS MANAGEMENT, OBJECTIVES, POLICIES AND CAPITAL RISKS MANAGEMENT – cont'd

5.3 Capital Risk Management Policies and Objectives – cont'd

	2015 US$	2014 US$
Other payables	**3,727,398**	2,713,686
Less Bank balances	**(12,093)**	(6,799)
Net debt	**3,715,305**	2,706,887
Total equity	**514,939**	619,813
Total capital	**4,230,244**	3,326,700
Gearing ratio	**88%**	81%

The company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

6. HOLDING COMPANY

The company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Sarda Energy & Minerals Ltd, incorporated in India, which is also the company's ultimate holding company.

Some of the company's transactions and arrangements are between members of the group and the effect of these on the basis determined between the parties are reflected in these financial statements. The intercompany balances are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related parties are entities with common direct or indirect shareholders and/or directors as that of the company. Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions.

Some of the group's transactions and arrangements are with related parties and the effect of these on the basis determined between the parties are reflected in these financial statements. The balances are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand unless otherwise stated

Key Management Personnel Compensation

The remuneration of key management personnel of the company during the financial year is as follows:

	2015 S$	2014 S$
Short-term benefits	**77,235**	-

SARDA GLOBAL VENTURE PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

8. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Office Equipment US$	Total US$
Cost		
At 31.03.2014 and 1.4.2014	-	-
Additions	471	471
At 31.3.2015	**471**	**471**
Accumulated depreciation		
At 31.03.2014 and 1.4.2014	-	-
Charge for the year	164	164
At 31.3.2015	**164**	**164**
Carrying amount		
At 31.3.2015	**307**	**307**

During the year, the company carried out a review of the recoverable amount of all plant and equipment. There were no allowances for impairment or revision to the useful lives required for plant and equipment

9. AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE INVESTMENT

	2015 US$	2014 US$
Cost	**900,000**	-
Fair value loss	**(700)**	-
Fair value as at year end	**899,300**	-

The investments above include investments in bond funds that offer the company the opportunity for return through coupon income.

The company carried out a review of the recoverable amount of its available-for-sale investment to determine whether there is any indication that the investments have suffered an impairment loss. As a result no impairment is required.

The carrying amount of available-for-sale investments, which approximate their fair value are denominated in United States dollars.

SARDA GLOBAL VENTURE PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

10. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2015 US$	2014 US$
Trade receivables	**-**	6,200
Loans –third parties	**3,320,500**	3,320,500
Others	**1,783**	-
	3,322,283	3,326,700

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and they are normally settled on 90 days (2012: 90 days) term.

Analysis of trade receivables as at the reporting date is as follows:

	2015 US$	2014 US$
Not past due and not impaired	**-**	1,200
Past due but not impaired		
- more than 90 days	**-**	5,000
	-	6,200

These trade receivables are not secured by any collateral or credit enhancements.

Loans to third parties are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

The carrying amount of trade and other receivables, which approximate their fair value are denominated in United States dollars.

11. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

	2015 US$	2014 US$
Deposit	**8,354**	-

The carrying amount of other current assets, which approximate their fair value are denominated in United States dollars.

SARDA GLOBAL VENTURE PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

12. CASH AND BANK BALANCES

	2015 US$	2014 US$
Cash in hand	**6,676**	-
Cash at bank	**5,417**	6,799
	12,093	6,799

The carrying amount of cash and bank balance, which approximate their fair value are denominated in the following currencies:

	2015 US$	2014 US$
Singapore dollars	**2,076**	-
United States dollars	**10,017**	6,799
	12,093	6,799

13. SHARE CAPITAL

	2015	2014	2015	2014
	Number of ordinary shares		US$	US$
Issued and paid up:				
At beginning of year	**1,010,000**	10,000	**1,010,000**	10,000
Issued during the year	**-**	1,000,000	**-**	1,000,000
At end of the year	**1,010,000**	1,010,000	**1,010,000**	1,010,000

During the year 2014, the company issued 1,000,000 ordinary shares at US$1 per share for cash.

The fully paid ordinary shares with no par value carry one vote per share and a right to dividends as and when declared by the company.

14. OTHER PAYABLES

	2015 US$	2014 US$
Related company (Note 7)	**3,713,914**	2,546,486
Holding company (Note 6)	**-**	165,000
Others	**13,484**	2,200
	3,727,398	2,713,686

SARDA GLOBAL VENTURE PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

14. OTHER PAYABLES – cont'd

The amount due to holding company is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

The amount due to a related company is unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

The carrying amounts of the other payables, which approximate their fair value are denominated in United states dollars.

15. FAIR VALUE RESERVE

Fair value reserve comprises the cumulative fair value movements changes of available-for-sale financial assets until they are derecognised or impaired.

16. INCOME TAX

	2015 US$	2014 US$
Current income tax	**-**	-

The income tax expense varied from the amount of income tax expense determined by Singapore Income tax rate of 17% (2014: 17%) to profit before income tax as a result of the following differences:

	2015 US$	2014 US$
Loss before income tax	**(104,173)**	(17,966)
Income tax expenses at statutory rate of 17% (2014: 17%)	**(17,709)**	(3,054)
Tax effect of:		
- non-deductible expenses	**28**	-
- unutilised tax loss carried forward	**17,681**	3,054
	-	-

SARDA GLOBAL VENTURE PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

16. **INCOME TAX – Cont'd**

The company has tax loss carry forward available for offsetting against future taxable income as follows:

	2015 US$	2014 US$
Amount at the beginning of the year	**17,966**	-
Amount in current year	**104,009**	17,966
Amount at end of year	**121,975**	17,966
Deferred tax benefit on above unrecorded	**20,736**	3,054

17. **EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD**

No items, transactions or events of material and unusual nature has arisen in the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of this report which is likely to affect substantially the results of operations of the company for the succeeding financial year.