FACOR MINERALS PTE. LTD.
(UEN: 201130812M)
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION FOR THE PERIOD FROM 13 OCTOBER 2011 (DATE OF INCORPORATION) TO 31 MARCH 2012

STN/AL/TZC

FACOR MINERALS PTE. LTD.
(UEN: 201130812M)

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors submit this annual report to the members together with the audited financial statements of the company for the period from 13 October 2011 (date of incorporation) to 31 March 2012.

1. DIRECTORS

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

ASHIM SARAF (Appointed on 13.10.2011)
ROHIT SARAF (Appointed on 16.12.2011)
DEV INDER BHALLA (Appointed on 01.01.2012)

2. ARRANGEMENTS TO ACQUIRE SHARES OR DEBENTURES

Since the date of incorporation, the company was not a party to any arrangement the object of which was to enable the directors to acquire benefits through the acquisition of shares in or debentures of the company or any other body corporate.

3. DIRECTORS' INTEREST IN SHARES OR DEBENTURES

According to the register required to be kept under Section 164 of the Singapore Companies Act, Cap. 50, none of the directors who held office at the end of the financial period were interested in the shares of the company and related corporations.

4. DIRECTORS' CONTRACTUAL BENEFITS

Since the date of incorporation, no director of the company has received or has become entitled to receive a benefit by reason of a contract made by the company or a related corporation with the director, or with a firm of which he is a member, or with a company in which he has a substantial financial interest except for those disclosed in the financial statements.

5. SHARE OPTIONS GRANTED

During the financial period, no options were granted to take up unissued shares of the company.

6. SHARE OPTIONS EXERCISED

During the financial period, no shares of the company were issued by virtue of the exercise of options granted.

7. UNISSUED SHARES UNDER OPTION

There were no unissued shares of the company under option at the end of the financial period.

8. AUDITORS

The auditors, Kreston David Yeung PAC, have expressed their willingness to accept re-appointment.

On behalf of the Board,

ASHIM SARAF
Director

ROHIT SARAF
Director

India, 20 JUL 2012

FACOR MINERALS PTE. LTD.
(UEN: 201130812M)

STATEMENT BY DIRECTORS

In the opinion of the directors:-

i) the accompanying financial statements together with the notes thereto are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at 31 March 2012 and the results of the business, changes in equity and cash flows of the company for the period from 13 October 2011 (date of incorporation) to 31 March 2012; and

ii) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

The Board of Directors has, on the date of this statement, authorised these financial statements for issue.

On behalf of the Board,

ASHIM SARAF
Director

ROHIT SARAF
Director

India, 20 JUL 2012

FACOR MINERALS PTE. LTD.
(UEN: 201130812M)

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF FACOR MINERALS PTE. LTD.

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Facor Minerals Pte. Ltd. (the "company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2012, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the period from 13 October 2011 (date of incorporation) to 31 March 2012, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes, as set out on pages 6 to 20.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the provisions of the Singapore Companies Act (the "Act") and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair profit and loss account and balance sheet 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 the 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 of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Act and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards and so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at 31 March 2012 and the results, changes in equity and cash flows of the company for the period from 13 October 2011 (date of incorporation) to 31 March 2012.

FACOR MINERALS PTE. LTD.
(UEN: 201130812M)

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
FACOR MINERALS PTE. LTD.

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.

KRESTON DAVID YEUNG PAC
Public Accountants and
Certified Public Accountants

Singapore, 20 July 2012

128A Tanjong Pagar Road, Singapore 088535
Tel: 6223 7979 Fax: 6222 7979

FACOR MINERALS PTE. LTD.
(UEN: 201130812M)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at 31 March 2012

	Note	US$
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Deposits	4	508,017
Prepayments	5	3,614
Cash and bank balances		17,060
Total assets		528,691
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Equity attributable to owners		
Share capital	6	5,001
Accumulated loss		(12,025)
Total equity		(7,024)
Current liabilities		
Advance from shareholder	7	525,999
Other payables and accruals	8	9,716
Total current liabilities		535,715
Total equity and liabilities		528,691

The notes set out on pages 10 to 20 form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with this set of financial statements.

FACOR MINERALS PTE. LTD.
(UEN: 201130812M)

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the period from 13 October 2011
(date of incorporation) to 31 March 2012

	Note	US$
Revenue		-
Less: Costs and expenses		
Incorporation fee		1,637
Nominee director's fee		1,794
Other operating expenses		8,594
		(12,025)
Loss before taxation		(12,025)
Less: Taxation	9	-
Net loss and total comprehensive loss for the period		(12,025)

The notes set out on pages 10 to 20 form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with this set of financial statements.

FACOR MINERALS PTE. LTD.
(UEN: 201130812M)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the period from 13 October 2011
(date of incorporation) to 31 March 2012

	Share Capital US$	Accumulated Loss US$	Total US$
Balance as at 13.10.2011 (date of incorporation)	1	-	1
New issuance during the period	5,000	-	5,000
Total comprehensive loss for the period	-	(12,025)	(12,025)
Balance as at 31.03.2012	5,001	(12,025)	(7,024)

The notes set out on pages 10 to 20 form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with this set of financial statements.

FACOR MINERALS PTE. LTD.
(UEN: 201130812M)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the period from 13 October 2011
(date of incorporation) to 31 March 2012

	US$
Cash flows from operating activities	
Loss before taxation	(12,025)
Changes in working capital	
Increase in deposits and prepayments	(511,631)
Increase in other payables and accruals	9,716
Net cash used in operating activities	(513,940)
Cash flows from financing activities	
Advance from shareholder	525,999
Proceeds from issuance of shares	5,001
Net cash generated from financing activities	531,000
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents and end of period	17,060

The notes set out on pages 10 to 20 form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with this set of financial statements.

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

1. FUNDAMENTAL ACCOUNTING CONCEPT

The financial statements of the company have been prepared on the going concern basis as the holding company has agreed to provide adequate financial support to the company as and when required and not to recall the amounts advanced to the company until all other payables have been met.

2. GENERAL

The principal activities of the company which is incorporated and domiciled in the Republic of Singapore are those of trade in chrome ore and other ores and investment holding.

The company has not commenced business operation since the date of incorporation.

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Facor Alloys Limited, which is also its ultimate holding company, a company incorporated in India.

The registered office of the company is located at 6 Temasek Boulevard #09-05, Suntec Tower Four, Singapore 038986.

The financial statements of the company for the period from 13 October 2011 (date of incorporation) to 31 March 2012 are authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 20 July 2012.

The financial statements of the company are expressed in United Stated dollar.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Basis of Preparation

The financial statements of the company have been prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below, and are drawn up in accordance with the Singapore Financial Reporting Standards ("FRS") and including its related Interpretations.

b) Significant Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with FRS requires the use of judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the financial year. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, the management is of the opinion that there are no critical judgements involved that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

c) **Impairment of Non- Financial Assets**

The company assesses at end of each reporting period whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the company makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount.

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset 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. In determining fair value less costs to sell, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded subsidiaries or other available fair value indicators. When the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is written down to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the profit or loss except for assets that are previously revalued where the revaluation was taken to other comprehensive income. In this case, the impairment is also recognised in other comprehensive income up to the amount of any previous revaluation.

An assessment is made at end of each reporting period as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case, the carrying amount of asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increase cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised previously. Such reversal is recognised in the profit or loss unless the asset is measured at revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

d) **Financial Assets**

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are recognised on the statement of financial position when, and only when, the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

When financial assets are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value, plus, directly attributable transaction costs.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

d) Financial Assets (Continued)

Subsequent measurement

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

Loans and Receivables

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

The company classified the following financial assets as loans and receivables:

- Deposits
- Cash and bank balances

Derecognition

All financial assets are recognised on their 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 assets have expired or have been transferred and the company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

e) Impairment of Financial Assets

The company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired.

Financial assets carried at amortised cost

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the company first assesses whether individually whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the company determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial assets, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is, or continues to be recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

e) Impairment of Financial Assets (Continued)

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on financial assets carried at amortised cost has incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. If a loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

When the asset becomes uncollectible, the carrying amount of impaired financial assets is reduced directly or if an amount was charged to the allowance account, the amounts charged to the allowance account are written off against the carrying value of the financial asset.

To determine whether there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on financial assets has incurred, the company considers factors such as the probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtor and default or significant delay in payments.

If in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed to the extent that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its amortised cost at the reversal date. The amount of reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

f) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are defined as cash at bank which is readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

g) Share Capital

Proceeds from issuance of ordinary share are recognised as share capital in equity.

h) Financial Liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value, plus, directly attributable transaction costs.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

h) Financial Liabilities (Continued)

Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised, and through the amortisation process.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in profit or loss.

i) Provisions

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

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

j) Contingencies

A contingent liability is:-

(a) a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the company; or

(b) a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because:

i) It is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or

ii) The amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

j) Contingencies (Continued)

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

Contingent liabilities and assets are not recognised on the statement of financial position of the company.

k) Currency Translations

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates ("functional currency"). The financial statements of the company are presented in United States dollar which is the functional currency of the company.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in a currency other than United States dollar ("foreign currency") are translated into United States dollar using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, recorded foreign currency monetary items are adjusted to reflect the rate at end of reporting period. All realised and unrealised differences are taken to the profit or loss.

l) Taxation

Income tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred income taxes. Income tax is recognised in the profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised outside profit or loss, in which case it is recognised in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous financial years.

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method for temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rate enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

m) Related Parties

A related party is defined as follows:-

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

i) Has control or joint control over the company;

ii) Has significant influence over the company; or

iii) Is a member of the key management personnel of the company or of a parent of the company.

b) An entity is related to the company if any of the following conditions applies:

i) The entity and the company are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).

ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).

iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.

iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.

v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the company or an entity related to the company. If the company is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the company;

vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a);

vii) A person identified in (a) (i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).

4. DEPOSITS

	US$
Deposit for investment	500,000
Other deposits	8,017
	508,017
Deposits are denominated in the following currencies:-	
Singapore dollar	8,017
United States dollar	500,000
	508,017

The deposit for investment related to formation of a company in Turkey in which 51% shares are to be acquired by the company.

5. PREPAYMENTS

Prepayments are denominated in Singapore dollar.

6. SHARE CAPITAL

	No. of shares	US$
Issued and fully paid ordinary share:-		
At the date of incorporation	1	1
Issuance of shares	5,000	5,000
At the end of the period	5,001	5,001

During the financial period, 1 subscriber's ordinary share was issued for cash to incorporate the company. Subsequently, the company increased its paid up capital from US$1 to US$5,001 by creation of additional 5,000 ordinary shares to provide working capital to the company. These issued shares rank pari passu in all respects with the existing issued share.

The owner of ordinary shares is entitled to receive dividends as and when declared by the company. All ordinary shares have no par value and carry one vote per share without restrictions.

7. ADVANCE FROM SHAREHOLDER

The advance from shareholder is non-trade in nature, unsecured, interest free and to be capitalised as share capital by issuance of company's ordinary shares after the end of the reporting period.

8. OTHER PAYABLES AND ACCRUALS

	US$
Other payables	4,129
Accruals	5,587
	9,716

Other payables and accruals are denominated in Singapore dollar.

9. TAXATION

No provision for taxation has been made in view of the loss incurred for the period.

The tax expense on the results for the financial period varies from the amount of income tax determined by applying the Singapore standard rate of income tax to loss before taxation due to the following factors:-

	US$
Loss before taxation	(12,025)
Tax expense calculated at a tax rate of 17%	(2,044)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	2,044
Tax expense	-

10. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The company does not have written financial risk management policies and guidelines. The management closely monitors the company's business risk exposures in connection with its financial assets and financial liabilities and adopts the appropriate measures including the use of other financial instruments when considered necessary to reduce any potential financial risk exposures or losses.

Foreign Currency Risk

The company has exposure to foreign exchange risk as a result of transactions denominated in foreign currencies other than United States dollar, arising from normal trading activities.

There is no formal hedging policy with respect to the foreign exchange exposure. Exposure to exchange risk is monitored on an ongoing basis and the company endeavors to keep the net exposure at an acceptable level.

Interest Rate Risk

The company has no significant interest bearing financial assets and liabilities at the end of the reporting period.

10. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (Continued)

Credit Risk

The company has no significant concentrations of credit risk. Cash is placed with financial institutions which are regulated. The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset in the statement of financial position.

Liquidity Risks

The company relies on the holding company as a source of liquidity to finance its ongoing working capital requirement.

The maturity profile of the company's financial liabilities is within 12 months from the end of the reporting period.

11. FAIR VALUES

The carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities are recorded in the financial statements at their approximate fair values, determined in accordance with the accounting policies disclosed in Note 3 to the financial statements.

12. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to shareholder through the optimisation of the debts and equity balances.

The company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholder or issue new shares.

There were no changes in the company's approach to capital management during the period.

13. CATEGORIES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The following table sets out the financial instruments as at the end of the reporting period:-

	US$
Financial assets	
Loans and receivables:-	
Deposits	508,017
Cash and bank balances	17,060
Total financial assets	525,077

13. CATEGORIES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

	US$
Financial liabilities	
At amortised costs:-	
Advance from shareholder	525,999
Other payables and accruals	9,716
Total financial liabilities	535,715

14. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

There are no comparative figures as this is the company's first set of financial statements since its incorporation.

15. FRS AND INT FRS NOT YET ADOPTED

The company has not applied the following FRSs that have been issued but not yet effective:-

Description		Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Revised FRS 19	*Employee Benefits*	1 January 2013
FRS 27	*Separate Financial Statements*	1 January 2013
FRS 28	*Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*	1 January 2013
FRS 110	*Consolidated Financial Statements*	1 January 2013
FRS 111	*Joint Arrangements*	1 January 2013
FRS 112	*Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities*	1 January 2013
FRS 113	*Fair Value Measurements*	1 January 2013
Amendments to FRS 1	*Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income*	1 July 2012
Amendments to FRS 12	*Deferred Tax: Recovery of Underlying Assets*	1 January 2012

The initial application of these Standards, Amendments and Interpretations are not expected to have any material impact on the company's financial statements.

The company has not considered the impact of Accounting Standards issued after the end of reporting period.

16. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

Subsequent to the end of the reporting period, the company increased its issued and fully paid up share capital from S$5,001 to S$531,000 by creation of additional 525,999 ordinary shares to its existing shareholder by capitalising the advance from shareholder.

FACOR MINERALS PTE. LTD.
(UEN: 201130812M)

DETAILED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
For the period from 13 October 2011
(date of incorporation) to 31 March 2012

	US$
Revenue	-
Less: **Operating expenses**	
Audit fee	1,433
Bank charges	1,114
Incorporation fee	1,637
Nominee director's fee	1,794
Postage and courier	243
Professional fees	4,717
Secretarial fee	1,075
Telephone	12
	(12,025)
Loss before taxation	(12,025)

This schedule does not form part of the statutory audited financial statements.