PT SHRIRAM GENETICS

Financial Statements
As of March 31, 2017 and For The Year Then Ended
Translation Into United States Dollar Currency

BIOSEED

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT LETTER
RELATING TO THE RESPONSIBILITY ON
THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT MARCH 31, 2017
PT SHRIRAM GENETICS

We, the undersigned:

Name	:	J. Abraham Anand
Office Address	:	Mayapada Tower I, 7 th floor Suites 06 F/E Jl. Jend Sudirman Kav. 28 Jakarta Selatan 12920 Kelurahan Karet, Kecamatan Setiabudi
Domicile	:	Jakarta Selatan
Phone Number	:	021-57940231 / 021-57940232
Position	:	President Director

State that:

1. We are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the PT Shriram Genetics (the Company) financial statements;
2. The Company financial statements have been prepared and presented in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards;
3. a. All information in the Company financial statements are complete and correct;
   b. The Company financial statements do not contain misleading material information or facts, and do not omit material information or facts;
4. We are responsible for the Company internal control system.

This statement letter is made truthfully.

April 20, 2017

METERAI TEMPEL
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6000
ENAM RIBU RUPIAH

J.Abraham Anand
President Director

ANWAR & REKAN
Registered Public Accountants and Business Advisors
Business License No. KEP.665/KM.I/2015

DFK INTERNATIONAL

Letter No. AR/S/300/17

The Shareholders, Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors
PT Shriram Genetics

The accompanying financial position of PT Shriram Genetics (the Company), which comprises the statement of financial position as of March 31, 2017, and the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in capital deficiency, and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, are presented in United States Dollar. The financial statements in United States Dollar are derived from the audited financial statements, which we have expressed an unmodified opinion with emphasis of matter paragraph on those financial statements on April 20, 2017. The translation from Indonesian Rupiah into United States Dollar is based on the guidelines regarding translation to the presentation currency stated in the PSAK No. 10, "The Effect of Changes in Foreign Exchange Difference".

The accompanying financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2017 are prepared solely for the information and use of the Company's management and should not be distributed to or used by parties other than the Company's management.

REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
ANWAR & REKAN

Patricia, CPA
April 20, 2017

PERMATA KUNINGAN BUILDING 5TH FLOOR
JL. KUNINGAN MULIA KAV. 9C
JAKARTA 12980

PT SHRIRAM GENETICS
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As of March 31, 2017
(Expressed in United States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	2017	2016
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash in bank	4,22,23	17,153	88,594
Trade receivables - related parties	5,20,22,23	431,135	336,583
Other receivables	6,20,22,23	70,309	102,578
Inventories	7	476,125	550,156
Advance and prepaid expenses	8	51,376	28,268
Total Current Assets		1,046,098	1,106,179
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Fixed assets – net	9	28,894	3,674
Deferred tax assets	10c	18,248	11,361
Other assets	22,23	2,525	2,525
Total Non-current Assets		49,667	17,560
TOTAL ASSETS		**1,095,765**	**1,123,739**

See accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements
which are an integral part of the financial statements.

PT SHRIRAM GENETICS
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As of March 31, 2017
(Expressed in United States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	2017	2016
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL DEFICIENCY			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade payables	11,22,23		
Related party	20	376,967	44,969
Third parties		121,568	22,558
Other payable – related party	12,20,22,23	672,902	1,064,270
Accrued expenses	13,23	387,402	391,922
Taxes payable	10a	1,951	1,232
Consumer finance lease			
Short - term portion		4,710	-
Total Current Liabilities		1,565,500	1,524,951
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Consumer finance lease			
Long - term portion		11,380	-
Post-employment benefit obligation	14	72,992	45,445
Total Non-current Liabilities		84,372	45,445
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**1,649,872**	**1,570,396**
CAPITAL DEFICIENCY			
Share capital, US$ 1 par value			
Authorized and issued capital - 300,000 shares	15	300,000	300,000
Effect of changes in foreign exchange difference		(21,827)	(24,096)
Deficit		(832,280)	(722,561)
TOTAL CAPITAL DEFICIENCY		**(554,107)**	**(446,657)**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL DEFICIENCY		**1,095,765**	**1,123,739**

See accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements which are an integral part of the financial statements.

PT SHRIRAM GENETICS
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For The Year Ended March 31, 2017
(Expressed in United States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	2017	2016
REVENUES	16,20	1,410,146	1,625,430
COST OF REVENUES	17	(1,005,471)	(1,080,814)
GROSS PROFIT		**404,675**	**544,616**
Selling expenses	18	(135,737)	(97,452)
General and administrative expenses	19	(389,777)	(353,125)
Other income (expenses) - net		8,822	(96,332)
LOSS FROM OPERATION		(112,017)	(2,293)
Interest expense	20	-	(125,927)
Interest income	20	-	18,486
LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX		**(112,017)**	**(109,734)**
DEFERRED INCOME TAX BENEFIT	10c	**5,795**	**4,491**
NET LOSS FOR THE YEAR		**(106,222)**	**(105,243)**
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)			
Item that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Effect of changes in foreign exchange difference		2,269	2,969
Remeasurements of post-employment benefits	14	(4,663)	21,356
Related income tax	10c	1,166	(5,339)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR, NET OF TAX		**(1,228)**	**18,986**
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE YEAR		**(107,450)**	**(86,257)**

See accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements which are an integral part of the financial statements.

PT SHRIRAM GENETICS
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (CAPITAL DEFICIENCY)
For The Year Ended March 31, 2017
(Expressed in United States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

	Share Capital	Effect of changes in foreign exchange difference	Deficit	Total Equity (Capital Deficiency)
Balance as of March 31, 2015	**300,000**	**(27,065)**	**(633,335)**	**(360,400)**
Net loss for the year	-	-	(105,243)	(105,243)
Other comprehensive income	-	2,969	16,017	18,986
Balance as of March 31, 2016	**300,000**	**(24,096)**	**(722,561)**	**(446,657)**
Net loss for the year	-	-	(106,222)	(106,222)
Other comprehensive loss	-	2,269	(3,497)	(1,228)
Balance as of March 31, 2017	**300,000**	**(21,827)**	**(832,280)**	**(554,107)**

See accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements which are an integral part of the financial statements.

PT SHRIRAM GENETICS
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For The Year Ended March 31, 2017 And 2016
(Expressed in United States Dollar, unless otherwise stated)

	2017	2016
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Loss before income tax	(112,017)	(109,734)
Adjustments for:		
Interest expenses	-	125,927
Employee benefits expenses	23,177	19,440
Effect of changes in foreign exchange difference	2,048	2,855
Depreciation of fixed assets	3,386	940
Interest income	-	(18,486)
Operating profit (loss) before changes in working capital	(83,407)	20,942
Changes in working capital:		
Trade receivables - related parties	(94,552)	402,185
Other receivables	32,269	(41,459)
Inventories	74,031	474,510
Prepaid expenses	(23,110)	2,146
Other assets	-	36
Trade payables	431,010	36,417
Other payable - related party	(391,368)	1,064,270
Accrued expenses	(4,520)	31,271
Taxes payable	719	(780)
Cash generated from operation	24,480	1,968,596
Interest received	-	18,486
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities	**(58,927)**	**2,008,024**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITY		
Acquisition of fixed assets	**-**	**(713)**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from shareholder's loan	-	-
Proceed from loan due from a related party	-	465,000
Payment of consumer finance lease	(12,514)	-
Payment of shareholder's loan	-	(2,450,000)
Net Cash Flows Provided by (Used in) Financing Activities	**(12,514)**	**(1,985,000)**
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH IN BANKS	**(71,441)**	**22,311**
CASH IN BANK AT THE BEGINNING OF YEAR	**88,594**	**66,283**
CASH IN BANK AT END OF YEAR	**17,153**	**88,594**

See accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements which are an integral part of the financial statements.

1. GENERAL

PT Shriram Genetics ("the Company") was established based on Notarial Deed of Adrian Djuaini, S.H, No. 55 dated September 25, 2012. The deed of establishment was approved by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia in his decision letter No. AHU-0089065.AH.01.09.Year 2012 dated October 9, 2012.

The Company's Articles of Association have been amended several times. The latest amendment was based on Deed No. 5 of Yulita Harastiati, S.H., dated October 21, 2014 pursuant to the change in the Company's Board of Commissioners. This amendment was received and recorded by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia through his letter No. AHU-36868.40.22.2014 dated October 22, 2014.

The Company was established for unlimited period.

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, the scope of its activities is engaged in production of seeds. The Company started its commercial operation on July 1, 2013. The Company is domiciled in Jakarta.

The Parent Company is Bioseeds Holdings Pte. Ltd., which is incorporated and domiciled in Singapore.

Board of Commissioners and Director

The members of the Board of Commissioners and Director of the Company as of March 31, 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

President Commissioner	Jitender Kumar Jain
Commissioner	Parveen Kumar Aggarwal
Commissioner	Paresh Kumar Verma
President Director	Joseph Abraham Anand

Issuance of Financial Statements

The financial statements have been authorized for issue by the Director of the Company, who is responsible for the preparation and completion of financial statements, on April 20, 2017.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Compliance with Financial Accounting Standards (SAK)

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards which include, the Statements of Financial Accounting Standards (PSAK) and Interpretation of Financial Accounting Standards (ISAK) issued by Financial Accounting Standards Board of the Indonesian Institute of Accountant (DSAK-IAI).

Basis of Measurement in Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements have been prepared based on going-concern assumption and basis of the historical cost, except for certain accounts which are measured on the basis described in the related accounting policies.

The financial statements also have been prepared based on the accrual basis, except for the statement of cash flows, which are prepared under the cash basis. The statement of cash flows has been prepared based on the indirect method by classifying cash flows on the basis of operating, investing and financing activities.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Basis of Measurement in Preparation of Financial Statements (continued)

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those adopted in the preparation of the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2016, except for the adoption of several amendments and improvements to PSAK effective January 1, 2016 as disclosed in this note.

Unless otherwise stated, all figures presented in the financial statements are stated in United States (US) Dollar. The financial statements of the Company in Indonesian Rupiah have been translated into US Dollar using the following procedures:

(a) Monetary assets and liabilities are translated using closing rate.
(b) Equity are translated using exchange rates at the date of transactions.
(c) Income and expenses are translated using exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.
(d) All resulting differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards requires management to make judgment, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expense. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge and judgment of current events and actions, actual results may ultimately differ from those estimates. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 3 to the financial statements.

Adoption of Amendments and Improvements to PSAK and New ISAK

The Company has adopted several amendments and improvements to PSAK, PSAK and new ISAK that are mandatory for application effective January 1, 2016 and July 1, 2016. The adoption of the following amendments and improvements to PSAK and new ISAK did not result in substansial changes to the Company's accounting policies and had no material effect on the amounts reported to the current or prior financial periods.

- Amendments to PSAK No. 16, "Fixed Assets on Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortization"
- ISAK No. 30, "Levies"
- PSAK No. 7 (Improvement 2015), "Related Party Disclosures"
- PSAK No. 16 (Improvement 2015), "Fixed Assets"
- Amendments PSAK No. 24, "Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions"
- PSAK No. 25 (Improvement 2015), "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors"
- PSAK No. 68 (Improvement 2015), "Fair Value Measurement
- PSAK No. 70, "Accounting for Assets and Liabilities Tax Amnesty"

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Foreign Currency Transactions and Balances

a. Functional and Presentation Currency

The functional currency of the Company is Indonesian Rupiah (Rupiah).

The presentation currency used in the preparation of the financial statements is the United States Dollar (USD). At the end of each reporting period, the assets and liabilities of the Company are translated into the presentation currency at the spot rate which is the exchange rate prevailing at the end of the reporting period and their profit or loss are translated at the average rate during the period. The resulting differences arising from translations of the financial statements of the Company are included in other comprehensive income and presented as part of "The effect of Changes in Foreign Exchange Difference" in the statements of changes in equity.

b. Transactions and Balances

Foreign currencies transactions are translated in to respective functional currency of the Company using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the statement of financial position date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items and on retranslation of monetary items are included in the profit or loss.

As of March 31, 2017 and 2016, the exchange rate used based on the middle rate published by Bank Indonesia was Rp 13,328 and Rp 13,276, respectively.

Transactions with Related Parties

In accordance with PSAK No. 7, "Related Party Disclosures", parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control (by way of ownership, directly or indirectly) or exercise significant influence (by way of participation in the financial and operating policies) over the other party in making financial and operating decisions.

All significant transactions with related parties are disclosed in Note 20 to the financial statements.

Financial Instruments

Financial Assets

All financial assets are recognized and derecognized on trade date where the purchase or sale of a financial asset is under a contract whose terms require delivery of the financial asset within the timeframe established by the marketplace concerned.

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories: (i) financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, (ii) loans and receivables, (iii) held to maturity investment and (iv) available for sale financial assets.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial Instruments (continued)

Financial Assets (continued)

As of March 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company only had financial assets classified as 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 included in current assets for maturities shorter than twelve than twelve months; otherwise they are classified as non-current asset. The Company's loans and receivables comprised of cash in bank, trade receivables, other receivables and other assets in the statement of financial position.

Loans and receivables are initially recognized at fair value plus any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method less any impairment. Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the assets have ceased to exist or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

Financial Liabilities

The Company classifies its financial liabilities into two categories (i) at fair value through profit or loss and (ii) financial liabilities measured at amortized cost.

As at March 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company only had financial liabilities measured at amortized cost that comprised of trade payables, other payable and accrued expenses. After the initial recognition which is at fair value plus transaction costs, the Company measures all financial liabilities at amortized cost using effective interest rate method. Financial liabilities are derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired.

Offsetting of Financial Assets and Liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, 1) the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and 2) intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Impairment of Financial Assets

At each statement of financial position date, management assesses whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred if, and only if, there is an objective evidence of impairment.

For financial asset measured at amortized cost, loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at original effective interest rate of the financial assets. The carrying amount of the asset shall be reduced either directly or through the use of an allowance account. The amount of the loss is recognized in profit or loss.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial Instruments (continued)

Impairment of Financial Assets (continued)

Management initially assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant. If the Company determines that no objectives evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment.

Estimation of Fair Value

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 in the principal market or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Company has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

When available, the Company measures the fair value of a financial instrument using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument. If there is no quoted price in an active market, then the Company uses valuation techniques that maximize the use of relevant observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Cost of inventories is carried on the average cost method and includes expenditures incurred in acquiring the inventories and bringing them to their present location and condition. Allowance for decline in value of inventories, which is provided to reduce the carrying value of inventories to their net realizable value, is determined based on a review of the condition of the individual inventory items at the end of the year.

Prepaid Expenses

Prepaid expenses are amortized over their beneficial periods using the straight-line method.

Fixed Assets

Fixed assets are initially recorded at cost. The cost of an asset comprises its purchases price and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. Subsequent to initial recognition, fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Subsequent cost are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, 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 reliably measured. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized during the financial year in which they are incurred.

Depreciation of fixed assets is computed using the straight-line method, based upon the estimated useful lives of the related fixed assets, as follows:

	Years
Furniture and fixtures	4
Office equipment	4 - 8

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Fixed Assets (continued)

The estimated useful life, residual value, and depreciation method of fixed assets are reviewed at each financial year end with the effect of any changes in accounting estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

An item of fixed asset is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset, calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item, is recognized in profit or loss in the year the item it is derecognized.

Impairment of Non-financial Assets

Assets that are subject to amortization are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

Post-employment Benefit Obligation

The Company provides defined post-employment benefits to their employees in accordance with Indonesian Labour Law No. 13/2003.

The Company's net obligation in respect of the defined benefit plan is calculated as the present value of the post-employment benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period. The post-employment benefit obligation is determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method which is usually dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and compensation.

Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligation, comprise of a) actuarial gains and losses, b) the return of plan assets, excluding interest, and c) the effect of asset ceiling, excluding interest, are recognized immediately in the other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in the subsequent periods.

The Company's recognizes the (1) service costs, comprising of current service cost, past-service cost, and any gain or loss on settlement, and (2) net interest expense immediately in profit or loss.

Revenue and Expense Recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer and there is actual delivery made and the same is accepted by the customer.

Expenses are recognized when these are incurred (accrual basis).

Income Tax

Income tax expense represent the sum of the current tax and deferred tax.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Income Tax (continued)

Tax is recognized as income or an expense and included in profit and loss for the period, except to the extent that the tax arises from a transaction or event which is recognized outside profit or loss. Tax that relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income is recognized in other comprehensive income and tax that relates to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity.

i. Current Tax

The current tax expense is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted as at the statement of financial position date.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the annual tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

ii. Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognized using the liability method on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount for reporting purposes at the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and for the carry forward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent the realization of such tax benefit is probable. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities can be offset if, and only if, 1) there is a legally enforceable right to offset the current tax assets and liabilities and 2) the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES, ASSUMPTIONS AND JUDGMENTS

The preparation of the Company’s financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the reporting date. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

Judgments Made in Applying Accounting Policies

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, apart from those involving estimations, which has the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements:

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES, ASSUMPTIONS AND JUDGMENTS (continued)

Judgments Made in Applying Accounting Policies (continued)

Determination of Functional Currency

Functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. This is the currency that mainly influences the sales price for goods or services, the currency of the country whose competitive forces and regulations mainly determined the sales price of goods and services, or the currency that mainly influences labor, material and other cost of providing the goods and services. When the indicators are mixed, the management made judgment to determine the most appropriate functional currency to describe the economic effect of underlying transactions, events and conditions of the Company's operations.

Classification of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

The Company determines the classifications of certain assets and liabilities as financial assets and financial liabilities by judging if they meet the definition set forth in PSAK No. 55 (Revised 2014). The financial assets and financial liabilities are accounted for in accordance with the Company's accounting policies disclosed in Note 2 to the financial statements.

Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The key assumptions related to the future and the main sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next year are disclosed below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared.

Existing conditions and assumptions about future developments may change due to market changes or conditions arising beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Useful Lives of Fixed Assets

Fixed assets is depreciated using the straight-line method based on estimated useful lives of 4 - 8 years, which is the common life expectancy applied in the industry. Changes in the pattern of usage and the level of technological development could impact the economic useful life and residual value of fixed assets. Therefore, future depreciation charges could be revised. The net carrying amount of fixed assets at the statement of financial position date is disclosed in Note 9 to the financial statements.

Post-employment Benefit Obligation

The determination of the Company's post-employment benefit obligation and employee benefits expense is dependent on selection of certain assumptions, those assumptions include among others, discount rates, future annual salary increase, annual employee turn-over rate, disability rate, retirement age and mortality rate. Actual results that differ from the Company's assumptions are accounted in accordance with the policies as mentioned in Note 16 to the financial statements.

Income Taxes

There are certain transactions and computations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Company recognizes liability for expected income tax based on estimates of whether additional corporate income tax will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recognized, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made. The Company's carrying amount of taxes payable and deferred tax liability are disclosed in Note 10 to the financial statements.

4. CASH IN BANK

	2017	2016
Standard Chartered Bank		
Rupiah	12,363	2,124
United States dollar	4,790	86,470
Total	**17,153**	**88,594**

5. TRADE RECEIVABLES - RELATED PARTIES

	2017	2016
PT Shriram Seed Indonesia (Note 20)	431,135	288,383
Bioseed Vietnam Ltd. (Note 20)	-	48,200
Total	**431,135**	**336,583**

The Company's management believes that trade receivable can be collected, thus no allowance for impairment losses was provided.

6. OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2017	2016
Related party (Note 20)	70,309	65,947
Third parties	-	36,631
Total	**70,309**	**102,578**

Based on the review of the status of other receivables account at the end of each year, the Company's management does not provide a provision for impairment because they believe that other receivables are fully collectible.

7. INVENTORIES

	2017	2016
Corn inventory	310,831	-
Material goods	138,048	49,995
Parent seed	27,246	20,212
Work in process inventory	-	479,949
Total	**476,125**	**550,156**

As of March 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company's management believes that all inventories were still in good condition, therefore, the Company did not provide impairment for inventories.

8. ADVANCE AND PREPAID EXPENSES

	2017	2016
Advance payment	24,421	-
Prepaid expenses		
School fee	11,024	8,589
Rental of building	10,076	13,049
Professional Fee	3,934	-
Rental of land	1,613	6,479
Insurance	308	-
Others	-	151
Total	**51,376**	**28,268**

9. FIXED ASSETS

The details and movements of fixed assets are as follows:

	2017				
	Beginning Balance	**Additions**	**Deductions**	**Effect of changes in foreign exchange difference**	**Ending Balance**
Acquisition Cost					
Furniture and fixtures	1,032	-	-	(4)	1,028
Office equipment	4,463	-	-	(17)	4,446
Vehicle	-	28,604	-	-	28,604
Total Acquisition Cost	**5,495**	28,604	-	(21)	**34,078**
Accumulated Depreciation					
Furniture and fixtures	520	258	-	(13)	765
Office equipment	1,301	732	-	(10)	2,023
Vehicle	-	2,396	-	-	2,396
Total Accumulated Depreciation	**1,821**	3,386	-	(23)	**5,184**
Net Book Value	**3,674**				**28,894**

	2016				
	Beginning Balance	**Additions**	**Deductions**	**Effect of changes in foreign exchange difference**	**Ending Balance**
Acquisition Cost					
Furniture and fixtures	1,047	-	-	(15)	1,032
Office equipment	3,805	713	-	(55)	4,463
Total Acquisition Cost	**4,852**	**713**	-	(70)	**5,495**

9. FIXED ASSETS (continued)

	2016				
	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deductions	Effect of changes in foreign exchange difference	Ending Balance
Accumulated Depreciation					
Furniture and fixtures	335	253	-	(68)	520
Office equipment	539	687	-	75	1,301
Total Accumulated Depreciation	874	**940**	-	7	**1,821**
Net Book Value	**3,978**				**3,674**

In 2017 and 2016, depreciation expenses of US$ 3,386 and US$ 940, respectively, have been charged to general and administrative expenses (Note 19).

Based on management's review, there are no events or changes in circumstances which may indicate impairment of fixed assets as of March 31, 2017 and 2016.

10. TAXATION

a. Taxes Payable

	2017	2016
Income tax:		
Article 21	1,221	1,143
Article 23	463	89
Article 4(2)	267	-
Total	**1,951**	**1,232**

b. Corporate income tax

A reconciliation between loss before income tax, as shown in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and estimated fiscal loss for 2017 and 2016 is as follows:

	2017	2016
Loss before income tax	(112,017)	(109,734)
Fiscal adjustment consisted of:		
Permanent differences:		
Non-deductible expenses	46,663	20,737
Temporary differences		
Employee benefit	23,177	19,440
Provision	-	(1,650)
Estimated fiscal loss for the year	(42,177)	(71,207)
Accumulated fiscal loss at the beginning of the year	(788,296)	(717,089)
Accumulated fiscal losses at the end of the year	**(830,473)**	**(788,296)**

For the years ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company was in fiscal loss position, hence no provision for current income tax was recognized.

10. TAXATION (continued)

b. Corporate income tax (continued)

Income tax is reconciled between loss before tax multiplied by the applicable tax rate, as follow:

	2017	2016
Loss before income tax	(112,017)	(109,734)
Tax calculated at effective tax rate	28,004	27,433
Tax effects on permanent differences		
Non-deductible expenses	(11,666)	(5,184)
Unrecognized deferred tax	(10,544)	(17,802)
Others	1	44
Total	**5,795**	**4,491**

c. Deferred tax assets

The details of deferred tax assets with applicable tax rate at 25% is as follows:

	2017				
	Balances as of April 1, 2016	Deferred income tax benefit	Credited to Other Comprehensive Income Tax Benefit	Effect of changes in foreign exchange difference	Balance as of March 31, 2017
Employee benefit	11,361	5,795	1,166	(74)	18,248
Deferred tax assets	**11,361**	**5,795**	**1,166**	**(74)**	**18,248**

	2016				
	Balances as of April 1, 2015	Deferred income tax benefit (expense)	Charged to Other Comprehensive Income Tax	Effect of changes in foreign exchange difference	Balance as of March 31, 2016
Employee benefit	11,909	4,860	(5,339)	(69)	11,361
Provision	382	(369)	-	(13)	-
Deferred tax assets	**12,291**	**4,491**	**(5,339)**	**(82)**	**11,361**

Deferred tax asset relating to fiscal losses was not recognized as management believes that it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the Company can utilize the benefits.

11. TRADE PAYABLES

	2017	2016
Related parties		
Shriram Bioseed Genetics	363,600	-
Bioseed Research Phillipines Inc. (Note 20)	13,367	44,969
Sub-total	376,967	44,969
Third parties		
PT Lai Asach Trans	29,190	-
PT Royal Agro Indonesia	27,150	13,506
PT Prismas Jamintara	15,081	5,286
PT Gisela Aria Wisata	-	3,766
Others	50,147	-
Sub-total	121,568	22,558
Total	**498,535**	**67,527**

12. OTHER PAYABLE – RELATED PARTY

As of March 31, 2017 and 2016, this account represents advance from customer, PT Shriram Seed Indonesia amounting to US$ 672,902 and US$ 1,064,270.

13. ACCRUED EXPENSES

	2017	2016
Interest (Note 20)	266,101	286,101
Professional fees	120,483	10,267
Others	818	95,554
Total	**387,402**	**391,922**

14. POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATION

As of March 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company's accrued post-employment benefit obligation based on the internal calculation prepared by management with the following main assumption:

	2017	2016
Normal retirement age	55 years	55 years
Salary increase rate	9% per year	9% per year
Discount rate	8.4% per year	8.3% per year

The detail of defined costs as follows:

	2017	2016
Current service cost	18,905	15,993
Interest cost	4,272	3,447
Defined benefit costs recognized in profit or loss	**23,177**	**19,440**

14. POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATION (continued)

	2017	2016
Remeasurements on the net defined benefit liability		
Actuarial loss (gains) arising from changes in demographic and financial assumptions	4,663	(21,356)
Defined benefit costs recognized in other comprehensive income	**4,663**	**(21,356)**
Total	**27,840**	**(1,916)**

The movements of the post-employment benfit obligation are as follows:

	2017	2016
Beginning balance of defined benefit obligation	45,445	47,634
Employee's benefits expense recognized in the profit or loss (Note 19)	23,177	19,440
Effect of changes in foreign exchange difference	(293)	(273)
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligation	4,663	(21,356)
Ending balance of defined benefit obligation	**72,992**	**45,445**

15. SHARE CAPITAL

The composition of shareholders as of March 31, 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

	Number of issued and fully paid shares	Percentage of ownership	Total
Bioseeds Holdings Pte. Ltd	147,500	49%	147,500
Brigitta Hadianto I Rahayoe	152,500	51%	152,500
Total	**300,000**	**100%**	**300,000**

Capital Management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern whilst seeking to maximize benefits to shareholders and other stakeholders.

The Company actively and regularly reviews and manages its capital structure to ensure optimal capital structure and shareholder returns, taking into consideration the future capital efficiency of the Company, prevailing and projected profitability, projected operating cash flows, projected capital expenditures and projected strategic investment opportunities. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

15. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

The computation of gearing ratio are as follows:

	2017	2016
Trade payables	498,535	67,527
Accrued expenses	387,402	391,922
Other payable	672,902	1,064,270
Total	1,558,839	1,523,719
Less cash in banks	17,153	88,594
Net debt	**1,541,686**	**1,435,125**
Total capital deficiency	**(554,107)**	**(446,657)**
Gearing ratio	**(0.36)**	**(0.31)**

16. REVENUES

In 2017 and 2016, this account represents sale of seeds to PT Shriram Seed Indonesia, related parties (Note 20) amounting to US$ 1,410,146 and US$ 1,625,430, respectively.

17. COST OF REVENUES

	2017	2016
Production and processing expenses	1,005,471	1,042,593
Packing and other	-	38,221
Total	**1,005,471**	**1,080,814**

18. SELLING EXPENSES

	2017	2016
Travelling	95,338	55,198
Trial and demo	39,155	41,806
Others	1,244	448
Total	**135,737**	**97,452**

19. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2017	2016
Salaries and allowances	206,262	181,611
Utilities	134,500	100,061
Employee benefit (Note 14)	23,177	19,440
Professional fee	22,324	48,402
Depreciation (Note 9)	3,386	940
Others	128	2,671
Total	**389,777**	**353,125**

20. BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

In conducting its business, the Company entered into business and financial transactions with its related parties as follows:

Related parties	Nature of relationships	Nature of Transactions
PT Shriram Seed Indonesia	Affiliate	Trade receivables, other receivables, due from a related party, other payable, sales and interest income
Bioseed Holdings Pte, Ltd.	Shareholder	Shareholder's loans, accrued interest and interest expense
Bioseed Research Philipines	Affiliate	Trade payables
Bioseed Vietnam Ltd.	Affiliate	Trade receivables, sales
Shriram Bioseed Genetics	Affiliate	Trade payables

Significant transactions and balances with related parties are as follows:

a. Trade receivables to PT Shriram Seed Indonesia amounted to US$ 431,135 and US$ 288,383 for the year ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively (Note 5).
b. Trade receivables to Bioseed Vietnam Ltd. amounted to US$ 48,200 for the year ended March 31, 2016 (Note 5).
c. Other receivable amounted to US$ 70,309 and US$ 102,578 as of March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively (Note 6).
d. Trade payable to PT Bioseed Research Philipines Inc amounted to US$ 13,367 and US$ 44,969 for the year ended March 31, 2017 and 2016 (Note 11).
e. Other payable amounted to US$ 672,902 and US$ 1,064,270 and as of March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively (Note 12).
f. Accrued interest amounted to US$ 266,101 and US$ 286,101 as of March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively (Note 13).
g. Sales to PT Shriram Seed Indonesia amounted to US$ 1,410,146 and US$ 1,467,433 for the years ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively, (Note 16)
h. Sales to Bioseed Vietnam Ltd. amounted to US$ 157,997 for the year ended March 31, 2016 (Note 16)
i. Interest income from due from a related party amounted to US$ 18,486 for the years ended March 31, 2016, respectively.

21. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The management considers that the carrying amounts of the financial assets and financial liabilities recognized in the statement of financial position approximate their fair values due to short-term maturities of these financial instruments.

The fair values of other asset – refundable deposit and consumer finance lease are estimated as the present value of future cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest.

The Company has no financial assets and financial liabilities which are measured at fair value as of March 31, 2017 and 2016.

22. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The risks arising from financial instruments to which the Company is exposed are financial risks, which include credit risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk, foreign exchange risk and fair value of financial assets and liabilities.

a. Credit Risk

The Company is exposed to credit risk in the normal course of business. The Company's principal financial assets are cash and trade receivables. The Company's exposure to credit risk is primarily attributable to receivables.

To manage the credit risk associated with cash holdings the Company holds cash in various financial institutions.

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities. Customer credit risk is managed by Director subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored.

The table below shows the Company's maximum exposures related to credit risk as of March 31, 2017 and 2016:

	2017	**2016**
Cash in bank	17,153	88,594
Trade receivables - related parties	431,135	336,583
Other receivables	70,309	102,578
Other assets	2,524	2,525
Total	**521,121**	**530,280**

a. Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk arises from change in the interest rate of shareholder's loan. The risk associated with such loans is not a material exposure as the Company monitors the fluctuation in interest rate in the future

c. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company is unable to meet financial commitments when they fall due. The Company maintains sufficient liquidity for its operations by closely monitoring and managing its cash flows. Currently the Company has a net cash position and has very low liquidity risk.

22. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

c. Liquidity Risk (continued)

	2017			
	Less than 1 year	**1 – 2 years**	**More than 2 years**	**Total**
Trade payables	498,535	-	-	498,535
Accrued Expenses	387,402	-	-	387,402
Other payables – related party	672,902	-	-	672,902
Consumer finance lease	4,710	4,710	6,670	16,090
Total	**1,563,549**	**4,710**	**6,670**	**1,574,929**

	2016			
	Less than 1 year	**1 – 2 years**	**More than 2 years**	**Total**
Trade payables	67,527	-	-	67,527
Other payables – related party	1,064,270	-	-	1,064,270
Accrued Expenses	391,922	-	-	391,922
Total	**1,523,719**	-	-	**1,523,719**

d. Foreign Exchange Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchanges rates.

Management manages its foreign currency exchange risk through maintaining adequate cash in foreign currency to meet obligations denominated in foreign currencies when due.

23. SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS

The Company entered into seed processing agreement on October 1, 2015 with PT Asia Hybird Technologies Indonesia (the Party). Based on the agreement, PT Asia Hybird Seed Technologies undertakes seed tooling processing for the Company subject to terms and conditions set forth in agreement as follows:

1. The Party will process F1 corn cobs starting from weighing, receiving, drying, shelling, grading, treating and packaging of processed F1 seeds.

23. SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS (continued)

2. The Party will observe the quality standards set by Balai Pengawasan Sertifikasi Benih as follows; Moisture Content Rate of not more than 12% after treatment, germanition Rate of 90% and physical Purity Rate of 98%.
3. The Company guarantees a minimum volume of 1,000 Tons fresh corn cobs within the term of this contract
4. The Party shall provide working office for the Company authorized QA representative.
5. The term of agreement are from October 1, 2015 until September 30, 2016. Tolling rate per kg, corn cobs amounted Rp 2,450, excluding 10% VAT.

The Company entered into seed processing agreement on August 1, 2015 with UD Sari Bumi Indonesia (the Party). Based on the agreement, UD Sari Bumi Indonesia undertakes seed tooling processing for the Company subject to terms and conditions set forth in agreement is as of:

1. The Party will process F1 corn cobs starting from weighing, receiving, drying, shelling, grading, treating and packaging of processed F1 seeds.
2. The Party will observe the quality standards set by Balai Pengawasan Sertifikasi Benih As follows; Moisture Content Rate of not more than 12% after treatment, germanition Rate of 90% and physical Purity Rate of 98%.
3. The Party shall provide working office for the Company authorized QA representative.
4. The term of agreement are from August 1, 2015 until July 31, 2015. Tolling rate per kg, corn cobs amounted Rp 2,235, excluding 10% VAT.

Based on Sale and Purchase of Hybrid Corn Seed Supply Agreement dated March 16, 2015. The Company shall produce and sell 750 metric tons of Hybrid Corn B89 to the buyer (PT Shriram Seed Indonesia) for the period April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016, where the purchase price of the Hybrid Corn B89 is US$ 2.25 / Rp 30,000 per kilogram inclusive of the Value Added Taxes (VAT), expenses warehousing and delivery charges. The agreement was renewed for another 1 year, from April 1, 2016 to March 31, 2017.

Based on Sale and Purchase of Hybrid Corn Seed Supply Agreement dated April 1, 2016. The Company shall produce and sell 650 metric tons of Hybrid Corn B89 to the buyer (PT Shriram Seed Indonesia) for the period April 1, 2016 to March 31, 2017, where the purchase price of the Hybrid Corn B89 is Rp 30,000 per kilogram inclusive of the Value Added Taxes (VAT), expenses warehousing and delivery charges. As per initial estimates of Buyer, the Seller also test produce and Import Hybrid Corn B70 and H1ybrid Corn B54 for the Buyer for the period April1, 2017 – March 31, 2017, where the purchase price of the Hybrid Corn B70 / B54 is Rp 30,000 per kilogram inclusive of the Value Added Taxes (VAT), expenses, warehousing and delivery charges.

Based on Amandment Sale and Purchase of Hybrid Corn Seed Supply Agreement dated March 30, 2017. The parties agreed to revise selling price, where the purchase price of the Hybrid Corn B89 is Rp 38,522 per kilogram, Hybrid Corn B70 is Rp 30,047 per kilogram and Hybrid Corn B54 is Rp 27,524 per kilogram.

24. GOING CONCERN

The Company incurred a net loss of US$ 106,222 during the year ended March 31,2017, and capital deficiency amounted to US$ 554,107. These condition indicate the exixtence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

24. GOING CONCERN (continued)

To manage the above condition, the Company's management plan to implement the following actions:

- Strengthen the team, regarding the quality and quantity
- Production efficiency of new hybrids
- Optimum product testing and registrations

These financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

25. NON-CASH ACTIVITY

For the year ended March 31, 2017, significant non-cash transaction are as follows:

	2017
Additional of consumer finance lease	28,604

26. ISSUANCE OF AMENDMENTS AND IMPROVEMENTS TO PSAK, NEW PSAK AND ISAK

DSAK-IAI has issued the following amendments and improvements to PSAK, new PSAK and ISAK which will be applicable to the financial statements with annual periods beginning on or after.

1) January 1, 2017

- Amandements to PSAK No. 1, "Presentation of Financial Statements on Disclosure Initative"
- PSAK No. 3 (Improvement 2016), "Interim Financial Reporting"
- PSAK No. 24 (Improvement 2016), "Employee Benefits"
- PSAK No. 58 (Improvement 2016), "non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations"
- PSAK No. 60 (Improvement 2016), "Financial Instrument: Disclosures"
- ISAK No. 31, "Interpretation on Scope of PSAK No. 13: "Investment Property"
- ISAK No. 32, "Definition and Hierarchy of Financial Accounting Standards"

2) January 1, 2018

- Amendements to PSAK No. 2, "Statement of Cash Flows: Disclosure Initiative"
- Amendments to PSAK No. 16, "Fixed Assets: Agriculture - Bearer Plants"
- Amendements to PSAK No. 46, "Income Taxes: Recognition of Deffered Tax Assets for Unrealized Losses"
- PSAK No. 69, "Agriculture".

The Company is still evaluating the effects of those amendments and improvements to PSAK, new PSAK and ISAK and has not yet determined the related effects on the financial statements.