UPET HOLDINGS LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

UPET HOLDINGS LIMITED
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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

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UPET HOLDINGS LIMITED
CORPORATE INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

		Date appointed	*Date resigned*
DIRECTORS:	Mr Ajay Krishna	17-Sep-08	-
	Mr Rakesh Malhotra	14-Jul-09	-
	Mr Sandeep Fakun	23-Jul-10	-
	Mr Praveen Beeharry	12-Aug-11	-

ADMINISTRATOR & SECRETARY:
Cim Corporate Services Ltd
Les Cascades Building
Edith Cavell Street, Port Louis
Republic of Mauritius

REGISTERED OFFICE:
Les Cascades Building
Edith Cavell Street, Port Louis
Republic of Mauritius

BANK:
Bank Of Baroda
Offshore Banking Unit
Port Louis
Republic of Mauritius

AUDITOR:
McMillan Woods
Accountants and Business advisers
Level 2 Ng Tower
Cybercity, Ebene
Republic of Mauritius

UPET HOLDINGS LIMITED
COMMENTARY OF THE DIRECTORS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

The Directors present the audited financial statements of **UPET HOLDINGS LIMITED** (the "Company") for the year ended 31 March 2016.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the Company is investment holdings.

RESULTS

The results for the year are shown in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and related notes.

DIRECTORS

The present membership of the Board is set out on page 2.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year, which present fairly the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company. In preparing those financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The Directors have confirmed that they have complied with the above requirements in preparing the financial statements. The Directors are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the requirements of the Mauritius Companies Act applicable to a company holding a Category 1 Global Business Licence, as described in note 2(a) to the financial statements, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

The Directors have made an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and have no reason to believe the business will not be a going concern in the year ahead.

AUDITOR

The auditor, McMillan Woods, have indicated their willingness to continue in office.

UPET HOLDINGS LIMITED
CERTIFICATE FROM THE SECRETARY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

We certify to the best of our knowledge and belief that we have filed with the Registrar of Companies all such returns as are required of UPET HOLDINGS LIMITED under Section 166 (d) of the Companies Act 2001 during the financial year ended 31 March 2016.

for CIM Corporate Services Ltd
Company secretary

CORPORATE SECRETARY
Les Cascades Building
Edith Cavell Street, Port Louis
Republic of Mauritius

Date: 16 MAY 2016

McMillanWoods
Accountants and Business Advisers

Suite 205, Level 2, NG Tower, Ebène, Mauritius
Tel: +230 465 4777 Fax: +230 468 1452
E-mail: info@mcmillanwoods-mu.com
BRN : F15000158

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **UPET HOLDINGS LIMITED** (the 'Company') on pages 7 to 22 which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2016, and the statement of profit or loss and other 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.

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and in compliance with the requirements of the Mauritian Companies Act 2001. They are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether these 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 judgment, 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 Company's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS (CONTINUED)

Opinion
In our opinion, the financial statements on pages 7 to 22 give a true and fair view of the financial position of **UPET HOLDINGS LIMITED** (the 'Company') as at 31 March 2016, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and comply with the Mauritian Companies Act 2001.

Emphasis of Matter
We draw attention to Note 15 to the financial statements which describe the uncertainties related to the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern. The Company incurred a loss of USD 16,252 during the year ended 31 March 2016. This conditions indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not include the adjustments that would result if the Company was unable to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not qualified in respect of this matter.

Other Matter
This report is made solely to the members of **UPET HOLDINGS LIMITED**, as a body, in accordance with Section 205 of the Companies Act 2001. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors' report and for no other purpose. We do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements
We have no relationship with or interests in the Company other than in our capacity as auditors and dealings in the ordinary course of business.

We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required.

In our opinion, proper accounting records have been kept by the Company as far as it appears from our examination of those records.

McMillan Woods

McMillan Woods
Cyber city, Ebène
Mauritius

SHAREEF RAMJAN FCCA
Licensed by FRC

Date : 16 MAY 2016

UPET HOLDINGS LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

	Note	2016	2015
		USD	USD
Income			
Other income		**107**	120
Expenses			
Management fees		**4,000**	4,000
Audit fees		**1,410**	920
License fees		**2,895**	2,060
Accounting and tax fees		**2,000**	2,000
Other expenses		**450**	300
Bank charges		**160**	105
Administration fees		**3,400**	3,000
Provision for impairment of other receivables		**2,044**	-
Total expenses		**(16,359)**	(12,385)
Loss before taxation		**(16,252)**	(12,265)
Taxation	7	**-**	-
Loss for the year		**(16,252)**	(12,265)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**(16,252)**	(12,265)

The notes on pages 11 to 22 form an integral part of these financial statements.
Auditors' report on page 5 and 6.

UPET HOLDINGS LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 MARCH 2016

	Note	2016	2015
		USD	USD
ASSETS			
Non-current asset			
Investments in subsidiary	8	38,181,821	38,181,821
Total non-current assets		38,181,821	38,181,821
Current assets			
Other receivables	9	6,678	9,902
Cash and cash equivalents	10	93,814	107,302
Total current assets		100,492	117,204
Total assets		38,282,313	38,299,025
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Capital and reserves			
Stated capital	11	38,400,001	38,400,001
Revenue deficit		(118,838)	(102,586)
Total equity		38,281,163	38,297,415
Current liabilities			
Other payables	12	1,150	1,610
Total equity and liabilities		38,282,313	38,299,025

These financial statements have been approved for issue by the Board of Directors on ....16 MAY 2016........
and signed by:

Director

Director

UPET HOLDINGS LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

	Stated capital	Revenue deficit	Total
	USD	USD	USD
Year ended 31 March 2016			
At 1 April 2015	**38,400,001**	**(102,586)**	**38,297,415**
Total comprehensive loss for the year	**-**	**(16,252)**	**(16,252)**
At 31 March 2016	**38,400,001**	**(118,838)**	**38,281,163**
Year ended 31 March 2015			
At 1 April 2014	38,400,001	(90,321)	38,309,680
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(12,265)	(12,265)
At 31 March 2015	38,400,001	(102,586)	38,297,415

The notes on pages 11 to 22 form an integral part of these financial statements.
Auditors' report on page 5 and 6.

UPET HOLDINGS LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

	Note	2016	2015
		USD	USD
Cash flows from operating activities			
Loss before taxation		**(16,252)**	(12,265)
Operating loss before working capital changes		**(16,252)**	(12,265)
Changes in working capital			
Decrease/ (increase) in other receivables		**3,224**	(690)
(Decrease)/ increase in other payables		**(460)**	920
Net cash used in operating activities		**2,764**	230
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		**(13,488)**	(12,035)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		**107,302**	119,337
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	10	**93,814**	107,302

The notes on pages 11 to 22 form an integral part of these financial statements.
Auditors' report on page 5 and 6.

1. GENERAL

UPET HOLDINGS LIMITED (the "Company") was incorporated in Mauritius on 10th April 2008 as a private company with liability limited by shares. The Company's registered office is at CIM Corporate Services Ltd, Les Cascades Building, Edith Cavell Street, Port Louis, Republic Of Mauritius.

The principal activity of the Company is investments holdings.

The Company is the holder of a Category 1 Global Business Licence under the Companies Act and the Financial Services Act 2007 is required to carry on its business in a currency other than the Mauritian Rupee. Since the Company operates in an international environment and conducts most of its transactions in foreign currencies, the Company has chosen to retain the US Dollar ('USD') as its reporting currency.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

(a) Basis of preparation of the financial statements

The Company is the holder of a Category 1 Global Business Licence and has one subsidiary. In accordance with the Fourteenth Schedule of the Mauritius Companies Act, Section 12, the Company may not prepare group financial statements as it is a wholly owned subsidiary and, in accordance with Section 211 of the Mauritius Companies Act, Content and form of financial statements, these financial statements present fairly the financial position, financial performance and cash flow of the Company. The basis of preparation of these financial statements complies with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and interpretations adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), except for the standard applicable to Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (IAS 27).

(b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments that are measured at revalued amounts or fair values, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets.

(c) Functional and presentation currency

The Company's financial statements are presented in (USD), United States Dollar which is the Company's functional currency and presentation currency.

(d) *Use of estimates and judgments*

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and 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 income and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in the financial statements. Certain comparative amounts have been reclassified to conform with current year's presentation.

Expense recognition

All expenses are accounted for in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on the accrual basis.

Investment in subsidiary

Investment in subsidiary is carried at cost. The carrying amount is reduced to recognize any impairment in the value of individual investment. Upon disposal of the investment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is charged or credited to the profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity in which the Company has an interest of more than one half of the voting rights or otherwise has power to govern the financial and operating policies. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are presently exercisable or presently convertible are considered when assessing whether the Company controls another entity.

Consolidated financial statements

IFRS 10 requires a parent entity to present consolidated financial statements. However, paragraph 4 of IFRS 10 provides an exemption that a parent need not present consolidated financial statements if the entity meets the criteria in paragraph 4(a) of IFRS 10. One of the criteria is "its ultimate or any intermediate parent produces consolidated financial statements that are available for public use and comply with IFRS".

The Company owns more than 50% of the issued share capital of its subsidiaries which is considered to be subsidiaries undertakings. The Company has taken advantage of the exemption provided by the Mauritian Companies Act allowing a wholly owned or virtually owned parent company holding a Category 1 Global Business Licence not to present consolidated financial statements which contain financial information of the Company as an individual company and do not contain consolidated financial information as the parent of the group, as explained in note 2. These financial statements are the Company's unconsolidated financial statements.

Foreign currencies

The financial statements are presented in USD which is also the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ("functional currency").

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Foreign currencies (Continued)

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currency of the Company at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortised cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the year, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the year, and the amortised cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the year.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items in a foreign currency that are measured in terms of historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognised in profit or loss, except for differences arising on the retranslation of available-for-sale equity investments, a financial liability designated as a hedge of the net investment in a foreign operation that is effective, or qualifying cash flow hedges, which are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Other receivables

Other receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of 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 provision 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 provision is recognised in statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits with original maturities of three months or less. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows.

Stated capital

Stated capital are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as deduction, net of tax, from proceeds.

Other payables

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

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of prior years.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet method, for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying values for financial reporting purposes. Currently enacted tax rates are used to determine deferred tax.

The principal temporary differences arise from tax losses carried forward. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments carried on the statement of financial position include investments, deposits, cash and cash equivalents and other payables. The particular recognition methods adopted are disclosed in the individual policy statements associated with each item.

Disclosures about financial instruments to which the Company is a party are provided in note 6.

Related parties

Related parties are individuals and companies where the individual or company has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions.

4. NEW STANDARDS, INTERPRETATIONS AND AMENDMENTS TO PUBLISHED STANDARDS

Up to the date of issue of these financial statements, the IASB has issued a number of amendments, new standards and interpretations which are not yet effective for the year ended 31 December 2015 and which have not been adopted in these financial statements.

The Company is in the process of making an assessment of what the impact of these amendments, new standards.

Amendments to published Standards and Interpretations effective in the reporting period

Amendments to IAS 32, 'Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities', clarify the requirements relating to the offset of financial assets and financial liabilities.

Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 27, 'Investment Entities', define an investment entity and require a reporting entity that meets the definition of an investment entity not to consolidate its subsidiaries but instead to measure its subsidiaries at fair value through profit or loss in its consolidated and separate financial statements. Consequential amendments have been made to IFRS 12 and IAS 27 to introduce new disclosure requirements for investment entities.

IFRIC 21, 'Levies', sets out the accounting for an obligation to pay a levy that is not income tax. The interpretation addresses what obligating event that gives rise to pay a levy and when should a liability be recognised.

Amendments to IAS 36, 'Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non- financial Assets', remove the requirement to disclose the recoverable amount of a cash-generating unit (CGU) to which goodwill or other intangible assets with indefinite useful lives had been allocated.

Amendments to IAS 39, 'Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting', provide relief from the requirement to discontinue hedge accounting when a derivative designated as a hedging instrument is novated under certain circumstances. The amendments also clarify that any change to the fair value of the derivative designated as a hedging instrument arising from the novation should be included in the assessment and measurement of hedge effectiveness.

Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions (Amendments to IAS 19) applies to contributions from employees or third parties to defined benefit plans and clarifies the treatment of such contributions. The amendment distinguishes between contributions that are linked to service only in the period in which they arise and those linked to service in more than one period. The objective of the amendment is to simplify the accounting for contributions that are independent of the number of years of employee service, for example employee contributions that are calculated according to a fixed percentage of salary. Entities with plans that require contributions that vary with service will be required to recognise the benefit of those contributions over employee's working lives.

4. NEW STANDARDS, INTERPRETATIONS AND AMENDMENTS TO PUBLISHED STANDARDS (CONTINUED)

Amendments to published Standards and Interpretations effective in the reporting period (CONTINUED)

Annual Improvements 2010-2012 Cycle

IFRS 2, 'Share based payments' amendment is amended to clarify the definition of a 'vesting condition' and separately defines 'performance condition' and 'service condition'.

IFRS 3, 'Business combinations' is amended to clarify that an obligation to pay contingent consideration which meets the definition of a financial instrument is classified as a financial liability or equity, on the basis of the definitions in IAS 32, 'Financial instruments: Presentation'. It also clarifies that all non-equity contingent consideration is measured at fair value at each reporting date, with changes in value recognised in profit and loss.

IFRS 8, 'Operating segments' is amended to require disclosure of the judgements made by management in aggregating operating segments. It is also amended to require a reconciliation of segment assets to the entity's assets when segment assets are reported.

IFRS 13 (Amendment), 'Fair Value Measurement' clarifies in the Basis for Conclusions that short-term receivables and payables with no stated interest rates can be measured at invoice amounts when the effect of discounting is immaterial.

IAS 16,'Property, plant and equipment' and IAS 38,'Intangible are amended to clarify how the gross carrying amount and the accumulated depreciation are treated where an entity uses the revaluation model.

IAS 24,'Related party disclosures' is amended to include, as a related party, an entity that provides key management personnel services to the reporting entity or to the parent of the reporting entity (the 'management entity'). Disclosure of the amounts charged to the reporting entity is required.

Annual Improvements 2011-2013 Cycle

IFRS 1, 'First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards' is amended to clarify in the Basis for Conclusions that an entity may choose to apply either a current standard or a new standard that is not yet mandatory, but permits early application, provided either standard is applied consistently throughout the periods presented in the entity's first IFRS financial statements.

IFRS 3,'Business combinations' is amended to clarify that IFRS 3 does not apply to the accounting for the formation of any joint venture under IFRS 11.

IFRS 13,'Fair value measurement' is amended to clarify that the portfolio exception in IFRS 13 applies to all contracts (including non-financial contracts) within the scope of IAS 39 or IFRS 9.

IAS 40,'Investment property' is amended to clarify that IAS 40 and IFRS 3 are not mutually exclusive. IAS 40 assists users to distinguish between investment property and owner-occupied property. Preparers also need to consider the guidance in IFRS 3 to determine whether the acquisition of an investment property is a business combination.

4. NEW STANDARDS, INTERPRETATIONS AND AMENDMENTS TO PUBLISHED STANDARDS (CONTINUED)

Standards, Amendments to published Standards and Interpretations issued but not yet effective

Certain standards, amendments to published standards and interpretations have been issued that are mandatory for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015 or later periods.

At the reporting date of these financial statements, the following were in issue but not yet effective:

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and associated amendments to various other standard assets

Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions (Amendments to IAS 19)

Annual improvements to IFRSs 2010-2012 cycle

Annual improvements to IFRSs 2011-2013 cycle

IFRS 14 Regulatory Deferral Accounts

Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations (Amendments to IFRS 11)

Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation (Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38)

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contract with Customers

Agriculture: Bearer Plants (Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 41)

Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements (Amendments to IAS 27)

Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28)

Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2012-2014 Cycle

Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception (Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28)

Disclosure Initiative (Amendments to IAS 1)

Where relevant, the Company is still evaluating the effect of these Standards, amendments to published Standards and Interpretations issued but not yet effective, on the presentation of its financial statements.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The Company makes estimates and judgements that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities within the next year. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Determination of functional currency

The determination of the functional currency of the Company is critical since recording of transactions and exchange differences arising therefrom are dependent on the functional currency selected. The directors have considered those factors and have determined that the functional currency of the Company is the United States Dollar (USD).

6. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

In its ordinary operations, the Company is exposed to various financial risks. Details of those risks are set out below:

Financial risk factors

The Company's activities expose to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including interest rate risk and currency risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance.

Market risk

Interest rate risk

The Company's income and operating cash flows are to a large extent independent of changes in market interest rates. The Company's interest earning financial assets include cash and cash equivalents. Interest income on cash at bank may fluctuate in amount, in particular due to changes in market interest rates. The amount involved is considered to be insignificant and no sensitivity analysis has been done.

Currency risk

The Company invests in securities denominated in Indian rupees. Consequently, the Company is exposed to risks that the exchange rate of the US dollar relative to the Indian rupee may change in a manner which has an adverse effect on the reported value of that portion of the Company's assets which are denominated in Indian rupees.

The currency profile of the Company's financial assets and liabilities is summarised as follows:

	Financial Assets 2016	**Financial Liabilities 2016**	Financial Assets 2015	Financial Liabilities 2015
	USD	**USD**	USD	USD
United States Dollars	93,814	-	109,346	-
	93,814	-	109,346	-

6. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Credit risk

The Company takes on exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that a counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when due. The Company's main credit risk concentration is its deposit on investment and cash and cash equivalents.

With respect to credit risk arising from financial assets which comprise of cash and cash equivalents, the Company's exposure to credit risk arises from the default of the counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these financial assets.

The financial assets are neither past due nor impaired at the reporting date.

The cash and cash equivalents are maintained with a reputable bank.

Liquidity risk

The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of related party loans. However liquidity risk, if any, is managed through the financial support of the shareholders.

At the year end, the directors did not consider there to be any significant liquidity risk.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities at 31 December based on contractual undiscounted payments:

	Within 1 year	**Total**	Within 1 year	Total
	2016	**2016**	2015	2015
	USD	**USD**	USD	USD
Other payables	**1,150**	**1,150**	1,610	1,610

Fair values of financial instruments

Except where otherwise stated, the fair values of the Company's financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts.

6.2 Capital risk management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may for example adjust the amount of capital structure in light of changes in economic conditions affecting the Company, to the extent that these do not conflict with the directors' fiduciary duties towards the Company or the requirement of local regulations.

The intermediate and ultimate holding company will continue to provide financial support to the Company to enable it to continue to operate as a going concern.

7. TAXATION

Under current laws and regulations, the Company is liable to pay income tax on its net income at a rate of 15%. The Company is however entitled to a tax credit equivalent to the higher of actual foreign tax suffered or 80% of Mauritius tax payable in respect of its foreign source income tax thus reducing its maximum effective tax rate to 3%.

In the absence of a permanent establishment in India, the Company should not be subject to capital gains tax in India on the sale or redemption of securities.

For the year under review, the Company had cumulative tax losses carried forward of USD 60,757 (2015: USD 44,505) which can be carried forward to offset against taxable income.

A numerical reconciliation of the expected tax with the actual tax charge is presented below:

	2016	2015
	USD	USD
Loss for the year	**(16,252)**	(12,265)
Tax at statutory rate	**(2,438)**	(1,840)
Effect of deemed tax credit	**1,950**	1,472
Tax loss not utilised	**488**	368
Tax charge	**-**	-

8. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARY	2016	2015
UNQUOTED	USD	USD
UPET (SINGAPORE) PTE LTD		
As at 31 March	**38,181,821**	38,181,821

The Company has taken advantage of paragraph 4 of IFRS 10 provides an exemption that a parent need not present consolidated financial statments if the entity meets the criteria in paragraph 4 (a) of IFRS 10. Uflex Limited is the Holding Company and is incorporated in India having registered address 305, 3rd Floor, Bhonot Corner, Pamposh Enclave, Greater Kailash-I, New Delhi-110048.

Investment consists of unquoted shares in a wholly owned subsidiary in Singapore.

a) ***Details of investment in subsidiary are given below:***

	2016/2015
Class of Shares	Ordinary
% Holding	100%
Country of incorporation	Singapore
No of shares	38,200,073
Activity	Investment holdings

b) **Summarised financial information in respect of the subsidiary for the year ended 31 March 2016/ 2015 is set out as below:**

(i) Summarised statement of Financial position and statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income:

Name of Company	Current assets	Non-current assets	Current liabilities	Revenue	Loss for the year and other comprehensive income	Total comprehensive loss for the year
	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
2016						
Upet (Singpore) PTE. Ltd.	122,146	38,047,847	6890	-	(4,974)	(4,974)
2015						
Upet (Singpore) PTE. Ltd.	127,030	38,047,847	6800	-	(6,359)	(6,359)

(ii) Summarised cash flow information for the year ended 31 March 2016/2015:

Operating activities	Investing activities	Financing activities	Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents
USD	USD	USD	USD
2016			
(4,884)	-	-	(4,884)
2015			
(5,221)			(5,221)

9. OTHER RECEIVABLES	2016	2015
	USD	USD
Prepayments	**6,678**	7,858
~~Due from~~	~~-~~	~~2,044~~
	6,678	9,902

Other receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment on other receivbles.

10. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2016	2015
	USD	USD
Cash at bank	93,814	107,302

11. STATED CAPITAL

	2016	2015
Issued and fully paid	USD	USD
38,400,001 Ordinary shares of USD 1 Each	38,400,001	38,400,001

12. OTHER PAYABLES

	2016	2015
	USD	USD
Accruals	1,150	1,610

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

13. HOLDING COMPANY

The Directors consider UFLEX Limited, a Company incorporated in India as the holding Company. UFLEX Limited had transferred 11,620,000 Ordinary Shares Of USD 1 to Flex Middle East FZE during the year under review. The shareholding of UFLEX Limited in the Company is 69.74% as at 31 March 2016.

14. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the year ended 31 March 2016, the Company transacted with related entities at arm's length. The balances with these entities are as follows:

Name of entities	Relationship	Details	2016	2015
Balances			USD	USD
UPET (SINGAPORE) PTE LTD	Subsidiary	Investments	38,181,821	38,181,821
UPET (SINGAPORE) PTE LTD	Subsidiary	Intercompany receivable balance	-	2,044

Transactions with related parties are within the normal course of business.

This assessment is undertaken at the end of each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the latter operates.

15. GOING CONCERN

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis which asumes that the Company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The validity of the assumption depends on the continued support of the shareholders of the Company. The directors are of the opinion that this support will be forthcoming over the next twelve months. In addition, the Company's management has made an assessment of its ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that it has the resources to continue in business for the forceeable future. Futhermore, management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. They therefore believe that it is appropriate for the financial statements to be prepared on the going concern basis.

16. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING YEAR

There have been no material events after the reporting date which would require disclosure or adjustments to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016.