CARE RATINGS (AFRICA) PRIVATE LIMITED

Audited Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2018

CARE RATINGS (AFRICA) PRIVATE LIMITED
TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
CORPORATE INFORMATION	2
ANNUAL REPORT OF DIRECTORS	3 - 5
REPORT OF THE COMPANY SECRETARY	6
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT	7 - 8
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	9
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION	10
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY	11
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS	12
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	13 - 21

		Date of Appointment
Directors	Bilal Ibrahim SASSA	12-Dec-14
	Rajesh Ramchandra MOKASHI	16-Feb-15
	Saurav Chatterjee	30-Mar-16
	Mehul Harshadrai Pandya	3-Oct-16
Secretary	International Proximity Management Services Ltd Ebene Esplanade 24, Bank Street, Cybercity Ebene, Mauritius	
Registered Office	1st Floor, MTML Square 63, Cybercity, Ebene	
Auditors	Aejaz Nazir Associates & Co 18, Dr. Auguste Rouget Street Port-Louis, Mauritius	
Banker	SBI (Mauritius) Ltd SBI Tower Mindspace 45, Bhumi Park Ebene, Mauritius	

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of Care Ratings (Africa) Private Limited (the "Company") for the year ended March 31, 2018.

Principal Activities

The principal activity of the Company is to operate as a credit rating agency and is licensed by the Financial Services Commission.

Review of Operations

During the year, CRAF has assigned/reviewed the ratings to few esteemed Corporates of Mauritius, a brief of which is given below.

Client Name	Instrument	Amount	Rating
CIEL Limited	Bond Bank Facilities Bond Commercial Paper	MUR 1,000.05 m MUR 180 m Mur 1,300 m Mur 270 m	CARE MAU AA Stable CARE MAU AA/CARE MAU A1+ CARE MAU AA Stable CARE MAU A1+
CIM Finance	Bank Facilities Commercial Paper	Mur 3,120 m Mur 1,000 m	CARE MAU AA Stable/CARE MAU A1+ CARE MAU A1+
Commercial Investment Property Fund Limited	Bond - Senior Tranche	MUR 400 m	CARE MAU A- (SO); Stable
The Medical & Surgical Centre Limited	Term Loan Bank Facilities	MUR 450 m MUR 50 m	CARE MAU A Stable CARE MAU A Stable/CARE MAU A1
MaxCity Property Fund Limited	Bond Issue - Senior Tranche	MUR 600 m	CARE MAU A (SO); Stable
Leal & Co. Ltd.	Commercial Paper	MUR 200 m	CARE MAU A1+
Banyan Tree Bank Limited	Fixed Deposit Programme	USD 150 m (MUR 5,400 m)	CARE MAU A- Negative
Gamma Civic Limited	Issuer Rating		CARE MAU A+ (Is); Positive (Not accepted)
MEMG International Limited	Bank Facilities	Mur 2,627 m	CARE MAU BBB (SO); Stable (Not accepted)
Manipal Research and Management Services	Bank Facilities	Mur 2,698 m	CARE MAU BBB (SO); Stable (Not accepted)

During the financial year under review (FY18), the Company has assigned ratings and gradings to 10 corporates of Mauritius including entities of renowned Ciel, CIM, Leal and ENL groups. Till date, the Company has assigned credit ratings to bank facilities and bond issue aggregating to around MUR 20.0 billion (Mur 9.0 billion in FY17).

Results and dividend

Total income of the company grew by more than 100% on account of an increase in the total volume of debt rated with contributions coming from both new assignments and surveillance exercises. The company also reported a profit of Mur 786,761 in FY18. The results for the year ended March 31, 2018 are shown on page 8.
The directors did not recommend any payment of dividend for the period under review.

Shareholders

The company's shareholders are CARE Ratings Limited (78.01%), African Development Bank (9.99%) and MCB Equity Fund (6.00%) and SBM (NFC) Holdings Limited (6.00%). The experienced mix of shareholders will enable the Company to have stronger brand recognition in the African continent. However, management control will be with CARE Ratings having majority shareholding.

Regulatory developments

In December 2016, CRAF officials met the Governor of BOM (Central Bank) and pitched to introduce regulation for Commercial Paper (CP) in Mauritius, given the liquidity available in the market. CRAF also submitted various regulations globally and data to support its point. The same was reiterated during the meeting with CRAF's senior management in January 2017. The submissions were appreciated by the senior officials of BOM. In 2017-18 Budget of Mauritius, Ministry of Finance has advised BOM to license and regulate the issue of CP. In Jan. 2018, BOM has published a Final - Guidelines on the Issue of Commercial Paper for public consultation. CRAF has already assigned ratings to the proposed CP issue of 3 Corporates.

In October 2017, BOM has published the revised guidelines on The Recognition and Use of External Credit Assessment Institutions whereby CRAF's name and mapping of CRAF's Ratings has been included in the Guideline. BOM also revised the risk weight in AA category from 50% to 30%.

Financial Services Commission (FSC) has issued the new Securities (Preferential Offer) Rules 2017 which is effective as from 1 July 2017. Under Rule 8, rating by a credit rating agency licensed under the Financial Services Act is one of the mandatory requirements (Credit Rating or listing in Stock Exchange of Mauritius) for an issuer of debt securities who is targeting 25 investors or more.

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements

The company's directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements, comprising the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2017, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in net assets attributable to holders of participating shares, and statement of cash flows for the period then ended, and the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the Mauritius Companies Act 2001.

The directors' responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud and error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The directors have made an assessment of the company's ability to continue as going concern and have no reason to believe that the business will not be going concern in the period ahead.

Directors' interests

(a) As at March 31, 2018, the company had a service agreement with only one of its directors. Remuneration paid for the period under review amounts to Mur 3,013,758.

(b) None of the directors have any interests either beneficial or non-beneficial, in the share capital of the company.

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Saurav Chatterjee Bilal Ibrahim SASSA

Date: 17/05/2018

17 MAY 2018

17 MAY 2018

CERTIFICATE FROM THE COMPANY SECRETARY
UNDER SECTION 166(d) OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2001

We certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, we have filed with the Registrar of Companies all such returns as are required of **Care Ratings (Africa) Private Limited** under the Mauritius Companies Act 2001 for the financial year ended March 31, 2018.

KLL
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International Proximity Management Services Limited
Secretary

Date: 17 MAY 2018

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Care Ratings (Africa) Private Limited (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2018, the statement of total 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 notes.

In our opinion, the financial statements on pages 8 to 20 give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at March 31, 2018, 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 Mauritius Companies Act 2001.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Statements

The directors 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 Mauritius Companies Act 2001, 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.

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Mauritius Companies Act 2001

- we have no relationship with, or any interests in, the Company other than in our capacity as auditors;
- we have obtained all the information and explanations we have required; and
- in our opinion, proper accounting records have been kept by the Company as far as it appears from our examination of those records.

AN ASSOCIATES & CO
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Aejaz Nazir Associates & Co
Chartered Certified Accountants
Port - Louis, Mauritius

Date: 17/05/18

....
Aejaj Nazir FCCA MIPA
Licensed by FRC

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

	Notes	2018	2017
		Rs.	Rs.
Revenue	9	6,408,832	3,081,477
Expenses			
Salaries		3,632,445	2,696,093
Rent & utilities		267,469	255,462
Marketing and promotion		408,540	487,878
Regulatory and other fees		100,000	100,500
Audit fees		48,000	48,000
Secretarial fees		51,500	54,720
Computer expenses		-	3,634
Travelling and other expenses		225,322	107,470
Communication expenses		37,413	42,855
Insurance		51,480	18,489
Depreciation	10	42,589	29,024
Legal & professional fees		32,800	345,929
Bank charges		1,145	6,916
Royalty fees		188,279	95,444
Total expenses		**5,086,982**	**4,292,414**
Net profit from operations		**1,321,850**	**(1,210,937)**
Exchange loss	8	(535,089)	(10,318)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		**786,761**	**(1,221,255)**

The notes on pages 13 to 21 form part of these accounts.
Independent Auditor's report on pages 7 and 8.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT MARCH 31, 2018

	Notes	2018 Rs.	2017 Rs.
ASSETS			
Non current assets			
Property, plant & equipment	10	44,485	55,507
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	11	2,198,368	97,543
Cash resources	12	7,240,816	7,714,886
Total current assets		**9,439,184**	**7,812,429**
Total assets		**9,483,669**	**7,867,936**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Stated capital	13	13,996,178	12,593,413
Revenue deficit		(6,081,730)	(6,868,491)
Share application monies		-	1,402,765
Total equity		**7,914,448**	**7,127,687**
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	14	1,569,221	740,249
Total equity and liabilities		**9,483,669**	**7,867,936**

These accounts have been approved by the board of directors on 17 MAY 2018

Names of Signatories Signatures

1. **Saurav Chatterjee** 17/05/18

2. **Bilal Ibrahim SASSA**

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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

	Stated Capital	Share Application Monies	Revenue Deficit	Shareholders' Equity
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Balance at April 01, 2016	**3,756,748**	**700,373**	**(5,647,236)**	**(1,190,115)**
Share capital issued during the year	8,836,665	702,392	-	9,539,057
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(1,221,255)	(1,221,255)
Balance at March 31, 2017	**12,593,413**	**1,402,765**	**(6,868,491)**	**7,127,687**
Reclassifications during the year	1,402,765	(1,402,765)	-	-
Total comprehensive profit for the year	-	-	786,761	786,761
Balance at March 31, 2018	**13,996,178**	**-**	**(6,081,730)**	**7,914,448**

The notes on pages 13 to 21 form part of these accounts.
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STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

	Notes	2018	2017
		Rs.	Rs.
Operating activities			
Profit/(loss) for the year		786,761	(1,221,255)
Adjustment for:			
Net movement before working capital changes			
Depreciation		42,589	29,024
Trade and other receivables		(2,100,826)	(1,681)
Trade and other payables		828,972	(1,331,413)
Exchange losses on foreign exchange		535,089	10,318
Net cash flow from operating activities		**92,585**	**(2,515,008)**
Investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(31,567)	(12,174)
Financing activities			
Share application monies		-	1,402,765
Proceeds from issue of share capital		-	8,136,292
		-	**9,539,057**
Net movement during year	12	**61,019**	**7,011,875**
Balance at start of year		7,714,886	713,329
Exchange losses on foreign exchange		(535,089)	(10,318)
Balance at end of year		**7,240,816**	**7,714,886**

The notes on pages 13 to 21 form part of these accounts.
Independent Auditor's report on pages 7 and 8.

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Care Ratings (Africa) Private Limited ("the Company") was incorporated under the laws of Mauritius on 12 December 2014 as a private company limited by shares. The Company holds Credit Rating Agency Licence issued by the Financial Services Commission.

The main activity of the Company is to act as a credit rating agency.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

(a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

(b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for financial instruments valued in compliance with applicable accounting standards.

The methods used to measure fair values, wherever applicable, are discussed further in note 3.

(c) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Mauritian Rupees ("MUR"), which is the company's functional and presentation currency.

(d) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income or expenses. 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 the future.

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.

(e) Going concern

Management have made an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that the Company has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the financial statements continue to be prepared on the going concern basis.

(f) Determination of fair value

Information about determination of fair values and valuation of financial instruments are described in note 3.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1 Impairment of assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell 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.

3.2 Financial Instruments

Financial assets

(a) Classification

Financial assets are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit and loss, loans receivables and available for sale assets. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of financial assets at initial recognition.

The only financial assets of the Company for the year under review are cash balances held with a bank and trade and other receivables.

(b) Recognition, derecognition and measurement

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date - the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Investments are initially recognized at fair value plus transactions costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss, are initially recognized at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the income statement.

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

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date, whether there is any objective evidence that any financial asset or group of financial asset is impaired.

A financial asset or group of financial asset is deemed to be impaired if and only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more event that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred 'loss event') and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows on the financial asset or group of financial asset that can reliably be estimated.

Evidence of impairment may include indication that the debtors or group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization and when observable data indicate that there is a decrease in the estimated future cash flows such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

Any loss in the value of an asset held at amortized cost is recognized in the income statement.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities permitted to be designated on initial recognition as being at fair value through profit or loss are recognized at fair value, with transaction costs being recognized in profit or loss and are subsequently measured at fair value. Gains and losses on the financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in profit or loss as they arise.

Interest on any financial liability instruments are recognized as finance cost in the income statement.

Other financial assets & liabilities

(a) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade 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 receivables.

The amount of provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. The amount of provision is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

(b) Other receivables

Fees and other receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

3.3 Share Capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction from the proceeds.

3.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position comprise cash on hand and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

3.5 Current and deferred income tax

Current income tax liability and deferred tax are provided based on regulations in place in Mauritius.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates that have been enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply in the period when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

The principal temporary differences arise from depreciation on investments in properties and property, plant and equipment, provision for bad debts, retirement benefit obligations, and tax losses carried forward. Deferred tax assets relating to the carry forward of unused tax losses are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses can be utilised.

3.6 Foreign currency

Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Mauritian Rupees (MUR), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency. Management considers this currency to be its functional currency as its funds are generated in MUR and most faithfully reflects its business model.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated using the exchange rates prevailing on the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

3.7 Provisions & contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, which it is probable, will result in outflow of resources that can be reasonably estimated. Where the company expects a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain.

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations that arise from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligations disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote.

3.8 Revenue recognition

Provided the amount of revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the company will receive any consideration, revenue sale is recognized in the period in which the services are rendered.

3.9 Expenditure

All expenditure has been accounted on accrual basis.

3.10 Related parties

Related parties are individuals and enterprises where the individual or enterprise 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.

3.11 Dividend Distribution

Dividend distribution to shareholders is recognised in the financial statements in the period in which the dividends are declared.

4. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES

New and amended standards and interpretations

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those used in the previous financial year, except for the following new and amended IFRS and IFRIC interpretations effective during that period and applicable at April 01, 2017.

New or revised standards, amendments and interpretations

Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses (Amendments to IAS 12)
Disclosure initiative (Amendments to IAS 7)

Standards, amendments and Interpretations issued but not yet effective

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (2009)
IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (2010)
IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (Hedge Accounting and amendments to IFRS 9, IFRS 7 and IAS 39) (2013)
IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (2014)
IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers
IFRS 16 Leases

- IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts
- IFRIC 22 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration
- IFRIC 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments
- Clarifications to IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers'
- Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions (Amendments to IFRS 2)
- Applying IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' with IFRS 4 'Insurance Contracts' (Amendments to IFRS 4)
- Transfers of Investment Property (Amendments to IAS 40)
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2014-2016 Cycle
- Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation (Amendments to IFRS 9)
- Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures (Amendments to IAS 28)
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2015-2017 Cycle

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the financial statements requires the directors to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities at the end of the reporting period.

However uncertainty about these assumptions could result in outcome that could reproduce a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

The only estimate relate to the depreciation of property, plant and equipment which is based on the useful economic life of the asset.

6. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's activities expose itself to a variety of financial risks. In order to understand and address the various risk factors, Management has analysed its risk profile as follows:

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligations by the counterparty resulting in financial loss. The main financial assets exposed to credit risks are balances held with banking institutions and amounts due from clients for services rendered.

Management has established mechanisms to ensure that any default be promptly identified and appropriate actions taken. At present, Management does not consider the risks associated to trade receivables and banks to be significant.
Exposure as at period/year end as regards financial assets is shown below:

	2018 Rs.	2017 Rs.
Trade and other receivables	2,094,150	-
Cash resources	7,240,816	7,714,886

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts
IFRIC 22 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration
IFRIC 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments
Clarifications to IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers'
Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions (Amendments to IFRS 2)
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Exposure as at period/year end as regards financial assets is shown below:

	2018 Rs.	2017 Rs.
Trade and other receivables	2,094,150	-
Cash resources	7,240,816	7,714,886

Management regularly reviews the nature of all balances exposed to credit risk by taking into account the repayment history, repayment ability and full use is made of market information for such assessments.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its obligations when they fall due. Expected cash flows are used as a prime basis for the assessment of liquidity positions at regular intervals.

Financial liabilities with relevant maturity periods are shown below:

Trade and other payables	< 1 year Rs.	1 < 3 years Rs.	3 - 5 years Rs.	>5 years Rs.	Total Rs.
March 31, 2018	1,569,221	-	-	-	1,569,221
March 31, 2017	740,249	-	-	-	740,249

The Directors do not consider this risk to be material.

Market risk

This is further split into foreign currency, equity price and interest rate risks as described below.

Foreign currency risk

This is the risk of fluctuations in fair values or future cash flows of financials instruments because of foreign currency changes. The Directors do not consider this risk to be material.

Equity price risk

This refers to the unfavourable changes in fair values of equities as a result of changes in the value of shares. The Company currently does not hold any shares in entities and as such not exposed to this risk.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in the market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in the market interest rate relates primarily to the bank balances with floating interest rate. The Directors do not consider the impact of interest risk to be material.

7. CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company has been incorporated with capital contributed by its shareholder. The Company's objective is to safeguard the existing capital base and keep the Company as a going concern with a sound financial base to support its activities and maximise shareholder value. The company manages its capital structure through dividend distributions and/or new issue of shares as and when required.

8. FAIR VALUE ESTIMATION

The nominal value less estimated credit adjustments of trade payables are assumed to approximate their fair value. Directors do not consider any other assets or liabilities to be subject to fair value estimation for the year ending March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017.

The comparatively high exchange losses is the result of an appreciation of the Mauritius Rupee compared to the United States Dollars. The exchange rate at March 31, 2017 was 1 USD = Rs. 35 and was 1 USD = Rs. 32.8877.

9 REVENUE

Income represent fees received from client during the year for services rendered.

10. PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

	Computer Equipment Rs.
Cost	
Balance at April 01, 2017	96,202
Addition during the period	31,567
Balance at March 31, 2018	**127,769**
Depreciation	
Balance at April 01, 2017	40,695
Charge for the year	42,589
Balance at March 31, 2018	**83,284**
Net book value at March 31, 2018	**44,485**
Net book value at March 31, 2017	**55,507**

11. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2018 Rs.	2017 Rs.
Trade receivables	2,094,150	-
Deposits	67,500	67,500
Prepayments	36,718	30,043
	2,198,368	**97,543**

12. CASH RESOURCES

	2018 Rs.	2017 Rs.
Cash at bank	7,240,816	7,714,886

13. STATED CAPITAL

	2018 Rs.	2017 Rs.
Ordinary Shares - Issued and fully paid up		
Balance at April 01, 2017	12,593,413	12,593,413
Share application monies reclassified	1,402,765	-
Balance at March 31, 2018	**13,996,178**	**12,593,413**

14. TRADE & OTHER PAYABLES

	2018 Rs.	2017 Rs.
Accruals	1,285,498	644,805
Amount due to shareholder - CARE Ratings Limited	283,723	95,444
	1,569,221	**740,249**

15. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

There were no events which arose after the reporting period which required adjustment to the financial statements.