TRENT GLOBAL HOLDINGS LIMITED

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FY 2017-18

Deloitte

7th-8th floor, Standard Chartered Tower
19-21 Bank Street
Cybercity
Ebène 72201
Mauritius

Independent auditor's report to the Shareholder of Trent Global Holdings Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **Trent Global Holdings Limited** (the "Company") set out on pages 7 to 17, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2018, 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 notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2018, and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") and in compliance with the requirements of the Mauritius Companies Act 2001 in so far as applicable to Category 1 Global Business Licence companies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). 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 Standard Board for Professional Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Mauritius Companies Act 2001

In accordance with the requirements of the Mauritius Companies Act 2001, we report as follows:

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

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Corporate data, the Directors' report and the Secretary's report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance or conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and in compliance with the requirements of the Mauritius Companies Act 2001 in so far as applicable to Category 1 Global Business Licence companies and they are also responsible 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.

The directors are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

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Independent auditor's report to the Shareholder of Trent Global Holdings Limited (Continued)

Auditor's 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 skepticism 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 management.

- 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 auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent.the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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.

This report is made solely to the Company's shareholder, as a body, in accordance with section 205 of the Mauritius Companies Act 2001. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's shareholder those matters we are required to state to the shareholder in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's shareholder as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Deloitte.

Deloitte

Chartered Accountants

27 April 2018

Agrawal.

Vishal Agrawal, FCA

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TRENT GLOBAL HOLDINGS LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AT 31 MARCH 2018

	Note	2018 USD	2017 USD
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Prepayments		1,269	1,273
Cash at bank		31,428	45,938
Total assets		32,697	47,211
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Capital and reserves			
Stated capital	5	870,000	870,000
Accumulated losses		(847,253)	(833,244)
Shareholder's equity		22,747	36,756
Current liability			
Accruals		9,950	10,455
Total equity and liability		32,697	47,211

Approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 27 APR 2018

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) DIRECTORS
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The notes on pages 11 to 17 form an integral part of these financial statements.

TRENT GLOBAL HOLDINGS LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

	Note	2018 USD	2017 USD
EXPENSES			
Professional fees		(6,654)	(16,195)
Audit fees		(4,600)	(4,600)
Licence fees		(2,125)	(2,125)
Communication charges		-	(370)
Penalty charges		-	(171)
Bank charges		(630)	(1,045)
		(14,009)	(24,506)
LOSS BEFORE TAX		(14,009)	(24,506)
Taxation	6	-	-
LOSS FOR THE YEAR		(14,009)	(24,506)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE YEAR		(14,009)	(24,506)

The notes on pages 11 to 17 form an integral part of these financial statements.

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TRENT GLOBAL HOLDINGS LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

	Stated capital USD	Accumulated losses USD	Total USD
Balance at 01 April 2016	800,000	(808,738)	(8,738)
Issue of shares (note 5)	70,000	-	70,000
Loss and total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(24,506)	(24,506)
Balance at 31 March 2017	870,000	(833,244)	36,756
Loss and total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(14,009)	(14,009)
Balance at 31 March 2018	870,000	(847,253)	22,747

The notes on pages 11 to 17 form an integral part of these financial statements.

TRENT GLOBAL HOLDINGS LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

	2018 USD	2017 USD
Cash flows from operating activities		
Loss before tax	(14,009)	(24,506)
Operating loss before working capital changes	(14,009)	(24,506)
Decrease in prepayments	4	195
Decrease in accruals	(505)	(1,350)
Net cash used in operating activities	(14,510)	(25,661)
Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from issue of shares	-	70,000
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalent	(14,510)	44,339
Cash and cash equivalents at 01 April	45,938	1,599
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March	31,428	45,938

The notes on pages 11 to 17 form an integral part of these financial statements.

1. LEGAL FORM AND ACTIVITY

(a) Trent Global Holdings Limited (the "Company") is a private company, with limited liability, incorporated on 22 July 2008 in accordance with the Mauritius Companies Act 2001. It holds a Global Business License Category 1 under the Financial Services Act 2007.

(b) The principal object of the Company is that of an investment holding company.

(c) The registered office and principal place of business is 10th Floor, Standard Chartered Tower, 19 Cybercity, Ebène, Mauritius.

(d) The company has not yet started operation.

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (IFRSs)

In the current year, the Company has adopted all of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and the International Financial Reporting Standards Interpretations Committee ("IFRS IC") of the IASB that are relevant to its operations and effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 01 April 2017.

2.1 Revised Standards applied with no material effect on the financial statements

The following relevant revised Standards have been applied in these financial statements. Their application has not had any significant impact on the amounts reported for current and prior periods but may affect the accounting for future transactions or arrangements.

IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows - Amendments as a result of the Disclosure initiative

IAS 12 Income Taxes – Amendments regarding the recognition of deferred tax assets for unrealized losses.

2.2 New and revised Standards and Interpretations in issue but not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the following relevant new and revised Standards were in issue but not yet effective:

IAS 12 Income Taxes - Amendments resulting from Annual Improvements 2015–2017 Cycle (income tax consequences of dividends) (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019)

IAS 39 Financial Instruments - Amendments to permit an entity to elect to continue to apply the hedge accounting requirements in IAS 39 for a fair value hedge of the interest rate exposure of a portion of a portfolio of financial assets or financial liabilities when IFRS 9 is applied, and to extend the fair value option to certain contracts that meet the 'own use' scope exception (effective 1 January 2018)

IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Deferral of mandatory effective date of IFRS 9 and amendments to transition disclosures (effective 1 January 2018)

IFRS 7 Financial Instruments - Additional hedge accounting disclosures (and consequential amendments) resulting from the introduction of the hedge accounting chapter in IFRS 9 (effective 1 January 2018)

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2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (IFRSs) (CONTINUED)

2.2 New and revised Standards and Interpretations in issue but not yet effective *(Continued)*

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments - Amendments to address the classification of particular pre-payable financial assets (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019)

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments – Finalised version, incorporating requirements for classification and measurement, impairment, general hedge accounting and de-recognition (effective 1 January 2018)

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments – Amendments regarding the interaction of IFRS 4 and IFRS 9 (effective 1 January 2018)

IFRIC 22 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration (effective 1 January 2018)

IFRIC 23 Uncertainty Over Income Tax Treatments (effective 1 January 2019)

The directors anticipate that the adoption of the above Standards and Interpretations in future years will have no material impact on the financial statements of the Company in the year of initial application.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. A summary of the significant accounting policies, which have been applied consistently, is set out below:

(a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

(b) Foreign currencies transactions

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates (the 'functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in United States Dollars (USD), which is the functional and presentation currency of the Company.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Transactions in currencies other than United States Dollars (USD) are initially recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in such currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting date. Exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in profit or loss.

(c) Related parties

Parties are considered to be related if one party has control, joint control or exercises significant influence over the other party or is a member of the key management personnel of the other party.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(d) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are measured at the directors' best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period. Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

(e) Taxation

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

(i) *Current tax*

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

(ii) *Deferred tax*

Deferred tax is recognised on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences, and deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. 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 profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

(iii) *Current and deferred tax for the year*

Current and deferred taxes are recognised as an expense or income in profit or loss.

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(f) Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value.

(i) Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets into 'loans and receivables'. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial asset with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment. Loans and receivables consist of cash at bank.

Interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Effective interest rate method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Impairment of financial assets

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

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

Derecognition of financial assets

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

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(f) Financial instruments (Continued)

(i) Financial assets (Continued)

Derecognition of financial assets (Continued)

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss.

On derecognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety (e.g. when the Company retains an option to repurchase part of a transferred asset), the Company allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognise under continuing involvement and the part it no longer recognised on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognised and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognised and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss. A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognised and the part that is no longer recognised on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

(ii) Financial liabilities

The Company classifies its financial liabilities in 'other financial liabilities'.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities consist of accruals and are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premium or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognised financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

(g) Cash and cash equivalent

Cash and cash equivalent comprises of cash at bank. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

4. ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the directors and management to exercise judgement in the process of applying the accounting policies. It also requires the use of accounting estimates and assumptions that may affect the reported amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Judgements and estimates are continuously evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations and assumptions concerning future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The actual results could, by definition therefore, often differ from the related accounting estimates.

4. ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (CONTINUED)

Where applicable, the notes to the financial statements set out areas where management has applied a higher degree of judgement that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements, or estimations and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

5. STATED CAPITAL

	2018 USD	2017 USD
Issued and fully paid		
870,000/800,000 ordinary shares of par value USD 1 each	870,000	800,000
Issue of 70,000 ordinary shares of par value USD 1 each	-	70,000
870,000 ordinary shares of par value USD 1 each	870,000	870,000

The Company has one class of ordinary shares of USD 1 each which carry voting rights but no right to fixed income.

6. TAXATION

Income tax

The Company, being the holder of a Category 1 Global Business Licence, is liable to income tax in Mauritius at the rate of 15% (2017: 15%). However, the Company is entitled to a foreign tax credit equivalent to the higher of the actual tax suffered and 80% (2017: 80%) of the Mauritian Tax on its foreign source income. As at the reporting date, there is no tax liability since the Company had accumulated tax losses carried forward amounting to USD 87,700 (2017: USD 90,108).

Available for set off up to year ending	Accumulated tax losses USD
2019	17,432
2020	14,924
2021	17,000
2022	24,335
2023	14,009
	87,700

The Company has not recognised any deferred tax asset as at 31 March 2018 since it is not probable that the Company will make sufficient future taxable income against which the tax losses can be utilised.

7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

7.1 *Capital risk management*

The Company manages its capital to ensure that the entity will be able to continue as a going concern. The company's overall strategy remains unchanged from 2017.

The capital structure of the Company consists of total equity, comprising stated capital, as disclosed in note 5 and accumulated losses.

7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

7.2 *Significant accounting policies*

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in note 3 to the financial statements.

7.3 *Categories of financial instruments*

	2018 USD	2017 USD
Financial asset		
Cash at bank	31,428	45,938
Financial liability		
Accruals	9,950	10,455

7.4 *Financial risk management*

The Company is mainly exposed to liquidity risk and seeks as such through its risk management program to minimise potential adverse effects on its financial performance.

7.5 *Liquidity risk management*

Being an investment holding company, the liquidity risk is minimal as the financial obligations of the Company consist mainly of accruals. The financial liability is repayable within one year (2017: within one year).

7.6 *Fair values*

The carrying amounts of the Company's financial assets and liabilities approximate their fair values due to the short term nature of the balances involved.

8. HOLDING COMPANY

The directors regard Trent Limited, a company incorporated in India, as the holding company.

9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

DTOS Ltd performs certain administrative and related services for the Company. A sum amounting to USD 6,654 (2017: USD 16,195) was expensed during the year in respect of the aforesaid services, out of which USD 2,200 (2017: USD 2,200) relates to directorship services and the outstanding balance as at 31 March 2018 was USD 5,350 (2017: USD 5,750).

No compensation to key management personnel was made by the Company for the year under review (2017: USD Nil).

10. EVENT AFTER REPORTING DATE

There are no significant events after the reporting date which requires disclosure or amendments to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018.

TRENT GLOBAL HOLDINGS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

As At 31.03.2018

65.04410

Particulars	USD As at 31.03.18	Rupees As at 31.03.18	USD As at 31.03.17	Rupees As at 31.03.17
Assets				
Non Current Assets	-	-	-	-
Investment in Subsidiary	-	-	-	-
Current Assets				
Trade an Other recivables	1268.75	82525	1273	82559
Cash at bank	31427.84	2044196	45938	2978545
Total Current Assets	32697	2126720	47211	3061104
Total Assets	**32697**	**2126720**	**47211**	**3061104**
Equity & Liabilities				
Share Capital	870000	40231500	870000	40231500
Accumulated Losses	-847253.9155	-41877166	-833244.37	-40974287
Foreign Currency Translation Reserve		3125197		3126003
	22746	1479531	36756	2383216
Current Liabilities				
Trade and other payables	9950	647189	10455	677888
Total Equity & Liabilities	**32696**	**2126720**	**47211**	**3061104**

Note Exchange rate as on 31.03.2018 is Rs 65.0441 and as on 03.04.2017 is Rs 64.9103

TRENT GLOBAL HOLDINGS LIMITED
INCOME STATEMENT
PERIOD FROM 01st April 2017 TO 31st March 2018 Avg rate

Particulars	31.03.2018 USD	31.03.2018 Rupees	31.03.2017 USD	31.03.2017 Rupees
		64.45		
INCOME				
Creditor Written Back	-	-	-	-
EXPENDITURE				
Profesional fees	6654.55	428868.20	16195.45	1086546.54
Audit fees	4600.00	296458.07	4600.00	308612.15
Licence fees	2125.00	136950.74	2125.00	142565.40
Others			171.00	11472.32
Communication charges			370.00	24823.15
Bank charges	630.00	40601.87	1045.37	70133.45
Loss on Exchange	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	14009.55	902878.88	24506.82	1644153.02
Loss for the period before taxation	**(14009.55)**	**(902878.88)**	**(24506.82)**	**(1644153.02)**
Taxation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Loss for the period after taxation	(14009.55)	(902878.88)	(24506.82)	(1644153.02)
Brought Forward Profit/(Loss)	(833244.37)	(40974287.23)	(808738.00)	(39330164.71)
Balance Carried To Balance Sheet	(847253.92)	(41877166.11)	(833244.37)	(40974287.23)

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TRENT GLOBAL HOLDINGS LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

Particulars	Stated Capital USD	Stated Capital RUPEES	Accumulated Loss USD	Accumulated Loss RUPEES	Total USD	Total RUPEES
Balance at 31 March 2016	800000.00	35471250.00	(808738.00)	(39330164.71)	(8738.00)	(3858914.71)
Share issued during the year	70000.00	4760250.00			70000.00	4760250.00
Total Comprehensive loss for the year			(24506.82)	(1644153.02)	(24506.82)	(1644153.02)
Balance at 31 March 2017	870000.00	40231500.00	(833244.82)	(40974317.72)	36755.18	(742817.72)
Share issued during the year	0	0			0	0
Total Comprehensive loss for the year			(14009.55)	(902878.88)	(14009.55)	(902878.88)
Balance at 31 March 2018	**870000.00**	**40231500.00**	**(847254.37)**	**(41877196.61)**	**22745.63**	**(1645696.61)**

TRENT GLOBAL HOLDINGS LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

Particulars	2018 USD	2018 RUPEES	2017 USD	2017 RUPEES
Cash flows from operating Activities				
Loss before taxation	(14009.55)	(902878.88)	(24506.82)	(1644153.02)
Addjustment for creditors written back	-	-	-	-
Operating loss before working capital changes	(14009.55)	(902878.88)	(24506.82)	(1644153.02)
Decrease in pre payments	4.55	33.99	194.70	14818.00
Increase in Accruals	(505.00)	(30698.77)	(1350.00)	(105172.32)
Decrease in amount due to shareholder				
Net Cash Used in Operating Activities	**(14510.00)**	**(933543.66)**	**(25662.12)**	**(1734507.33)**
Proceeds From Issue of Shares		-	70000.00	4760250.00
Net Cash used in operating activities being net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(14510.00)	(933543.66)	44337.88	3025742.67
Foreign Exchange Translation reserve		(806.01)		(153294.24)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year	45937.84	2978545.23	1599.00	106066.31
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	**31427.84**	**2044195.57**	**45937.84**	**2978545.23**