
TRENT GLOBAL HOLDINGS LIMITED
ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FY 2018-19

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 22, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2019, 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 2019, and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended 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.

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 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 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 interests in, the Company other than in our capacities 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, 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 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 in so far as applicable to Category 1 Global Business Licence companies. 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.

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.

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

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

25 April 2019

Vishal Agrawal

Vishal Agrawal, FCA

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TRENT GLOBAL HOLDINGS LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2019</u> <u>USD</u>	<u>2018</u> <u>USD</u>
EXPENSES			
Professional fees		(8,925)	(6,654)
Audit fees		(4,600)	(4,600)
Licence fees		(2,300)	(2,125)
Communication charges		(125)	-
Bank charges		(1,775)	(630)
		(17,725)	(14,009)
LOSS BEFORE TAX		(17,725)	(14,009)
Taxation	6	-	-
LOSS FOR THE YEAR		(17,725)	(14,009)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE YEAR		(17,725)	(14,009)

The notes on pages 11 to 22 form an integral part of these financial statements.

TRENT GLOBAL HOLDINGS LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	<u>Stated capital</u> USD	<u>Accumulated losses</u> USD	<u>Total</u> USD
Balance at 01 April 2017	870,000	(833,244)	36,756
Loss and total comprehensive loss for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>(14,009)</u>	<u>(14,009)</u>
Balance at 31 March 2018	870,000	(847,253)	22,747
Loss and total comprehensive loss for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>(17,725)</u>	<u>(17,725)</u>
Balance at 31 March 2019	<u>870,000</u>	<u>(864,978)</u>	<u>5,022</u>

The notes on pages 11 to 22 form an integral part of these financial statements.

TRENT GLOBAL HOLDINGS LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	<u>2019</u> USD	<u>2018</u> USD
Cash flows from operating activities		
Loss before tax	<u>(17,725)</u>	<u>(14,009)</u>
Operating loss before working capital changes	(17,725)	(14,009)
(Increase)/Decrease in prepayments	(25)	4
Decrease in accruals	<u>(210)</u>	<u>(505)</u>
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(17,960)	(14,510)
Cash and cash equivalents at 01 April	<u>31,428</u>	<u>45,938</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March	<u>13,468</u>	<u>31,428</u>

The notes on pages 11 to 22 form an integral part of these financial statements.

TRENT GLOBAL HOLDINGS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

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 Licence Category 1 under the Financial Services Act 2007. Effective as from 1 January 2019, Global Business Licence Category 1 companies have been renamed as Global Business Licence companies.
- (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 standard and interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (the "IASB") and the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") of the IASB that are relevant to its operations and effective for accounting periods beginning on 1 April 2018.

2.1 New and amended IFRS Standards that are effective for the current year

Impact of initial application of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

In the current year, the Company has applied IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (as revised in July 2014) and the related consequential amendments to other IFRS Standards that are effective for an annual period that begins on or after 1 January 2018. In accordance with the transition provisions of IFRS 9, the Company has elected not to restate the comparative information, which continues to be reported under IAS 39. Differences arising from the adoption of IFRS 9 have been recognised directly in retained earnings.

Additionally, the Company adopted consequential amendments to IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures that were applied to the disclosures for 2018.

IFRS 9 introduced new requirements for:

- i. The classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities;
- ii. Impairment of financial assets; and
- iii. General hedge accounting.

The Company has not applied hedge accounting to its financial instruments during the year ended 31 March 2018 and 2019.

Details of these new requirements as well as their impact on the Company's financial statements are described below.

The Company has applied IFRS 9 in accordance with the transition provisions set out in IFRS 9.

TRENT GLOBAL HOLDINGS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

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

2.1 New and amended IFRS Standards that are effective for the current year (continued)

Impact of initial application of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (continued)

(a) Classification and measurement of financial assets

The date of initial application (i.e. the date on which the Company has assessed its existing financial assets and financial liabilities in terms of the requirements of IFRS 9) is 1 April 2018. Accordingly, the Company has applied the requirements of IFRS 9 to instruments that continue to be recognised as at 1 April 2018 and has not applied the requirements to instruments that have already been derecognised as at 1 April 2018. Comparative amounts in relation to instruments that continue to be recognised as at 1 April 2018 have not been restated.

All recognised financial assets that are within the scope of IFRS 9 are required to be measured subsequently at amortised cost or fair value on the basis of the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets, specifically:

- debt instruments that are held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, are measured subsequently at amortised cost;
- debt instruments that are held within a business model whose objective is both to collect the contractual cash flows and to sell the debt instruments, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, are measured subsequently at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI);
- all other debt investments and equity measurements are measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Despite the foregoing, the Company may make the following irrecoverable election/designation at initial recognition of a financial asset:

- the Company may irrecoverably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value of an equity investment that is neither held for trading nor contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination in other comprehensive income; and
- the Company may irrevocably designate a debt investment that meets the amortised cost or FVTOCI criteria as measured at FVTPL.

In the current year, the Company has not designated any debts investments that meet the amortised cost or FVTOCI criteria as measured at FVTPL.

When a debt investment measured at FVTOCI is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment. When an equity investment designated as measured at FVTOCI is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is subsequently transferred to retained earnings.

Debt instruments that are measured subsequently at amortised cost or at FVTOCI are subject to impairment.

TRENT GLOBAL HOLDINGS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

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

2.1 New and amended IFRS Standards that are effective for the current year (continued)

Impact of initial application of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (continued)

(a) Classification and measurement of financial assets (continued)

The directors of the Company reviewed and assessed the Company's existing financial assets as at 1 April 2018 based on the facts and circumstances that existed at that date and concluded that the initial application of IFRS 9 has the following impact on the Company's financial assets as regards their classification and measurement.

The table below shows the classification of the Company's financial assets upon application of IFRS 9, i.e. 1 April 2018.

	Measurement Category		Carrying Amount		
	Original IAS 39	New IFRS 9	Original IAS 39 USD	New IFRS 9 USD	Difference USD
Current assets					
Cash and bank balances	Loans and receivables at amortised cost	Financial assets at amortised cost	13,468	13,468	-

There has been no adjustment on any financial statement line item affected by the application of IFRS 9 for the prior and the current years.

(b) Impairment of financial assets

In relation to the impairment of financial assets, IFRS 9 requires an expected credit loss model as opposed to an incurred credit loss model under IAS 39. The expected credit loss model requires the Company to account for expected credit losses and changes in those expected credit losses at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the financial assets. In other words, it is no longer necessary for a credit event to have occurred before credit losses are recognised.

Specifically, IFRS 9 requires the Company to recognise a loss allowance for expected credit losses on:

- i. Debt investments measured subsequently at amortised cost or at FVTOCI;
- ii. Trade receivables and contract assets; and
- iii. Financial guarantee contracts to which the impairment of IFRS 9 apply.

TRENT GLOBAL HOLDINGS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

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

2.1 New and amended IFRS Standards that are effective for the current year (continued)

Impact of initial application of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (continued)

(b) Impairment of financial assets (continued)

In particular, IFRS 9 requires the Company to measure the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses ('ECL') if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, or if the financial instrument is a purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset. However, if the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition (except for a purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset), the Company is required to measure the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-months ECL.

IFRS 9 also requires a simplified approach for measuring the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime ECL for trade receivables, contract assets and lease receivables in certain circumstances.

An assessment of the impairment of financial asset of the Company is as follows:

Items existing as at 01 April 2018 that are subject to the impairment provisions of IFRS 9	Credit risk attributes at 01 April 2018 and 31 March 2019	Cumulative additional loss allowance recognised on:	
		01 April 2018	31 March 2019
Cash and bank balances	Bank balance is assessed to have low credit risk at each reporting date as they are held with reputable banking institutions. The impairment loss is considered to be immaterial.	-	-

(c) Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

A significant change introduced by IFRS 9 in the classification and measurement of financial liabilities relates to the accounting for changes in the fair value of a financial liability designated as FVTPL attributable to changes in the credit risk of the issuer.

Specifically, IFRS 9 requires that the changes in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability be presented in other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss, but are instead transferred to retained earnings when the financial liability is derecognised. Previously, under IAS 39, the entire amount of the change in the fair value of the financial liability designated as at FVTPL was presented in profit or loss.

The application of IFRS 9 has had no impact on the classification and measurement of the Company's financial liabilities.

TRENT GLOBAL HOLDINGS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

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

2.2 New and revised Standards that are effective but with no material effect on the financial statements

- | | |
|----------|---|
| IAS 39 | Financial Instruments - Recognition and Measurement - 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 |
| IFRS 7 | Financial Instruments: Disclosures - Additional hedge accounting disclosures (and consequential amendments) resulting from the introduction of the hedge accounting chapter in IFRS 9 |
| IFRS 7 | Financial Instruments: Disclosures - Deferral of mandatory effective date of IFRS 9 and amendments to transition disclosures |
| IFRIC 22 | Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration |

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

At the date of the authorisation of the financial statements, management anticipates that the following relevant new and revised standards that were issued but effective only in the future periods will not have a material impact on the financial statements of the Company in the period of their initial adoption.

- | | |
|----------|---|
| IAS 1 | Presentation of Financial Statements - Amendments regarding the definition of material (effective 1 January 2020) |
| IAS 8 | Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors - Amendments regarding the definition of material (effective 1 January 2020) |
| 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) |
| 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) |
| IFRIC 23 | Uncertainty Over Income Tax Treatments (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019) |

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).

TRENT GLOBAL HOLDINGS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(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.

(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 a liability in the financial statements and the corresponding tax base 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.

TRENT GLOBAL HOLDINGS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(e) Taxation (continued)

(ii) *Deferred tax (continued)*

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.

(f) Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised on the statement of financial position when the Company has become a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Financial assets

All recognised financial assets are measured subsequently in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

(i) *Classification of financial assets*

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at amortised cost:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

TRENT GLOBAL HOLDINGS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(f) Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI):

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

By default, all other financial assets are measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Despite the foregoing, the Company may make the following irrevocable election/designation at initial recognition of a financial asset:

- the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value of an equity investment in other comprehensive income if certain criteria are met; and
- the Company may irrevocably designate a debt investment that meets the amortised cost or FVTOCI criteria as measured at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch.

(ii) Amortised cost and effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument of allocating interest income over the relevant period.

For financial assets other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets (i.e. assets that are credit-impaired on initial recognition), the effective 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) excluding expected credit losses, through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount of the debt instrument on initial recognition. For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, a credit-adjusted effective interest rate is calculated by discounting the estimated future cash flows, including expected credit losses, to the amortised cost of the debt instrument on initial recognition.

The amortised cost of a financial asset is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance. The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is the amortised cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any loss allowance.

TRENT GLOBAL HOLDINGS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(f) Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

(iii) Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses ('ECL') on investments in debt instruments that are measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI, lease receivables, trade receivables and contract assets, as well as on financial guarantee contracts. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument.

The Company recognises lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. However, if the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

(iv) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset only 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 entity. 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 recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received. On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities and equity

(i) Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

TRENT GLOBAL HOLDINGS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(f) Financial instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.

(i) *Financial liabilities measured subsequently at amortised cost*

Financial liabilities that are not (i) contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination, (ii) held-for-trading, or (iii) designated as at FVTPL, are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of 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 premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

(ii) *Derecognition of financial liabilities*

The Company derecognises 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.

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.

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

	<u>2019</u> USD	<u>2018</u> USD
<u>Issued and fully paid</u>		
870,000 ordinary shares of par value USD 1 each	<u>870,000</u>	<u>870,000</u>

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

TRENT GLOBAL HOLDINGS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

6. **TAXATION**

Income tax

The Company, being the holder of a Global Business Licence, is liable to income tax in Mauritius at the rate of 15% (2018: 15%). However, the Company is entitled to a foreign tax credit equivalent to the higher of the actual tax suffered and 80% (2018: 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 87,993** (2018: USD 87,700).

Available for set off up to year ending	Accumulated tax losses USD
2020	14,924
2021	17,000
2022	24,335
2023	14,009
2024	17,725
	<u>87,993</u>

The Company has not recognised any deferred tax asset as at 31 March 2019 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 2018.

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

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**

<u>2019</u>	At Amortised <u>cost</u> US\$	<u>Total</u> US\$
<i>Financial assets</i>		
Cash and cash equivalents	13,468	13,468
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<i>Financial liabilities</i>		
Other payables	9,740	9,740
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

TRENT GLOBAL HOLDINGS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

7.3 Categories of financial instruments (continued)

	At Amortised cost	Total
<u>2018</u>		
<i>Financial assets</i>		
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>31,428</u>	<u>31,428</u>
<i>Financial liabilities</i>		
Other payables	<u>9,950</u>	<u>9,950</u>

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 (2018: 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 8,925 (2018: USD 6,654) was expensed during the year in respect of the aforesaid services, out of which USD 2,200 (2018: USD 2,200) relates to directorship services and the outstanding balance as at 31 March 2019 was USD 5,140 (2018: USD 5,350).

No compensation to key management personnel was made by the Company for the year under review (2018: 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 2019.

11. GOING CONCERN

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Company would continue in existence for the foreseeable future. The validity of this assumption depends on the continued support of the holding company.

The holding company has confirmed that it would continue to provide financial support to the Company to enable it to meet its obligations as they fall due. The directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on this basis.

TRENT GLOBAL HOLDINGS LIMITED**BALANCE SHEET**

As At 31.03.2019

69.17130

Particulars	USD	Rupees	USD	Rupees
	As at 31.03.19	As at 31.03.19	As at 31.03.18	As at 31.03.18
Assets				
Non Current Assets	-	-	-	-
Investment in Subsidiary	-	-	-	-
Current Assets				
Trade and Other receivables	1294.00	89508	1269	82525
Cash at bank	13467.84	931588	31428	2044196
Total Current Assets	14762	1021096	32697	2126720
Total Assets	14761.84	1021096	32697	2126720
Equity & Liabilities				
Share Capital	870000	40231500	870000	40231500
Accumulated Losses	-864978.9155	-43115947	-847253.9155	-41877166
Foreign Currency Translation Reserve		3231761		3125197
	5021	347315	22746	1479531
Current Liabilities				
Trade and other payables	9741	673781	9950	647189
Total Equity & Liabilities	14761.84	1021096	32696	2126720

Note Exchange rate as on 31.03.2019 is Rs 69.1713 and as on 03.04.2018 is Rs 65.0441

TRENT GLOBAL HOLDINGS LIMITED**INCOME STATEMENT**

PERIOD FROM 01st April 2018 TO 31st March 2019

Avg rate

Particulars	31.03.2019	31.03.2019	31.03.2018	31.03.2018
	USD	Rupees	USD	Rupees
		69.88888		
INCOME				
Creditor Written Back	-	-	-	-
EXPENDITURE				
Professional fees	8925.00	623758.30	6654.55	428868.20
Audit fees	4600.00	321488.87	4600.00	296458.07
Licence fees	2300.00	160744.43	2125.00	136950.74
Others		0.00		
Communication charges	125.00	8736.11		
Bank charges	1775.00	124052.77	630.00	40601.87
Loss on Exchange	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	17725.00	1238780.48	14009.55	902878.88
Loss for the period before taxation	(17725.00)	(1238780.48)	(14009.55)	(902878.88)
Taxation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Loss for the period after taxation	(17725.00)	(1238780.48)	(14009.55)	(902878.88)
Brought Forward Profit/(Loss)	(847253.92)	(41877166.11)	(833244.37)	(40974287.23)
Balance Carried To Balance Sheet	(864978.92)	(43115946.59)	(847253.92)	(41877166.11)

TRENT GLOBAL HOLDINGS LIMITED
 BALANCE SHEET
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

Particulars	Stated Capital		Accumulated Loss		Total	
	USD	RUPEES	USD	RUPEES	USD	RUPEES
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)
Share issued during the year						
Total Comprehensive loss for the year			-17725	-1738780.481	(17725.00)	(1738780.48)
Balance at 31 March 2019	870000.00	40231500.00	(864979.37)	(43115977.09)	5020.63	(2884477.09)

TRENT GLOBAL HOLDINGS LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

Particulars	2019		2018	
	USD	RUPEES	USD	RUPEES
Cash flows from operating Activities				
Loss before taxation	(17725.00)	(1238780.48)	(14009.55)	(902878.88)
Adjustment for creditors written back	-	-	-	-
Operating loss before working capital changes	(17725.00)	(1238780.48)	(14009.55)	(902878.88)
Decrease in pre payments	(25.25)	(6982.96)	4.55	33.99
Increase in Accruals	(209.24)	26592.24	(505.00)	(30698.77)
Decrease in amount due to shareholder				
Net Cash Used in Operating Activities	(17959.49)	(1219171.20)	(14510.00)	(933543.66)
Proceeds From Issue of Shares				0.00
Net Cash used in operating activities being net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(17959.49)	(1219171.20)	(14510.00)	(933543.66)
Foreign Exchange Translation reserve		106563.64		(806.01)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year	31427.84	2044195.57	45937.84	2978545.23
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	13467.84	931588.00	31427.84	2044195.57