

Gail Global (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)
(Company Registration No.: 200411690H)

**Annual Report for the financial year ended
31 March 2015**

Associated With

Smith & Williamson

Nexia TS Public Accounting Corporation

UEN: 200507237N

Incorporated with limited liability

Nexia TS Public Accounting Corporation is a member of Nexia International, an international network of independent accounting and consulting firms.

The directors present their report to the shareholder together with the audited financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2015.

Directors

The directors in office at the date of this report are as follows:

Kirpa Ram Vij
Premesh Kumar Jain
Prabhat Singh
Gajendra Singh
Ramesh Chandra Gupta

Arrangements to enable directors to acquire shares and debentures

Neither at the end of nor at any time during the financial year was the Company a party to any arrangement whose object was to enable the directors of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisitions of shares in, or debentures of, the Company or any other body corporate.

Directors' interests in shares or debentures

According to the register of directors' shareholdings, none of the directors holding office at the end of the financial year had any interest in the shares or debentures of the Company or its related corporations.

Directors' contractual benefits

Since the end of the previous financial year, no director has received or become entitled to receive a benefit by reason of a contract made by the Company or a related corporation with the director or with a firm of which he is a member or with a company in which he has a substantial financial interest, except as disclosed in the accompanying financial statement and in this report.

Share options

There were no options granted during the financial year to subscribe for unissued shares of the Company.

No shares have been issued during the financial year by virtue of the exercise of options to take up unissued shares of the Company.

There were no unissued shares of the Company under option at the end of the financial year.

Independent auditor

The independent auditor, Nexia TS Public Accounting Corporation, has expressed its willingness to accept re-appointment.

On behalf of the Board of Directors



.....
Ramesh Chandra Gupta
Director



.....
Prabhat Singh
Director

29 April 2015

In the opinion of the directors,

- (a) the financial statements as set out on pages 6 to 26 are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2015 and of the results of the business, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the financial year then ended; and
- (b) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

On behalf of the Board of Directors

Ramesh Chandra Gupta
Director

Prabhakar Singh
Director

29 April 2015

**Independent Auditor's Report to the Shareholder of
Gail Global (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.**

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Gail Global (Singapore) Pte. Ltd., set out on pages 6 to 26, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2015, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the financial year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the provisions of the Singapore Companies Act (the "Act") and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition; that transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair profit and loss account and balance sheet and to maintain accountability of assets.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal controls relevant to the entity's preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view 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 entity's internal controls. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the management as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

**Independent Auditor's Report to the Shareholder of
Gail Global (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.
(Cont'd)**

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements of the Company are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Act and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2015, and the results, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the financial year ended on that date.

Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In our opinion, the accounting and other records required by the Act to be kept by the Company have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.



**Nexia TS Public Accounting Corporation
Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants**

Singapore

29 April 2015

	Note	2015 USD	2014 USD
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	2,077,886	1,781,706
Trade and other receivables	5	1,221,998	59,878,157
Other current assets	6	66,694	51,493
		<u>3,366,578</u>	<u>61,711,356</u>
Non-current assets			
Financial assets, available-for-sale	7	13,964,248	12,296,976
Property, plant and equipment	8	13,495	21,052
		<u>13,977,743</u>	<u>12,318,028</u>
Total assets		<u>17,344,321</u>	<u>74,029,384</u>
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Other payables	9	188,097	65,401
Borrowings	10	-	58,475,823
		<u>188,097</u>	<u>58,541,224</u>
Non-current liability			
Borrowings	10	8,500,000	9,500,000
Total liabilities		<u>8,688,097</u>	<u>68,041,224</u>
NET ASSETS		<u>8,656,224</u>	<u>5,988,160</u>
EQUITY			
Share capital	11	2,100,000	2,100,000
Other reserves	12	(5,101,718)	(6,768,990)
Retained earnings		11,657,942	10,657,150
Total equity		<u>8,656,224</u>	<u>5,988,160</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

	Note	2015 USD	2014 USD
Revenue	13	87,320,531	188,134,199
Cost of sales		(86,645,562)	(187,253,817)
Gross profit		674,969	880,382
Other income – net	14	1,213,454	1,200,025
Expenses			
- Depreciation	8	(7,557)	(1,333)
- Employee compensation	15	(245,466)	(246,989)
- Professional fees		(94,949)	(51,784)
- Safe custody charges		(11,814)	(12,091)
- LC charges		(20,196)	(41,449)
- Rental on operating lease		(230,663)	(233,812)
- Telecommunication		(13,864)	(19,190)
- Travel expenses		(54,964)	(96,448)
- Finance	16	(141,116)	(149,381)
- Other		(67,042)	(65,842)
Total expenses		(887,631)	(918,319)
Profit before income tax		1,000,792	1,162,088
Income tax expense	17	-	-
Total profit		1,000,792	1,162,088
Other comprehensive income			
Items that maybe reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
- Fair value gain/(loss) on available-for-sale financial assets		1,667,272	(2,029,111)
Total comprehensive income/(loss)		2,668,064	(867,023)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

	Share capital USD	Other reserves USD	Retained earnings USD	Total equity USD
2015				
Beginning of financial year	2,100,000	(6,768,990)	10,657,150	5,988,160
Total comprehensive loss	-	1,667,272	1,000,792	2,668,064
End of financial year	<u>2,100,000</u>	<u>(5,101,718)</u>	<u>11,657,942</u>	<u>8,656,224</u>
2014				
Beginning of financial year	2,100,000	(4,739,879)	9,495,062	6,855,183
Total comprehensive loss	-	(2,029,111)	1,162,088	(867,023)
End of financial year	<u>2,100,000</u>	<u>(6,768,990)</u>	<u>10,657,150</u>	<u>5,988,160</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

	Note	2015 USD	2014 USD
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net profit		1,000,792	1,162,088
Adjustments for:			
- Depreciation	8	7,557	1,333
- Interest expense	16	141,116	149,381
		<u>1,149,465</u>	<u>1,312,802</u>
Change in working capital			
- Trade and other receivables		58,656,159	(58,408,095)
- Other payables		122,696	(79,451)
- Other current assets		(15,201)	1,643
Cash generated from/(used in) operations		<u>59,913,119</u>	<u>(57,173,101)</u>
- Interest received		(19,523)	(4,501)
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities		<u>59,893,596</u>	<u>(57,177,602)</u>
Cash flows from investing activity			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		-	(21,683)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceed from borrowings		-	58,475,823
Repayments of borrowings		(59,475,823)	(784,554)
Interest paid		(121,593)	(144,880)
Net cash (used in)/provided by financing activities		<u>(59,597,416)</u>	<u>57,546,389</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		296,180	347,104
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		<u>1,781,706</u>	<u>1,434,602</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year		<u>2,077,886</u>	<u>1,781,706</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

These notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements.

The financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31 March 2015 were authorised for issue in accordance with resolution of the directors on 29 April 2015.

1 General information

The Company is incorporated and domiciled in Singapore. The address of its registered office is 100 Beach Road, #30-00, Shaw Towers, Singapore 189702. The address of business is #44-01, Wangz Business Centre, Suntec Tower One, Singapore 038987.

The principal activities of the Company is the business of investment holding company and trading of liquefied natural gas.

The immediate and ultimate holding corporation is GAIL (India) Limited, a company incorporated in New Delhi, India and listed on National Stock Exchange of India Limited and BSE Ltd.

2 Significant accounting policies

(a) *Basis of preparation*

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards ("FRS") under the historical cost convention, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with FRS requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. It also requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and assumptions. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 3.

Interpretations and amendments to published standards effective in 2014

On 1 April 2014, the Company adopted the new or amended FRS and Interpretations of FRS ("INT FRS") that are mandatory for application for the financial year. Changes to the Company's accounting policies have been made as required, in accordance with the transitional provisions in the respective FRS and INT FRS.

The adoption of these new or amended FRS and INT FRS did not result in substantial changes to the accounting policies of the Company and had no material effect on the amounts reported for the current or prior financial years.

2 Significant accounting policies (Cont'd)

(b) Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable in the ordinary course of the Company's activities. The Company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue and related cost can be reliably measured, it is probable that the collectability of the related receivables is reasonably assured and when the specific criteria for each of the Company's activities are met as follows:

(i) Sales of goods

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised when the Company has delivered the products to its customers, the customers have accepted the products and the collectability of the related receivables are reasonably assured.

(ii) Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when dividend has been declared and right to receive dividend has been established.

(c) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are recognised at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment that has already been recognised is added to the carrying amount of the asset only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate depreciable amounts over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

	<u>Useful lives</u>
Office equipment	3 years

The residual values, estimated useful lives and depreciation method of property, plant and equipment are reviewed, and adjusted as appropriate, at each balance sheet date. The effects of any revision are recognised in profit or loss when the changes arise.

On disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment, the difference between the disposal proceeds and its carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss within "Other income – net".

2 Significant accounting policies (Cont'd)

(d) *Impairment of non-financial assets*

Property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment whenever there is any indication that these assets may be impaired.

If the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. The difference between the carrying amount and recoverable amount is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss.

An impairment loss for an asset is reversed if, and only if, there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The carrying amount of this asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of accumulated depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of impairment loss for an asset is recognised in profit or loss.

(e) *Loans and receivables*

Cash and cash equivalents

Trade and other receivables

Cash and cash equivalents and trade and other receivables are initially recognised at their fair values plus transaction costs and subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less accumulated impairment losses.

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is objective evidence that these financial assets are impaired and recognises an allowance for impairment when such evidence exists. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy and default or significant delay in payments are objective evidence that these financial assets are impaired.

The carrying amounts of these assets is reduced through the use of an impairment allowance account which is calculated as the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

These assets are presented as current assets except for those that are expected to be realised later than 12 months after the balance sheet date, which are presented as non-current assets.

2 Significant accounting policies (Cont'd)

(f) Financial assets, available-for-sale

Financial assets, available-for-sale are initially recognised at their fair values plus transaction costs and are subsequently carried at their fair values. Changes in fair values are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the fair value reserve within equity.

These financial assets are recognised on the date which the Company commits to purchase the asset. They are presented as non-current assets unless management intends to dispose of the assets within 12 months after the balance sheet date.

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is objective evidence that these financial assets are impaired. Significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of an equity security below its cost is objective evidence that the security is impaired.

If there is evidence of impairment, the cumulative loss that was recognised in the fair value reserve is reclassified to profit or loss. Impairment losses on available-for-sale equity securities are not reversed through profit or loss.

On disposal, the difference between the carrying amount and the sale proceeds is recognised in profit or loss. Any amount in the fair value reserve relating to that asset is transferred to profit or loss.

(g) Other payables

Other payables represent unpaid liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year. They are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business, if longer). Otherwise, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

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

(h) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount has been reliably estimated.

2 Significant accounting policies (Cont'd)

(i) *Income taxes*

Current income tax is recognised at the amount expected to be paid or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

A deferred income tax liability is recognised on temporary differences except where the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

A deferred income tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilised.

Deferred income tax is measured:

- (i) at the tax rates that are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date; and
- (ii) based on the tax consequence that will follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the balance sheet date, to recover or settle the carrying amounts of its assets and liabilities.

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

(j) *Currency translation*

The financial statements are presented in United States dollar, which is the functional currency of the Company.

Transactions in a currency other than the functional currency ("foreign currency") are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Currency translation differences resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the closing rates at the balance sheet date are recognised in profit or loss. Non-monetary items measured at fair values in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair values are determined. Currency translation differences on these items are included in the fair value reserve.

Foreign exchange gains and losses impacting profit or loss are presented within "other income – net".

(k) *Cash and cash equivalents*

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and deposits with financial institutions which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

2 Significant accounting policies (Cont'd)

(l) Borrowings

Borrowings are presented as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the balance sheet date, in which case they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value (net of transaction costs) and subsequently carried at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

(m) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

(n) Employee compensation

Defined contribution plans

The Company's contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee compensation expense when the contributions are due, unless they can be capitalised as an asset.

(o) Leases

When a Company is the lessee:

The Company leases office space and apartments for employees under operating leases from non-related parties.

Leases where substantially all risks and rewards incidental to ownership are retained by the lessors are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessors) are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Contingent rents are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when incurred.

(p) Share Capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new ordinary shares are deducted against the share capital account.

(q) Fair value estimation of financial assets and liabilities

The fair values of current financial assets and liabilities carried at amortised cost approximate their carrying amount.

3 Critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements

Estimates, assumptions and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Impairment of available-for-sale financial assets

At the balance sheet date, the fair values of equity securities classified as available-for-sale financial assets with a carrying amount of USD13,964,248 (2014: USD12,296,976) have increased by USD1,667,272 (2014: declined by USD2,029,111). The Company has considered, among other factors, profit after tax, the small magnitude by which the fair value of the investment, and the positive financial health and short-term business outlook of the investee. Accordingly, there is no evidence of impairment as at 31 March 2015.

In 2014, the Company has made a judgement that the decline is not significant and prolonged. If the decline in fair value was considered significant or prolonged, the Company would have recognised an additional loss of USD2,029,111 in its financial statements, being the reclassification of the fair value loss included in the fair value reserve to profit or loss.

4 Cash and cash equivalents

	2015 USD	2014 USD
Cash at bank	1,077,886	1,281,706
Short-term bank deposits	1,000,000	500,000
	<u>2,077,886</u>	<u>1,781,706</u>

5 Trade and other receivables

	2015 USD	2014 USD
Trade receivable – Holding corporation	-	58,661,964
Dividends receivable	1,221,998	1,216,193
	<u>1,221,998</u>	<u>59,878,157</u>

6 Other current assets

	2015 USD	2014 USD
Deposits	38,060	37,410
Other receivable – non-related party	13,327	5,845
Prepayments	15,307	8,238
	<u>66,694</u>	<u>51,493</u>

7 Financial assets, available-for-sale

	2015 USD	2014 USD
Beginning of financial year	12,296,976	14,326,087
Fair value gain/(loss)	1,667,272	(2,029,111)
End of financial year	<u>13,964,248</u>	<u>12,296,976</u>

Financial assets, available-for-sale are analysed as follows:

	2015 USD	2014 USD
Non-listed securities		
- Equity securities, Egypt	<u>13,964,248</u>	<u>12,296,976</u>

Financial assets, available for sale with carrying amount of USD13,964,248 (2014: USD12,296,976) is mortgaged to holding corporation for the loan from the holding corporation. Fair value measurement is disclosed in Note 20(e).

8 Property, plant and equipment

	Office Equipment USD
2015	
<i>Cost</i>	
Beginning of financial year	22,670
Additions	<u>-</u>
End of financial year	<u>22,670</u>
 <i>Accumulated depreciation</i>	
Beginning of financial year	1,618
Depreciation charge	<u>7,557</u>
End of financial year	<u>9,175</u>
 Net book value	
End of financial year	<u>13,495</u>
 2014	
<i>Cost</i>	
Beginning of financial year	987
Additions	<u>21,683</u>
End of financial year	<u>22,670</u>
 <i>Accumulated depreciation</i>	
Beginning of financial year	285
Depreciation charge	<u>1,333</u>
End of financial year	<u>1,618</u>
 Net book value	
End of financial year	<u>21,052</u>

9 Other payables

	2015 USD	2014 USD
Amount due to holding corporation – non-trade	159,805	39,991
Accrued operating expenses	<u>28,292</u>	<u>25,410</u>
	<u>188,097</u>	<u>65,401</u>

The non-trade amount due to holding corporation pertains to expenses incurred by it on behalf of Company and includes interest accrued on loan from holding corporation.

10 Borrowings

	2015 USD	2014 USD
<i>Current</i>		
Bank borrowing	-	58,475,823
<i>Non-current</i>		
Loan from holding corporation	8,500,000	9,500,000
	<u>8,500,000</u>	<u>67,975,823</u>

(a) Security granted

- (i) The bank borrowing is secured by corporate guarantee of the holding company. The bank borrowing bears an interest rate of the aggregate of LIBOR displayed on the relevant REUTERS Screen LIBOR Page and margin of 0.40% per annum as per committed Revolving Loan Facility with the bank.
- (ii) The loan from holding corporation is secured by the financial assets, available-for-sale of the 15% paid up capital in National Gas Company S.A.E Egypt (NATGAS) with carrying values of USD13,964,248 (2014: USD12,296,976) as at 31 March 2015 (Note 7) and bears interest at the rate of 6-months LIBOR as per Telerate page plus one hundred basis point (bps) on the principal amount.

(b) Fair value of non-current borrowings

At the balance sheet date, the fair value of non-current borrowings is USD7,981,313 (2014: USD8,830,241) and is computed based on cash flow discounted at the rate of 6-months LIBOR as per Telerate page plus one hundred basis point (bps) at 1.40% (2014: 1.33%).

11 Share capital

The Company's share capital comprises fully-paid 2,100,000 (2014: 2,100,000) ordinary shares with no par value, amounting to a total of USD2,100,000 (2014: USD2,100,000).

Fully paid ordinary shares carry one vote per share and carry a right to dividends as and when declared by the Company.

12 Fair value reserve

	2015 USD	2014 USD
Beginning of financial year	(6,768,990)	(4,739,879)
Financial assets, available for sale		
- Fair value gain/(loss)	1,667,272	(2,029,111)
	<u>(5,101,718)</u>	<u>(6,768,990)</u>

Fair value reserve is non-distributable.

13 Revenue

	2015 USD	2014 USD
Sales of liquefied natural gas	<u>87,320,531</u>	<u>188,134,199</u>

14 Other income – net

	2015 USD	2014 USD
Dividend income	1,221,999	1,216,193
Miscellaneous income	15,594	8,645
Foreign exchange loss – net	(24,139)	(24,813)
	<u>1,213,454</u>	<u>1,200,025</u>

15 Employee Compensation

	2015 USD	2014 USD
Salaries and bonus	225,106	228,000
Employer's contribution to defined contribution plans	20,360	18,989
	<u>245,466</u>	<u>246,989</u>

16 Finance expense

	2015 USD	2014 USD
Interest expense		
- Loan from ultimate holding corporation	121,593	144,880
- Bank borrowing	19,523	4,501
	<u>141,116</u>	<u>149,381</u>

17 Income tax expense

No provision for current income tax expenses was provided as there is no taxable profit for the financial year.

The tax on profit before tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the Singapore standard rate of income tax as follows:

	2015 USD	2014 USD
Profit before income tax	1,000,792	1,162,088
Tax calculated at a tax rate of 17% (2014:17%)	170,135	197,555
Effects of:		
- Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	20,671	28,334
- Utilisation of previously unrecognised deferred tax assets	-	(19,136)
- Deferred tax asset not recognised	16,934	-
- Income not subject to income tax	(207,740)	(206,753)
Tax charge	-	-

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for tax losses carried forward to the extent that realisation of the related tax benefits through future taxable profits is probable. The Company has unrecognised tax losses of USD334,000 (2014 : USD242,000) at the balance sheet date which can be carried forward and used to offset against future taxable income subject to meeting certain statutory requirements. The tax losses have no expiry date.

18 Related party transactions

In addition to the information disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the following transactions took place between the Company and related parties at terms agreed between the parties:

(a) Sale and purchases of goods and services

	2015 USD	2014 USD
Sales to holding corporation	87,320,531	188,134,199
Interest expense to loan from holding corporation	121,593	144,880
Payment on behalf by holding corporation	71,414	118,034

Outstanding balances at 31 March 2015, arising from sales of goods and dividends, are unsecured, receivable and payable within 12 months from balance sheet date are disclosed in Notes 5 and 9 respectively.

(b) Key management personnel compensation.

Key management personnel compensation is as follows:

	2015 USD	2014 USD
Salaries and bonus	225,106	228,000
Employer's contribution to defined contribution plans	20,360	18,989
	245,466	246,989

19 Operating lease commitments

The Company leases its office premise and staff accommodation under operating lease agreements. The leases have varying terms and renewal rights.

The future aggregate minimum lease payable under operating leases contracted for at the balance sheet date but not recognised as liabilities, are analysed as follows:

	2015 USD	2014 USD
Not later than one year	154,585	158,172
Between one and five years	144,813	-
	<u>299,398</u>	<u>158,172</u>

20 Financial risk management

The Company's activities expose it to market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management strategy seeks to minimise potential adverse effects from the unpredictability of financial markets on the financial performance of the Company.

The Board of Directors is responsible for setting the objectives and underlying principles of financial risk management for the Company. The management team then establishes detailed policies such as risk identification and measurement and exposure limits, in accordance with the objectives and underlying principles approved by the Board of Directors.

The finance personnel measure actual exposures against the limits set and prepare regular reports for the review of the management team and the Board of Directors. The information presented below is based on information received by key management.

(a) Market risk

(i) Price risk

The price of liquefied natural gas, which is a global commodity is not set by the Company and is subject to fluctuations. The Company is not exposed to liquefied natural gas price risk as the Company sold the liquefied natural gas on back to back basis on fixed margin to its holding corporation.

20 Financial risk management (Cont'd)

(a) Market risk (Cont'd)

(ii) Currency risk (Cont'd)

Currency risk arises when the transactions are denominated in foreign currencies such as the Singapore Dollar ("SGD") and Egyptian Pound ("EGP").

The Company's currency exposure to EGP and SGD is as follows:

	<u>SGD</u> <u>USD</u>	<u>EGP</u> <u>USD</u>	<u>USD</u> <u>USD</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>USD</u>
31 March 2015				
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	54,423	19,221	2,004,242	2,077,886
Financial assets, available-for-sale	-	13,964,248	-	13,964,248
Trade and other receivables	-	1,221,998	-	1,221,998
Other current assets	38,060	-	13,327	51,387
	<u>92,483</u>	<u>15,205,467</u>	<u>2,017,569</u>	<u>17,315,519</u>
Financial liabilities				
Other payables	(23,722)	-	(164,375)	(188,097)
Borrowings	-	-	(8,500,000)	(8,500,000)
	<u>(23,722)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(8,664,375)</u>	<u>(8,688,097)</u>
Net financial assets/ (liabilities)	<u>68,761</u>	<u>15,205,467</u>	<u>(6,646,806)</u>	<u>8,627,422</u>
Currency exposure of financial liabilities net of those denominated in the Company's functional currency				
	<u>68,761</u>	<u>15,205,467</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>15,274,228</u>
31 March 2014				
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	85,915	-	1,695,791	1,781,706
Financial assets, available-for-sale	-	12,296,976	-	12,296,976
Trade and other receivables	-	1,216,193	58,661,964	59,878,157
Other current assets	37,410	-	5,845	43,255
	<u>123,325</u>	<u>13,513,169</u>	<u>60,363,600</u>	<u>74,000,094</u>
Financial liabilities				
Other payables	(19,909)	-	(45,492)	(65,401)
Borrowings	-	-	(67,975,823)	(67,975,823)
	<u>(19,909)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(68,021,315)</u>	<u>(68,041,224)</u>
Net financial assets/ (liabilities)	<u>103,416</u>	<u>13,513,169</u>	<u>(7,657,715)</u>	<u>(5,958,870)</u>
Currency exposure of financial liabilities net of those denominated in the Company's functional currency				
	<u>103,416</u>	<u>13,513,169</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>13,616,585</u>

20 Financial risk management (Cont'd)

(a) Market risk (Cont'd)

(ii) Currency risk (Cont'd)

If the SGD and EGP changes against the USD by 2% (2014: 1%) and 4% (2014: 1%) respectively with all other variables including tax rate being held constant, the effects arising from the net financial liability/asset position to the net profit and equity of the Company will be as follows:

	← Increase / (decrease) →	
	2015	2014
	USD	USD
SGD against USD		
- Strengthened	1,375	1,034
- Weakened	(1,375)	(1,034)
EGP against USD		
- Strengthened	608,219	135,132
- Weakened	<u>(608,219)</u>	<u>(135,132)</u>

(iii) Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk on its borrowings.

For revolving loan, interest is charged on back to back basis from holding corporation. The Company is not exposed to interest rate risk on its short term bank borrowing.

For loan from holding corporation, the interest is charged at the rate of 6-months LIBOR as per Telerate page plus one hundred basis point (bps) on the principle amount. If the interest rate had increased/decreased by 0.5% (2014: 0.5%) with all other variables including tax rate being held constant, the impact on profit after tax would have been higher/lower by USD42,500 (2014: USD47,500) as a result of higher/lower interest expense on these borrowings.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparties default in their contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The major classes of financial assets of the Company are cash and cash equivalents and trade receivables. For trade receivables, the Company deals only with its holding corporation and there were no receivables on the balance sheet date.

As the Company does not hold any collateral, the maximum exposure to credit risk for each class of financial instruments is the carrying amount of that class of financial instruments presented on the balance sheet. The Company places its cash and cash equivalents with reputable banks and financial institutions which are regulated.

(i) Financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired

Bank deposits that are neither past due nor impaired are mainly deposits placed with reputable banks.

(ii) Financial assets that are past due and /or impaired

There is no other class of financial assets that is past due and / or impaired.

20 Financial risk management (Cont'd)

(c) Liquidity risk

The Company manages its liquidity risk by maintaining sufficient cash and bank balances to enable them to meet its normal operational requirements and having an adequate amount of committed credit facilities.

The table below analyses the maturity profile of the financial liabilities of the Company based on contractual undiscounted cash flows.

	Less than 1 year USD	Between 1 and 5 years USD
2015		
Other payables	188,097	-
Borrowings	-	8,823,672
	<u>188,097</u>	<u>8,823,672</u>
2014		
Other payables	65,401	-
Borrowings	58,483,025	9,907,525
	<u>58,548,426</u>	<u>9,907,525</u>

(d) Capital risk

The Company objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain an optimal structure so as to maximise shareholder value. In order to maintain or achieve an optimal capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividend payment, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares, obtain new borrowings or sell assets to reduce borrowings.

Management monitors capital based on a debt-equity ratio. The debt-equity ratio is calculated as non-current liabilities divided by net assets.

	2015 USD	2014 USD
Non-current liabilities	8,500,000	9,500,000
Total equity	<u>8,656,224</u>	<u>5,988,160</u>
Debt equity ratio (times)	<u>0.98</u>	<u>1.59</u>

The Company does not have any externally imposed capital requirements for the financial year ended 31 March 2015 and 2014.

20 Financial risk management (Cont'd)

(e) Fair value measurement

The following table presents the assets and liabilities measured at fair value classified by level of the following fair value measurement hierarchy:

- (a) quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1);
- (b) inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices) (Level 2); and
- (c) inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

As at 31 March 2015	Level 2 USD
Financial assets, available-for-sale	13,964,248
As at 31 March 2014	Level 2 USD
Financial assets, available-for-sale	12,296,976

The fair value of unlisted equity securities are based on cash flows discounted at rates based on the market interest rates adjusted for risk premiums specific to the securities (2015: 5.29%, 2014: 5.47%).

The carrying values less impairment provision of trade receivables and payables are assumed to approximate their fair values. The fair value of current borrowings approximates their carrying amount.

(f) Financial instrument by category

The carrying amount of financial instruments are as follows:

	2015 USD	2014 USD
Financial assets, available-for-sale	13,964,248	12,296,976
Loans and receivables	3,351,271	61,703,118
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	8,688,097	68,041,224

21 New or revised accounting standards and interpretations

Certain new accounting standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards have been published that are mandatory for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2015 or later periods and which the Company has not early adopted. The Company has assessed that the adoption of these new accounting standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards will not have a material impact on the financial statements.