

**PANOL INDUSTRIES RMC FZE
RAK MARITIME CITY
RAS AL KHAIMAH - UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 MARCH 2017**

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01 May 2017

Panol Industries RMC FZE,
Rak Free Trade Zone, Ras Al khaimah, U.A.E.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of M/s Panol Industries RMC FZE, Rak Free Trade Zone, Ras Al khaimah, U.A.E which comprise the statement of financial position as of March 31, 2017, comprehensive income statement, statement of changes in owner's equity and cash flow statement for the period (from April 01, 2016 to March 31, 2017) then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance 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 auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the company's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the 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.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Panol Industries RMC FZE, Rak Free Trade Zone, Ras Al khaimah, U.A.E as of March 31, 2017, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the period (from April 01, 2016 to March 31, 2017) then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

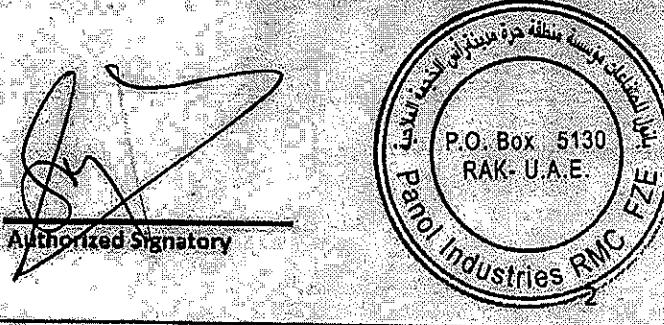
M.A FARAHAT
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(1)
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PANOL INDUSTRIES RMC FZE
RAK MARITIME CITY, RAK - U.A.E.
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

	Note	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
		Arab Emirates Dirham	
NON - CURRENT ASSETS			
Fixed Asset	4	25,600,088	25,322,257
Capital work in progress		-	-
CURRENT ASSETS			
Inventory	5	41,074,980	16,227,357
Trade receivables	6	3,672,760	10,309,385
Advances, deposits and prepayments	7	11,043,389	5,621,411
Cash and cash equivalents	8	1,748,671	1,811,456
		57,539,800	33,969,509
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade payables	9	31,023,686	3,491,601
Short term borrowings	10	11,222,746	15,879,449
Other payable	11	144,022	362,579
		42,390,454	19,733,629
NET CURRENT ASSETS		15,149,346	14,235,980
NET ASSETS		40,749,434	39,558,237
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY FUNDS			
Share capital	2	33,018,000	33,018,000
Retained earnings		7,731,434	6,540,237
		40,749,434	39,558,237
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		40,749,434	39,558,237
The annexed notes on pages 6 to 13 form an integral part of these financial statements.			
 Authorized Signatory			

PANOL INDUSTRIES RMC FZE
RAK MARITIME CITY, RAK - U.A.E.
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED FROM 01 APRIL 2016 TO 31 MARCH 2017

	Note	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Arab Emirates Dirham			
SALES		59,322,236	48,808,526
Cost of sales	12	(53,902,964)	(42,753,837)
GROSS PROFIT		5,419,272	6,054,639
Admin., selling and general expenses	13	(3,152,394)	(2,851,104)
OPERATING PROFIT		2,266,938	3,203,535
Indirect income		18,250	5,479
Financial charges		(1,093,991)	(808,187)
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		1,191,197	2,400,827

The annexed notes on pages 6 to 13 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Authorized Signatory



PANOL INDUSTRIES RMC FZE
RAK MARITIME CITY, RAK - U.A.E.
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED FROM 01 APRIL 2016 TO 31 MARCH 2017

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Arab Emirates Dirham			
As at 01 April 2015	33,018,000	4,139,410	37,157,410
Comprehensive income for the year		2,400,827	2,400,827
As at 31 March 2016	33,018,000	6,540,237	39,558,237
Comprehensive income for the year		1,191,197	1,191,197
As at 31 March 2017	33,018,000	7,731,434	40,749,434

The annexed notes on pages 6 to 13 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Authorized Signatory



PANOL INDUSTRIES RMC FZE
RAK MARITIME CITY, RAK - U.A.E.
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED FROM 01 APRIL 2016 TO 31 MARCH 2017

	Note	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Arab Emirates Dirham			
Cash flows from operating activities			
Comprehensive income for the year		1,191,197	2,400,827
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation		969,444	922,644
Operating income before changes in operating assets and liabilities		2,160,641	3,323,471
Decrease / (Increase) in trade receivables		(24,847,623)	(7,854,697)
(Increase) / Decrease in trade receivables		6,636,625	4,545,230
(Increase) in advances, deposits and prepayments		(5,421,978)	(1,679,864)
Increase / (Decrease) in trade payables		27,532,085	(1,567,663)
(Decrease) / Increase in Short Term borrowings		(4,656,703)	5,715,431
Increase in Other payables		(218,557)	292,536
Net cash flow (used in) / from operating activities (A)		1,184,490	2,774,444
Cash flows from investing activities			
Increase in Fixed Assets		(1,247,275)	(1,240,503)
Capital work in progress			
Net cash flow (used in) investing activities (B)		(1,247,275)	(1,240,503)
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B)		(62,785)	1,533,941
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		1,811,456	277,515
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period / year	8	1,748,671	1,811,456

The annexed notes on pages 6 to 13 form an integral part of these financial statements.

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PANOL INDUSTRIES RMC FZE
RAK MARITIME CITY, RAK - U.A.E.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED FROM 01 APRIL 2016 TO 31 MARCH 2017

1. LEGAL STATUS AND BUSINESS ACTIVITY

- 1.1 Panol Industries RMC FZE (the Establishment) is registered on 03 July 2012 as a free zone limited liability establishment in RAK Maritime City Free Zone, Ras Al Khaimah - United Arab Emirates.
- 1.2 The principal activity of the establishment is grease and lubricant manufacturing.
- 1.3 The management and control are vested with M/S. Panama Petrochem Ltd.
- 1.4 The registered address of the establishment is P.O.Box 5130, Rak Maritime City, Ras Al Khaimah - U.A.E.
- 1.5 Mr. Samir Rayani and Mr. Amin Rayani appointed as director's of Panol Industries RMC FZE.

2. SHARE CAPITAL

The share capital and shareholding of the establishment is as follows:

Name	Nationality	No. of shares	Value per share	Total AED
1. M/S. Panama Petrochem Ltd.	India	33,018	1,000	33,018,000
		<u>33018</u>		<u>33,018,000</u>

- 2.1 The authorized and paid up share capital of the establishment is AED 33,018,000/- divided into 33,018 shares of AED 1,000/- each.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies adopted and which have been consistently applied are as follows:

3.1 Basis of preparation

These financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards issued or adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and the requirements of UAE Commercial Companies Law No. 8 of 1984, as amended.

3.3.1 Changes in accounting policy and disclosures

(a) New and amended standard adopted by the company

There are no IFRS and IFRIC interpretations that are effective for the first time for the financial year beginning on or after 1 January 2012 that would be expected to have a material impact on the entity.

(b) New standards and Interpretations not yet adopted

A number of new standards and amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2012 and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. None of these is expected to have a significant effect on the consolidated financial statements of the group, except the following set out below:

PANOL INDUSTRIES RMC FZE
RAK MARITIME CITY, RAK - U.A.E.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED FROM 01 APRIL 2016 TO 31 MARCH 2017

New standards and Interpretations not yet adopted

- (i) IAS 1, 'Financial statement presentation' regarding other comprehensive income. The main change resulting from these amendments is a requirement for entities to group items presented in 'other comprehensive income' (OCI) on the basis of whether they are potentially reclassifiable to profit or loss subsequently (reclassification adjustments). The amendments do not address which items are presented in OCI.
- (ii) IAS 19, 'Employee benefits', was amended in June 2011. The impact on the group will be as follows: to immediately recognize all past service costs; and to replace interest cost and expected return on plan assets with a net interest amount that is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability (asset). The group is yet to assess the full impact of the amendments.
- (iii) IFRS 13, 'Fair value measurement', aims to improve consistency and reduce complexity by providing a precise definition of fair value and a single source of fair value measurement and disclosure requirements for use across IFRSs. The requirements, which are largely aligned between IFRSs and US GAAP, do not extend the use of fair value accounting but provide guidance on how it should be applied where its use is already required or permitted by other standards within IFRSs or US GAAP.
- (iv) IFRS 9, 'Financial instruments', addresses the classification, measurement and recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities. IFRS 9 was issued in November 2009 and October 2010. It replaces the parts of IAS 39 that relate to the classification and measurement of financial instruments. IFRS 9 requires financial assets to be classified into two measurement categories: those measured at fair value and those measured at amortized cost. The determination is made at initial recognition. The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing its financial instruments and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the instrument. For financial liabilities, the standard retains most of the IAS 39 requirements. The main change is that, in cases where the fair value option is taken for financial liabilities, the part of a fair value change due to an entity's own credit risk is recorded in other comprehensive income rather than the income statement, unless this creates an accounting mismatch. The group is yet to assess IFRS 9's full impact and intends to adopt IFRS 9 no later than the accounting period beginning on or after 1 January 2015. The group will also consider the impact of the remaining phases of IFRS 9 when completed by the Board.
- (v) IFRS 12, 'Disclosures of interests in other entities', includes the disclosure requirements for all forms of interests in other entities, including joint arrangements, associates, special purpose vehicles and other off balance sheet vehicles. The group is yet to assess IFRS 12's full impact and intends to adopt IFRS 12 no later than the accounting period beginning on or after 1 January 2013.

There are no other IFRSs or IFRIC Interpretations that are not yet effective that would be expected to have a material impact on the group.

3.2 Presentation currency

These financial statements have been expressed in UAE Dirham, which is the functional and domicile currency of the company.

The figures have been rounded off to the nearest UAE Dirhams.

PANOL INDUSTRIES RMC FZE
RAK MARITIME CITY, RAK - U.A.E.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED FROM 01 APRIL 2016 TO 31 MARCH 2017

3.3 Foreign currency transaction and translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are converted into UAE Dirhams at the rate of exchange ruling on the date of transaction. All assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into functional currency at exchange rate prevailing at the balance sheet date. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary items at year end exchange rates, are charges to the statement of comprehensive income.

3.4 Intangible assets

An intangible assets are recognized when it is probable that the future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the enterprise and costs of such assets can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets is amortized from the month when such asset is available for use on straight line method over its useful economic life.

3.5 Impairment of assets

The carrying value of the company's assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the assets carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is higher of an asset's fair value less cost to sell and value in use. Impairment loss are charged to the statement of comprehensive income.

3.6 Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if the company has a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and the company intends to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

3.7 Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at cost less provision for doubtful debts. A provision for doubtful debts is established when there is objective evidence that company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original term of the Accounts receivable. The provision for doubtful debt is charged to the statement of comprehensive income for the year. When the trade receivables are uncollectible, it is written off against provision. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited to the statement of comprehensive income.

**PANOL INDUSTRIES RMC FZE
RAK MARITIME CITY, RAK - U.A.E.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED FROM 01 APRIL 2016 TO 31 MARCH 2017**

3.8 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined using the FIFO methods. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises design costs, raw materials, direct labour, other direct costs and related production overheads (based on normal operating capacity). It excludes borrowing costs. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less applicable variable selling expenses. Costs of inventories include the transfer from equity of any gains/losses on qualifying cash flow hedges for purchases of raw materials.

3.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, bank balances and highly liquid short term investments with original maturities of three months or less, that are easily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of change in value.

3.10 Accounts and other payable

Liabilities for creditors and other payables are carried out at cost which is the fair value of the consideration to be paid in the future for the goods or services received whether or not billed.

3.11 Provisions

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

3.12 Revenue recognition

Revenue from sales is recognized when all the following conditions have been satisfied;

- (i) The entity has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
- (ii) The amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- (iii) It is probable that the economic benefit associated with the transaction will flow to the entity; and
- (iv) The cost incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

3.13 Employees' end of service benefits

The amounts required to cover end of service benefits (gratuity) at the balance sheet date are computed as per the United Arab Emirates Federal Labour Law based on the employees' accumulated period of service and current basic salary at the end of reporting period.

Employees' end of service benefits are accounted on cash basis payment.

3.14 Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the accounting standards requires the use of certain accounting estimates. It requires the management to exercise its judgments during applying the company's accounting policies. The areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are residual and useful life of property, plant and equipment and provision for impairment of trade and other receivables.

PANOL INDUSTRIES RMC FZE
PAK MARITIME CITY, RAK - U.A.E.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED FROM 01 APRIL 2016 TO 31 MARCH 2017

4 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Plant & Machinery	Factory Building	Vehicles	Office equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Laboratory equipment	Total
Cost							
As at 01 April 2016	9,462,140	16,904,730	130,940	15,078	20,413	45,224	26,578,590
Addition / (deletion)	-	1,203,499		38,776		-	1,247,275
As at 31 March 2017	9,462,140	18,113,229	130,940	53,854	20,478	45,224	27,825,865

Accumulated depreciation

As at 01 April, 2016	109,637	813,666	24,104	3,029	1,976	3,921	1,256,333
Charge for the year	299,634	642,523	15,549	5,497	1,945	4,296	969,444
As at 31 March, 2017	709,271	1,456,189	39,653	8,526	3,921	8,217	2,225,777
Net book value	8,752,869	16,657,040	91,287	45,328	16,557	37,007	25,600,088
Depreciation rate	3.33%	4%	2.5%	20%	10%		

PANOL INDUSTRIES RMC FZE
RAK MARITIME CITY, RAK - U.A.E.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED FROM 01 APRIL 2016 TO 31 MARCH 2017

	Note	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Arab Emirates Dirham			
5. INVENTORY			
Inventory			
		41,074,980	16,227,357
6. TRADE RECEIVABLES			
Trade receivables			
		3,672,760	10,309,385
Aging			
1 to 30 days		127,795	-
31 to 60 days		142,241	10,711,609
61 to 90 days		3,195,430	97,776
Above 90 days		207,294	
		3,672,760	10,309,385
7. ADVANCES, DEPOSITS AND PREPAYMENTS			
Advances to suppliers		8,928,307	4,721,288
Prepayments		219,457	150,123
Other advances		1,895,625	750,000
		11,043,389	5,621,411
8. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
Cash in hand		109,385	56,104
Cash at bank		1,639,286	1,755,352
		1,748,671	1,811,456
9. TRADE PAYABLES			
Trade payables		31,023,685	3,491,601
Aging			
1 to 30 days		76,568	-
31 to 60 days		14,095	3,474,133
61 to 90 days		16,001,632	17,468
Above 90 days		14,931,391	
		31,023,686	3,491,601
10. SHORT TERM BORROWINGS			
Secured borrowings		11,222,746	15,879,449

PANOL INDUSTRIES RMC FZE
RAK MARITIME CITY, RAK - U.A.E.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED FROM 01 APRIL 2016 TO 31 MARCH 2017

	Note	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Arab Emirates Dirham			
11 OTHER PAYABLES			
Payable to Holding company		65,414	274,579
Advance received against orders		30,608	
Accrued salaries and wages		48,000	88,000
		144,022	362,579
12 COST OF SALES			
Opening Stock		16,227,357	8,372,660
Purchase (included direct expenses)		78,750,587	50,608,584
Closing Stock		(41,074,980)	(16,227,357)
		53,902,964	42,753,887
13 ADMIN, SELLING AND GENERAL EXPENSES			
Salaries and benefits		593,989	512,681
Legal professional and visa charges		81,982	94,586
Rent, rates and taxes		328,280	335,640
Travelling and conveyance		106,771	145,317
Power and fuel		117,377	53,966
Water charges		34,105	32,700
Telephone and counter charges		9,505	5,269
Insurance		88,919	71,652
Business promotion			5,200
Exchange rate loss		26,515	40,793
Commission			56,569
Freight outwards			13,300
Repair and maintenance		134,856	52,957
Clearing & forwarding expenses		651,897	497,309
Depreciation	4	969,444	922,644
Other expenses		8,694	10,521
		3,152,334	2,851,104
14 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS			

The management conducts and operates the business in a prudent manner, taking into account the significant risks to which the business is or could be exposed.

The primary risks to which the business is exposed comprise credit, currency and liquidity and cash flow interest rate risks.

PANOL INDUSTRIES RMC FZE
RAK MARITIME CITY, RAK - U.A.E.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED FROM 01 APRIL 2016 TO 31 MARCH 2017

Credit risk

Financial assets that potentially expose the Company to concentrations of credit risk comprise principally bank balances and trade and other receivables.

Credit risk relating to trade receivables is managed by assessing the creditworthiness of potential customers and the potential for exposure to the market in which they operate, combined with regular monitoring and follow-up.

The company's bank accounts are placed with high credit quality financial institutions.

There are no significant exchange rate risk as substantially all financial assets and liabilities are denominated in AED.

15 FAIR VALUE

The fair value of a financial instrument is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

The fair value of the financial assets and financial liabilities which are required to be carried at cost or at amortized cost approximates to their carrying values.

16 CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

Except for the ongoing business obligations which are under normal course of business against which no loss is expected, there has been no other known contingent liability or commitment on entity's financial statements as of financial position date.

17 GENERAL

Comparative figures are not strictly comparable as these comprise operating results for 12 months from 1st April, 2015 to 31st March, 2016 while current figures comprise operating results for 6 months from 1st April, 2016 to 31st December, 2016.

18 DATE OF AUTHORIZATION

These financial statements were authorized for issue by the shareholder's of the establishment on 13 May, 2017.

Authorized signatory

