FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

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INDEX

CONTENT	PAGE
Directors' report	1
Secretary's certificate	2
Auditor's report	3 to 5
Statement of financial position	6
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	7
Statement of changes in equity	8
Statement of cash flows	9
Notes to the financial statements	10 to 16

DIRECTORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

- 1. The directors have pleasure in submitting their report to the shareholders together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019.
- 2. State of affairs and review of activities

The main object of the Company is to act as a holding company for downstream investment in operating companies engaged in manufacturing / extending logistic and marketing support to surfactant and chemicals used in home and personal care industries.

The statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year is set out on page 7.

3. The directors of the Company at 31 March 2019, all of whom served on the Board throughout the year and up to the date of this report are listed below:

Mr. Amal AUTAR Mrs. Reena DOOLUB Mr. Ganesh KAMATH

4. STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year which present fairly the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company. In preparing those financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.
- · state whether International Financial Reporting Standards have been followed, subject
 - to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements, and

The directors have confirmed that they have complied with the above requirements in preparing the financial statements.

The directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Mauritian Companies Act 2001. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

5. Auditor

DIREC下

Mr. Gaetan Wong To Wing, FCA, has indicated his willingness to continue in office and a resolution concerning his re-appointment will be proposed at the annual meeting.

By Order of the Board

Date: 2 3 MAY 2019

GALAXY HOLDINGS (MAURITIUS) LTD SECRETARY'S CERTIFICATE TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

We certify that we have filed with the Registrar all such returns for the year ended 31 March 2019 as are required of the Company under the Companies Act 2001.

For Mauritius International Trust Company Limited Secretary

Date: 12 3 MAY 2019

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF GALAXY HOLDINGS (MAURITIUS) LTD

This report is made solely to the member of GALAXY HOLDINGS (MAURITIUS) LTD, as a body, in accordance with Section 205 of the Companies Act 2001. My audit work has been undertaken so that I might state to the Company's member those matters I am required to state in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, I do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's member as a body, for my audit work, for this report, or for the opinions I have formed.

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

I have audited the financial statements of GALAXY HOLDINGS (MAURITIUS) LTD on pages 6 to 16, which comprise the statement of financial position 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 my opinion, the financial statements on pages 6 to 16 give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 March 2019, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as modified by the exemption from consolidation in the Companies Act 2001 for companies holding a Category 1 Global Business Licence and comply with the Companies Act 2001.

Basis for Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of my report. I am independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code)* together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit of the financial statements in Mauritius, and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Other information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the directors' report and secretary's certificate, but does not include the financial statements and my auditor's report thereon.

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBER OF GALAXY HOLDINGS (MAURITIUS) LTD

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (cont'd)

Responsibilities of Directors and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and in compliance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2001, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or

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.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My 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 my 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, I exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. I 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 my 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 directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of 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 I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONT'D) GALAXY HOLDINGS (MAURITIUS) LTD

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (cont'd)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (cont'd)

I communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Companies Act 2001

I have no relationship with, or any interest in, the Company other than in my capacity as auditor and dealings in the ordinary course of business.

I have obtained all information and explanations I have required.

In my opinion, proper accounting records have been kept by the Company as far as it appears from my

Mr Gaëtan WONG TO WING, FCA CHARTERED ACCOUNTAINT Licensed by FRC

Date: 2 3 MAY 2019

Port Louis,

Republic of Mauritius.

GALAXY HOLDINGS (MAURITIUS) LTD STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

	Notes	31 March 2019 USD	31 March 2018 USD
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Investments Loan receivables	4	32,803,007	32,803,007
	5	6,549,326	6,710,924
Loan interest receivables	6	1,510,593	1,497,058
Total non-current assets		40,862,926	41,010,989
Current assets			
Sundry debtors		26,401	555
Loan interest receivables	6	957,560	694,935
Cash at bank		19,428	2,516
Total current assets		1,003,389	698,006
Total assets		41,866,315	41,708,995
Financed by: Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Stated capital	7	39,900,000	39,900,000
Retained earnings	•	1,951,359	1,796,645
•			
Total equity		41,851,359	41,696,645
Current liabilities			
Other payables	8	5,886	4,141
Income tax liability	9	9,070	8,209
•	_	***************************************	
Total current liabilities		14,956	12,350
Total equity and liabilities		41,866,315	41,708,995

These financial statements have been approved by the Board of Directors on: 2 3 MAY 2019

Patriculars) DIRECTORS

The notes on pages 10 to 16 form part of these financial statements. Auditor's report on pages 3 to 5.

GALAXY HOLDINGS (MAURITIUS) LTD STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2019 USD	Year ended 31 March 2018 USD
Income		496,066	921,992
Expenses		(327,062)	(14,339)
Profit before tax		169,004	907,653
Tax	9	(14,290)	(14,437)
Profit after tax		154,714	893,216
Other comprehensive income			-
Total comprehensive income for the year		154,714	893,216
Profit per share	10	0.31	1.79

GALAXY HOLDINGS (MAURITIUS) LTD STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	Ordinary share capital USD	Preference share capital USD	Retained earnings USD	Total USD
Balance at 01 April 2017	500,000	39,400,000	903,429	40,803,429
Total comprehensive income for the year	***************************************	**	893,216	893,216
Balance at 31 March 2018	500,000	39,400,000	1,796,645	41,696,645
Balance at 01 April 2018	500,000	39,400,000	1,796,645	41,696,645
Total comprehensive income for the year	**	**	154,714	154,714
Balance at 31 March 2019	500,000	39,400,000	1,951,359	41,851,359

GALAXY HOLDINGS (MAURITIUS) LTD STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

Cash flows from operating activities	31 March 2019 USD	31 March 2018 USD
Profit for the year before tax Adjustment:	169,004	907,653
Unrealised exchange loss/(gain) Tax paid	306,504 (13,429)	(426,598) (15,532)
Operating profit before working capital changes	462,079	465,523
Increase in sundry debtors Increase/(decrease) in other payables	(25,846) 1,745	(556) (8,424)
Net cash generated from operating activities	437,978	456,543
Cash flows from financing activities		
Loan interest receivables	(421,066)	(495,393)
Net cash used in financing activities	(421,066)	(495,393)
Net movement in cash and cash equivalents	16,912	(38,850)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	2,516	41,366
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	19,428	2,516
Cash and cash equivalents consist of: Cash at bank	19,428	2,516

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1. INCORPORATION

GALAXY HOLDINGS (MAURITIUS) LTD is a Category 1 Global Business Licence Company incorporated on 02 October 2008 in Mauritius and is governed by the Financial Services Act 2007.

2. NATURE OF ACTIVITIES

The main object of the Company is to act as a holding company for downstream investment in operating companies engaged in manufacturing / extending logistic and marketing support to surfactant and chemicals used in home and personal care industries.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of preparation

The separate financial statements of the Company comply with the Companies Act 2001 and have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as modified by the exemption from consolidation in the Companies Act 2001 for companies holding a Category 1 Global Business Licence. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and on a going concern basis.

Standards, Amendments to published Standards and Interpretations effective in the reporting period

Financial Instruments - (effective January 2018)

IFRS 9 replaces the multiple classification and measurement models in IAS 39 Financial instruments: Recognition and measurement with a single model that has initially only two classification categories: amortued cost and fair value.

Classification of debt assets will be driven by the enhty's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. A debt instrument is measured at amortised cost if: a) the objective of the business model is to hold the financial asset for the collection of the contractual cash flows, and b) the contractual cash flows under the instrument solely represent payments of principal and interest. All other debt and equity instruments, including investments in complex debt instruments and equity investments, must be recognised at fair value.

All fair value movements on financial assets are taken through the statement of profir or loss, except for equity invesments that are not held for trading, which may be recorded in the statement of profit or loss or in reserves (without subsequent recycling to profit or loss).

For financial liabilities that are measured under the fair value option, entities will need to recognise the part of the fair value change that is due to changes in the their own credit risk in other comprehensive income rather than profit or loss.

The new hedge accounting rules (released in December 2013) align hedge accounting more closely with common risk management practices. As a general rule, it will be easier to apply hedge accounting going forward. The new standard also introduces expanded disclosure requirements and changes in presentation.

Based on assessment undertaken to date, the Company do not expect a material increase in provision for doubtful debts in relation to other receivables. No further impact is expected on other financial assets and liabilities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(a) Basis of preparation (cont'd)

Standards, Amendments to published Standards and Interpretations effective in the reporting period (cont'd)

Financial Instruments - (cont'd)

Revenue from Contracts with Customers (effective January 2018)

The IASB has issued a new standard for the recognition of revenue. This replaces IAS 18 which covers contracts for goods and services and IAS 11 which covers construction contracts. The new standard is based on the principle that revenue is recognised when control of a good or service transfers to a customer- so the notion of control replaces the existing notion of risks and rewards. A new five-step process is applied before revenue can be recognised:

- · identify contracts with customers;
- identify the separate performance obligation;
- · determine the transaction price of the contract;
- allocate the transaction price to each of the separate performance obligation; and
- recognise the revenue as each performance obligation is satisfied.

The Directors have assessed the impact of IFRS IS and believe that the new standard will not significantly affect the financial statements of the Company.

Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions (Amendments to IFRS 2)
The amendments clarify the measurement basis for cash-settled share-based payments and the accounting for modifications that change an award from cash-settled to equity-settled. The amendment has no impact on the Company's financial statements.

Applying IFRS 9 Financial Instruments with IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts (Amendments to IFRS 4)

The amendment provides two different solutions for insurance companies: a temporary exemption from IFRS 9 for entities that meet specific requirements (applied at the reporting entity level), and the 'overlay approach'. Both approaches are optional. The amendment has no impact on the Company's financial statements.

Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2014–2016 Cycle

- · IFRS 1 deleted short-term exemptions covering transition provisions of IFRS 7, IAS 19 and IFRS 10 which are no longer relevant.
- IAS 28 clarifies that the election by venture capital organisations, mutual funds, unit trusts and similar entities to measure investments in associates or joint ventures at fair value through profit or loss should be made separately for each associate or joint venture at initial recognition. The amendment has no impact on the Company's financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT'S FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(a) Basis of preparation (cont'd)

Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2014-2016 Cycle (cont'd)

IFRIC 22 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration. The interpretation clarifies how to determine the date of transaction for the exchange rate to be used on initial recognition of a related asset, expense or income where an entity pays or receives consideration in advance for foreign currency-denominated contracts. The amendment has no impact on the Company's financial statements.

Transfers of Investment Property (Amendments to IAS 40). The amendments clarify that transfers to, or from, investment property can only be made if there has been a change in use that is supported by evidence. A change in use occurs when the property meets, or ceases to meet, the definition of investment property. A change in intention alone is not sufficient to support a transfer. The amendment has no impact on the Company's financial statements.

Standards, Amendments to published Standards and Interpretations issued but not yet effective

Certain standards, amendments to published standards and interpretations have been issued that are mandatory for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019 or later periods, but which the Company has not early adopted.

At the reporting date of these financial statements, the following were in issue but not yet effective:

Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28)

IFRS 16 Leases

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

IFRIC 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments

Prepayment Features with negative compensation (Amendments to IFRS 9)

Long- term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures (Amendments to IAS 28)

Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2015-2017 Cycle

Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement (Amendments to IAS 19)

Definition of a Business (Amendments to IFRS 3)

Definition of Material (Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8)

Where relevant, the Company is still evaluating the effect of these Standards, Amendments to published Standards and Interpretations issued but not yet effective, on the presentation of its financial statements.

(b) Income and expenditure

Income and expenditure are accounted for on an accrual basis.

(c) Foreign currency translation

(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 the Company operates. The financial statements are presented

in United States Dollars (USD), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated into USD at the foreign exchange rates ruling at that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(d) Investments

(i) Investment in subsidiary

A subsidiary is an entity in which the Company has an interest of more than one half of the voting rights or otherwise has power to govern the financial and operating policies. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are presently exercisable or presently convertible are considered when assessing whether the Company controls another entity.

The Company, in accordance with IAS 27, has elected to report investments in subsidiaries at cost less impairment. On disposal of the investments, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is charged or credited to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

(ii) Short term investments

Short term investments have been valued at cost and are converted into USD at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of purchase. The carrying value is maintained unless the directors are of the opinion that there has been an impairment in the value of these investments.

(e) Trade and other receivables

Other receivables are stated at cost less any impairment losses.

(f) Trade and other payables

Other payables are stated at cost.

(g) Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised at cost since they do not have any fixed terms of repayment.

(h) Financial instruments

Financial instruments carried on the statement of financial position include borrowings and other payables. The particular recognition methods are disclosed in the individual policy statements associated with each

Disclosures about financial instruments to which the Company is a party are provided in note 12.

(i) Related parties

For the purposes of these financial statements, parties are considered to be related to the Company if they have the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the Company or exercise significant influence over the Company in making financial and operating decisions, or vice-versa, or where the Company is subject to common control or common significant influence. Related parties may be individuals or other entities.

(j) Provisions

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

4. INVESTMENTS	31 March 2019 USD	31 March 2018 USD
Unquoted and at cost Balance at start Addition during the year	32,803,007	32,803,007
Balance at end	32,803,007	32,803,007

Details of the companies are as follows:

	Country of Class of	Percentage holding		
Name	incorporation	shares	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Galaxy Chemical (Egypt) S.A.E	Egypt	Equity	100%	100%
Rainbow Holdings GMBH	Germany	Equity	100%	100%
Tri-K Industries Inc	USA	Equity	24%	24%

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption provided by the Mauritian Companies Act 2001 allowing a wholly owned or virtually wholly owned parent company holding a Category 1 Global Business Licence not to present consolidated financial statements. The financial statements are therefore separate financial statements which contain information about Galaxy Holdings (Mauritius) Ltd as an individual company and not contain consolidated financial information as the parent of a group.

5. LOAN RECEIVABLES	31 March 2019 USD	31 March 2018 USD
Rainbow Holdings GMBH Shown as current loan receivables	1,549,326	1,710,924
Shown as non-current loan receivables	1,549,326	1,710,924
The loan carries simple interest at the rate of 10% per annum.		
Galaxy Chemical (Egypt) S.A.E	5,000,000	5,000,000
	6,549,326	6,710,924
The loan carries simple interest rate of 5.8% per annum.		
6. LOAN INTEREST RECEIVABLES	31 March 2019 USD	31 March 2018 USD
Interest receivables Shown as current loan interest receivables	2,468,153 (957,560)	2,191,993 (694,935)
Shown as non-current loan interest receivables	1,510,593	1,497,058

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

7. STATED CAPITAL	31 March 2019 USD	31 March 2018 USD
Stated	000	005
Issued and fully paid 500,000 ordinary shares of USD 1 each	500,000	500,000
39,400,000 non cumulative redeemable preference shares of USD 1 each	39,400,000	39,400,000
Closing balance	39,900,000	39,900,000
8. OTHER PAYABLES	31 March 2019 USD	31 March 2018 USD
Accruals	5,886	4,141

9. TAX

The Company has been established as a Category 1 Global Business Licence Company under the Financial Services Act 2007 and is taxable at the rate of 15 % for the year ended 31 March 2019. However, it is entitled to a tax credit equivalent to the higher of the actual tax suffered on its foreign source of income or 80% of the Mauritian tax. At 31 March 2019 the Company had an adjusted taxable profit of USD 476,346, paid an amount of tax of USD 5,220 under the Advance Payment System and had a net tax payable balance of USD 9,070.

10. PROFIT PER SHARE

The profit per share is based on the profit after tax for the year of USD 154,714 (2018: USD 893,216) and on 500,000 ordinary shares in issue for both years.

11. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the year under review, the Company entered into the following related party transactions.

During the year:	Nature of relationship	31 March 2019 USD	31 March 2018 USD
Loan interest accrued	Subsidiary	496,066	495,393
Balance:			
Loan to related party (Including accrued interest) Investment in subsidiary	Subsidiary Subsidiary	9,017,479 32,803,007	8,902,917 32,803,007

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair values

The Company's investment is valued as described in note 3.

The Company's other assets and liabilities include cash at bank, borrowings and other payables. The carrying amount of these assets and liabilities approximate their fair values.

Financial risk factors

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks that are associated with the financial instruments in which it invests and markets in which it operates. The following is a summary of the main risks:

Market risk

Market risk represents the potential loss that can be caused by a change in the market value of financial instruments. The Company's exposure to market risk is determined by a number of factors, including interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates and market volatility. The Company conducts its investment operations in a manner that seeks to exploit the potential gains in the market, while limiting its exposure to market declines.

Capital risk management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are:

- to safeguard the equity's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns
- to provide an adequate return to shareholders by pricing services commensurately with the level of risk.

Credit risk

Credit risk represents the potential loss that the Company would incur if counter parties fail to perform pursuant to the terms of their obligations to the Company. The Company limits its credit risk by carrying out transactions only with its related parties. The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset in the statement of financial position.

Currency risk

The Company has assets denominated in EURO. Consequently, the Company is exposed to the risk that the exchange rate of USD relative to EURO stated above may change in a manner which has a material effect on the reported values of the Company's assets and liabilities which are denominated in these currencies.

13. CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption provided by the Mauritian Companies Act 2001 allowing a wholly owned or virtually wholly owned parent company holding a Category 1 Global Business Licence not to present consolidated financial statements. The financial statements are therefore separate financial statements which contain information about Galaxy Holdings (Mauritius) Ltd as an individual company and not contain consolidated financial information as the parent of a group.

14. HOLDING COMPANY

The Directors consider Galaxy Surfactants Limited, a company incorporated in the India as the Company's immediate and ultimate holding company.

GALAXY HOLDINGS (MAURITIUS) LTD DETAILED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	31 March 2019 USD	31 March 2018 USD
Income		
Interest income Unrealised exchange gain	496,066	495,393 426,599
	496,066	921,992
Expenses		
Administrative expenses Licence and registration fees Audit and accountancy fees Unrealised exchange loss Realised exchange loss Penalty fees Bank charges	10,641 2,050 4,614 307,342 - - 2,415	3,846 2,050 6,234 1 7 175 2,026
Profit for the year before tax	169,004	907,653
Тах	(14,290)	(14,437)
Profit for the year after tax	154,714	893,216
Balance brought forward	1,796,645	903,429
Balance carried forward	1,951,359	1,796,645