Spice Digital FZCO
Dubai Airport Free Zone
Dubai

Financial Statements
31 March 2018

MOORE STEPHENS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDER OF SPICE DIGITAL FZCO

P.O. Box 28817
Suite M 5A, Zalfa Building, Garhoud
Dubai, United Arab Emirates
T +971 (0)4 2820811/2820783
F +971 (0)4 2820812
www.moorestephens-me.com

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion
We have audited the financial statements of Spice Digital FZCO, Dubai ("the Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2018, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in shareholder's funds and statement of cash flows from the date of registration on 26 March 2017 to 31 March 2018, and a summary of significant accounting policies set out in pages 3 to 14.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2018, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the period then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

Basis for Opinion
We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern
Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 4.3 of the financial statements which explain why the financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements
Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is 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 management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has 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
Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

Continued...

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDER OF SPICE DIGITAL FZCO (Continued)

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Company audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We 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 we identify during our audit.

Moore Stephens

Moore Stephens

Farad K. Lakdawala
Registration No.: 341

Dubai
14 June 2018

Statement of comprehensive income

(stated in AED)

	Note	From the date of incorporation on 26 March 2017 to 31 March 2018
Income		--
Expenses		
General and administration	5	1,136,284
Depreciation	6	1,338
		1,137,622
Loss and total comprehensive loss for the period		(1,137,622)

The attached notes 1 to 14 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of financial position

(stated in AED)

	Note	2018
Assets		
Non-current assets		
Equipment	6	**4,128**
Total non-current assets		**4,128**
Current assets		
Prepayments and other receivables	7	**175,317**
Bank and cash balances	8	**61,660**
Total current assets		**236,977**
Total assets		**241,105**
Shareholder's funds and liabilities		
Shareholder's funds		
Share capital	9	**150,000**
Shareholder's current account	10	**(150,000)**
Accumulated losses		**(1,137,622)**
Total shareholder's equity (deficiency of funds)		**(1,137,622)**
Shareholder's loan	11	**1,256,078**
Total shareholder's funds		**118,456**
Liabilities		
Non-current liabilities		
Employees' terminal benefits	12	**5,294**
Total non-current liabilities		**5,294**
Current liabilities		
Accrued expenses and other payables	13	**117,355**
Total current liabilities		**117,355**
Total liabilities		**122,649**
Total shareholder's funds and liabilities		**241,105**

The attached notes 1 to 14 form part of these financial statements.

Director
14 June 2018

Statement of changes in shareholder's funds

(stated in AED)

From the date of incorporation on 26 March 2017 to 31 March 2018	Share capital	Shareholder's current account	Accumulated losses	Sub total	Shareholder's loan	Total
Share capital introduced	**150,000**	--	--	**150,000**	--	**150,000**
Total comprehensive loss for the period	--	--	**(1,137,622)**	**(1,137,622)**	--	**(1,137,622)**
Net movements during the period	--	**(150,000)**	--	**(150,000)**	**1,256,078**	**1,106,078**
Balance at 31 March 2018	**150,000**	**(150,000)**	**(1,137,622)**	**(1,137,622)**	**1,256,078**	**118,456**

The attached notes 1 to 14 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of cash flows

(stated in AED)

	Note	From the date of incorporation on 26 March 2017 to 31 March 2018
Cash flows from operating activities		
Total comprehensive loss for the period		(1,137,622)
Adjustments for:		
Provision for employees' terminal benefits	12	5,294
Depreciation	6	1,338
Cash flows (used in) operations before working capital changes		(1,130,990)
(Increase) in prepayments and other receivables		(175,317)
Increase in accruals and other payables		117,355
Net cash (used in) operating activities		(1,188,952)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Additions to equipment	6	(5,466)
Net cash (used in) investing activities		(5,466)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Share capital introduced during the period		150,000
Net movement in shareholder's current account		(150,000)
Increase in shareholder's loan		1,256,078
Net cash from financing activities		1,256,078
Increase in cash and cash equivalents during the period		61,660
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		--
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	8	61,660

The attached notes 1 to 14 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

(stated in AED)

1. Legal status and principal activities

Spice Digital FZCO, Dubai Airport Free Zone, Dubai ("the Company") is a Free Zone Company with limited liability registered pursuant to Law No. 25 of 2009 and the Implementing Regulations issued thereunder by the Dubai Airport Free Zone Authority.

The principal activity of the Company is acting as a Computer Software House. The principal place of the business of the Company is located at unit no. 4WA West Side G12, Dubai Airport Free Zone, Dubai. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of S Global Services PTE Limited, Singapore.

The Company has not commenced commercial operations as at the reporting date.

2. Accounting period

These financial statements relate to the 12 months period from the date of registration on 26 March 2017 to 31 March 2018, being the first financial period of the Company.

3. Adoption of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards

3.1 Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been adopted early by the Company

The following standards and amendments to existing standards that are applicable to the Company have been published and are mandatory for accounting periods of the Company beginning after 26 March 2017, but which have not been adopted early by the Company:

a. IFRS 9, 'Financial Instruments' has an effective date for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. IFRS 9 outlines the recognition, measurement and derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities, the impairment of financial assets and hedge accounting. Financial assets are to be measured at amortised cost, fair value through profit or loss or fair value through other comprehensive income, with an irrevocable option on initial recognition to recognise some equity financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. The impairment model in IFRS 9 moves to one that is based on expected credit losses rather than the IAS 39 incurred loss model. The derecognition principles of IAS 39, 'Financial Instrument: Recognition and Measurement' have been transferred to IFRS 9. The hedge accounting requirements have been liberalised from that allowed previously. The requirements are based on whether an economic hedge is in existence, with less restriction to prove whether a relationship will be effective than current requirements.

b. IFRS 15, 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' issued in May 2014 provides a single, principles based five-step model to be applied to all contracts with customers. The five steps in the model are as follows:

- Identify the contract with the customer
- Identify the performance obligations in the contract
- Determine the transaction price
- Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract
- Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligations

The standard's requirements will also apply to the recognition and measurement of gains and losses on the sale of some non-financial assets that are not an output of the entity's ordinary activities (e.g., sales of property, plant and equipment or intangibles). Extensive disclosures will be required, including disaggregation of total revenue information about performance obligations; changes in contract asset and liability account balances between periods and key judgements and estimates. The standard will apply to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.

3. Adoption of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (Continued)

3.1 Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been adopted early by the Company (Continued)

c. IFRS 16, 'Leases' - is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019.The scope of IFRS 16 includes leases of all assets, with certain exceptions. IFRS 16 requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model in a similar way to finance leases under IAS 17. The standard includes two recognition exemptions for lessees – leases of 'low-value' assets and short-term leases (i.e., leases with a lease term of 12 months or less). At the commencement date of a lease, a lessee will recognise a liability to make lease payments and an asset representing the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term. Lessees will be required to separately recognise the interest expense on the lease liability and the depreciation expense on the right-of-use asset. Lessor accounting is substantially unchanged from accounting under IAS 17. A lessee can choose to apply the standard using either a full retrospective or a modified retrospective transition approach. The standard's transition provisions permit certain reliefs. Early application is permitted, but not before an entity applies IFRS 15.

The management believes the adoption of the above standards / amendments is not likely to have any material impact on the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of items in the financial statements for future periods.

4. Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies and estimates

4.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC). The financial statements have been prepared in Arab Emirates Dirham (AED).

4.2 Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis. The principal accounting policies that have been applied consistently by the Company to all periods presented in these financial statements are set out below.

4.3 Going concern assumption

These financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the Company will continue to operate as a going concern for the foreseeable future. At the reporting date, the Company's accumulated losses exceeded the capital to give rise to a deficiency of assets of AED 1,137,622. The preparation of the financial statements as a going concern is on the basis of the shareholder confirming that funds will be made available in order to meet liabilities as they fall due.

4.4 Significant accounting policies

a) Equipment

Equipment is stated in the statement of financial position at cost less accumulated depreciation and any recognised impairment loss.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, 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. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of comprehensive income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

The residual values and useful lives of equipment is reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

4. Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies and estimates (Continued)

4.4 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

a) Equipment (Continued)

Depreciation is charged on assets so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets, over their estimated useful lives, less estimated residual value, using the straight-line method on the following bases:

Office equipment	7 years
Computer	3 years

The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an asset is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

b) Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets, to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised as an expense immediately, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses (except for goodwill), the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised as income immediately.

c) Financial instruments – recognition, derecognition and offsetting

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All "regular way" purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date, i.e. the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the market place.

A financial asset (or where applicable a part of a financial asset or a part of group of similar financial assets) is de-recognised either when:

(i) the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired;

(ii) the Company retains the right to receive cash flows from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass through' arrangement; or

(iii) the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either (a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Where the Company has transferred its right to receive cash flows from an asset and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognised to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement in the asset.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

4. Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies and estimates (Continued)

4.4 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

c) Financial instruments – recognition, derecognition and offsetting (Continued)

Financial assets and financial liabilities are only offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the Company intends to settle on a net basis.

d) Impairment of financial assets

An assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that a specific financial asset may be impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred "loss event") and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial assets or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

If such evidence exists, any impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Impairment is determined as follows:

(i) For assets carried at fair value, impairment is the difference between cost and fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognised in the statement of comprehensive income;

(ii) For assets carried at cost, impairment is the difference between carrying amount and the present value of future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset;

(iii) For assets carried at amortised cost, impairment is the difference between carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial assets original effective interest rate.

Reversal of impairment losses recognised in prior years is recorded when there is an indication that the impairment losses recognised for the financial asset no longer exist or have decreased and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised. Reversal of impairment losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed its amortised cost at the reversal date.

e) Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable are stated at their amortised cost less any allowances for doubtful receivables. All individually significant receivables are individually assessed for impairment. If the Company determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed receivable, whether significant or not, it includes the receivable in a group of receivables with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. An allowance for doubtful receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect the amounts due. Indicators that the accounts receivable are impaired include consistent default in payments when due in accordance with the terms of the arrangements with the customers, financial difficulties of the customer and other indicators. When an accounts receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account for credit losses. The carrying value of accounts receivable approximately reflects their fair value due to the short term nature of those receivables.

f) Accruals and other payables

Liabilities are recognised for amounts to be paid in the future for goods or services received whether or not billed to the Company.

g) Foreign currencies

Functional and presentation currency
The financial statements are presented in Arab Emirates Dirham (AED), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

4. **Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies and estimates (Continued)**

4.4 **Significant accounting policies (Continued)**

g) **Foreign currencies (Continued)**

Transactions and balances
Transactions in currencies other than AED are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At each reporting date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting date. Exchange differences arising in these cases are dealt with in the statement of comprehensive income.

h) **Employees' terminal benefits**

Provision is made for employees' terminal benefits on the basis prescribed under the U.A.E Labour Law based on employees' salaries and number of years of completed service. The terminal benefits are paid to employees on termination or completion of their term of employment. Accordingly, the Company has no expectation of settling its employees' terminal benefits obligation in the near future.

i) **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents consist of unrestricted bank and cash balances.

j) **Operating leases**

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

k) **Contingent liabilities**

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. It can also be a present obligation arising from the past events that is not recognised because it is not probable that outflow of economic resources will be required or the amount of obligation cannot be measured reliably.

Contingent liabilities are not recognised but are disclosed in the notes to the accounts. When a change in the probability of an outflow occurs so that outflow is probable, it will then be recognised as provision.

4.5 **Significant accounting estimates**

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revisions affect both current and future periods.

The key assumption concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial period is:

Impairment of equipment

A decline in the value of equipment could have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements. Management assesses the impairment of equipment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Factors that are considered important which could trigger an impairment review include the following:

- significant changes in the technology and regulatory environments

- evidence from internal reporting which indicates that the economic performance of the asset is, or will be, worse than expected

4. Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies and estimates (Continued)

4.5 Significant accounting estimates (Continued)

Useful lives of equipment

The Company's management determines the estimated useful lives of its equipment for calculating depreciation. This estimate is determined after considering the expected usage of the asset or physical wear and tear. Management reviews the residual value and useful lives annually and future depreciation charge would be adjusted where the management believes the useful lives differ from previous estimates.

5. General and administration expenses

	From the date of incorporation on 26 March 2017 to 31 March 2018
Salaries and employee related costs	624,910
Rent	219,290
Travelling and conveyance	145,390
Business promotion expenses	53,095
Legal and professional fees	50,140
Communication	22,576
Printing and stationery	8,212
Bank charges	2,141
Others	10,530
	1,136,284

6. Equipment

	Office equipment	Computer	Total
Cost			
Additions during the period	1,044	4,422	5,466
At 31 March 2018	1,044	4,422	5,466
Accumulated depreciation			
Charge for the period	127	1,211	1,338
At 31 March 2018	127	1,211	1,338
Net book value			
At 31 March 2018	917	3,211	4,128

7. Prepayments and other receivables

	2018
Prepaid expenses	150,317
Deposits	24,750
Other receivables	250
	175,317

Deposits are placed with the Dubai Airport Free Zone Authority for employment visas granted to the Company.

8. Bank balances and cash

	2018
Cash on hand	276
Bank current account	61,384
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows	61,660

9. Share capital

	2018
Authorised, issued and fully paid	
(150 shares of AED 1,000 each)	150,000
	150,000

10. Shareholder's current account

The shareholder's current account balance is unsecured, interest free, there are no defined repayment arrangements and are payable only at the option of the Company.

11. Shareholder's loan

Shareholder's loan is unsecured, interest free and has no defined repayment arrangements.

12. Employees' terminal benefits

The provision for end of service benefits for employees is made in accordance with the requirements of the labour laws of the U.A.E. This is an unfunded defined benefits retirement plan. Employees are entitled to benefits based on length of service and final remuneration and are payable on termination or completion of term of employment. The cost of providing these benefits is charged as an expense on an annual basis.

Movements in the provision recognised in the statement of financial position are as follows:

	2018
Balance at the beginning of the period	--
Provided during the period	**5,294**
Balance at the end of the period	**5,294**

13. Accrued expenses and other payables

	2018
Payable to employees	**84,724**
Accrued expenses	**32,631**
	117,355

14. Financial risk and capital management

14.1 Financial risk factors

The Company's financial instruments consist of deposits, bank balances and other payables. The management believes that the fair values of the financial assets and liabilities approximate to their carrying amounts.

The Company's financial risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects of the financial performance. Under the Company's risk management programme, management identifies and documents key risks and sets out policies and procedures required to mitigate these risks. The identified key risks are:

a) Currency risk

There are no significant exchange rate risks as substantially all financial assets, liabilities and transactions are denominated in AED or currencies linked thereto.

b) Liquidity risk

The Company manages its liquidity risk by ensuring it has sufficient liquid cash balances to meet its payment obligations as they fall due.

The table below summarises the maturities of the Company's undiscounted financial liabilities at 31 March, based on contractual payment dates:

2018	*0 to 3 months*	*Total*
Payable to employees	**84,724**	**84,724**
Accrued expenses	**32,631**	**32,631**
Total	**117,355**	**117,355**

14. Financial risk and capital management (Continued)

14.2 Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders by pricing products commensurately with the level of risk.

The Company sets the amount of capital funds in accordance with the planned level of operations and in proportion to the levels of risk. The Company manages the shareholder's funds and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the shareholder's funds, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return funds to shareholders, issue new shares, or sell assets to reduce its exposure to debt. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the period ended 31 March 2018. Capital comprises share capital, shareholder's current account, accumulated losses and shareholder's loan and is measured at AED 118,456 as at 31 March 2018.