JKM GLOBAL PTE LIMITED

Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 March 2011

	Notes	2011 SGD	2011 INR	2010 SGD	2010 INR
ASSETS					
Investment in Subsidiaries	**5**	18,672,117	643,779,117	18,672,117	601,203,329
Loan to a subsidiary	**6**	-	-	310,453	9,995,941
Non-current assets		18,672,117	643,779,117	18,982,570	611,199,270
Trade and other receivables	**7**	110,794	3,819,967	924,949	29,781,434
Cash and Cash Equivalents		121,043	4,173,333	195,658	6,299,781
Current assets		231,837	7,993,300	1,120,607	36,081,215
TOTAL ASSETS		**18,903,954**	**651,772,417**	**20,103,177**	**647,280,485**
Equity					
Share Capital	**8**	14,571,451	502,395,945	14,571,451	469,170,414
Accumulated Losses		(169,434)	(5,841,762)	(356,650)	(11,483,388)
Total Equity attributable to owner of the company		**14,402,017**	**496,554,183**	**14,214,801**	**457,687,026**
Liabilities					
Loans and borrowings	**9**	-	-	3,512,759	113,103,533
Non -current liabilities		**-**	**-**	**3,512,759**	**113,103,533**
Trade and Other payables	**10**	316,406	10,909,078	129,525	4,170,435
Loans and borrowings	**9**	4,185,531	144,309,156	2,246,092	72,319,491
Current liabilities		**4,501,937**	**155,218,234**	**2,375,617**	**76,489,926**
Total Liabilities		**4,501,937**	**155,218,234**	**5,888,376**	**189,593,459**
Total equity and liabilities		**18,903,954**	**651,772,417**	**20,103,177**	**647,280,485**

Financial Statements as at March 31, 2011
Converted to Indian Rupees
JKM GLOBAL PTE LIMITED

Statement of Comprehensive Income
Year ended 31 March 2011

	Notes	2011 SGD	2011 INR	2010 SGD	2010 INR
Revenue	**11**	-	-	528,676	17,683,081
Other income		512,904	17,573,937	727,252	24,325,023
Admisinstrative Expenses		(48,896)	(1,675,353)	(44,083)	(1,474,482)
Finance Expenses		(276,792)	(9,483,890)	(340,541)	(11,390,368)
Profit before income tax		**187,216**	**6,414,694**	**871,304**	**29,143,254**
Income Tax Expense	**12**	-	-	-	-
Profit for the year /Total Comprehensive income for the year	**13**	**187,216**	**6,414,694**	**871,304**	**29,143,254**

Note: Rates used for conversion	**31-Mar-11**	**31-Mar-10**
Balance Sheet	34.4781	32.19792
Profit & Loss Account	34.2636	33.44786

JKM GLOBAL PTE LIMITED

Statement of Changes in Equity
As at 31 March 2011

	Share Capital SGD	Accumulated Loss SGD	Total SGD	Share Capital INR	Accumulated Loss INR	Total INR
At 1 April 2009	14,571,451	(1,227,954)	13,343,497	469,170,414	(39,537,565)	429,632,849
Total Comprehensive income for the year						
Profit for the year		871,304	871,304	-	28,054,176	28,054,176
Total Comprehensive income for the year	-	871,304	871,304	-	28,054,176	28,054,176
At 31 March 2010	**14,571,451**	**(356,650)**	**14,214,801**	**469,170,414**	**(11,483,389)**	**457,687,025**
At 1 April 2010	14,571,451	(356,650)	14,214,801	502,395,945	(12,296,614)	490,099,330
Total Comprehensive income for the year						
Profit for the year		187,216	187,216	-	6,454,852	6,454,852
Total Comprehensive income for the year	-	187,216	187,216	-	6,454,852	6,454,852
At 31 March 2011	**14,571,451**	**(169,434)**	**14,402,017**	**502,395,945**	**(5,841,762)**	**496,554,182**

JKM GLOBAL PTE LIMITED

Statement of Cashflows
Year ended 31 March 2011

	2011 SGD	2011 INR	2010 SGD	2010 INR
Cash Flows from Operating Activities				
Profit for the year	187,216	6,454,852	871,304	28,054,176
Adjustments for:				
Net Finance costs	226,969	7,825,460	223,317	7,190,343
Translation Adjustments	(472,127)	(16,278,042)	(618,790)	(19,923,751)
	(57,942)	(1,997,730)	475,831	15,320,768
Change in trade and other receivables	27,655	953,492	(15,928)	(512,848)
Change in trade and other payables	186,881	6,443,302	(352,546)	(11,351,247)
Net Cash flows from Operating Activities	156,594	5,399,064	107,357	3,456,673
Cashflows From Investing Activities				
Interest received	49,823	1,717,802	117,224	3,774,369
Net cash used in investing activities	**49,823**	**1,717,802**	**117,224**	**3,774,369**
Cash flows from financing activities				
Advances to subsidiaries	1,061,380	36,594,366	887,480	28,575,010
Interest paid	(276,792)	(9,543,262)	(340,541)	(10,964,712)
Repayment of borrowings	(1,065,620)	(36,740,553)	(1,133,382)	(36,492,543)
Net cash from financing activities	**(281,032)**	**(9,689,449)**	**(586,443)**	**(18,882,245)**
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	**(74,615)**	**(2,572,583)**	**(361,862)**	**(11,651,203)**
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 April	195,658	6,745,916	557,520	17,950,984
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March	**121,043**	**4,173,333**	**195,658**	**6,299,781**

JKM GLOBAL PTE LIMITED
Notes to the financial statements

These notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the directors.

1. Domicile and activities

JKM Global Pte Limited (the Company) is incorporated in the Republic of Singapore. The address of the Company's registered office is 8, Temasek Boulevard, No 35-03, Suntec Tower 3, Singapore 038988.

The principal activities of the Company are those relating to investment holding and to buy, sell and deal in goods or services from Indian companies and other associated companies, in different parts of the world.

The immediate and ultimate holding company during the financial year is Dynamatic Technologies Limited, incorporated in India.

2. Going concern

At the reporting date, the Company's current liabilities exceeded current assets by SGD 4,270,100 (INR 147,224,935) {2010: SGD 1,225,010 (INR 39,442,7740}. The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis as the ultimate holding company has committed to give financial support to the Company to meet its financial liabilities as and when they fall due.

3. Basis of preparation

3.1 Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (FRS).

3.2 Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

3.3. Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Singapore dollars, which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information are presented in Singapore dollars, unless otherwise stated.

3.4 Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting polices and the reported amounts of assets, 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 and in any future periods affected.

4. Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

4.1 Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency of the Company at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions . Monetary assets and liabilites denominated in foreign currencies at the end of the reporting period are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortised cost in the functional currency at the begining of the year, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the year, and the amortised cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the year.

Non-monetary assets and liabilites denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date that the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items in a foreign currency that are measured in terms of historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognised in profit or loss.

4.2 Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are companies controlled by the Company. Control exists when the Company has the power, directly or indirectly, to govern the financial and operating polices of a company so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

Investments in subsidiaries are stated at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

4.3 Financial instruments

The Company initially recognises loans and receivables and deposits on the date that they are originated. All other financial assets are recognised initially on the trade date, which is the date that the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cashflows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Company is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

Financial assets and liabilites are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The Company classifies non-derivative financial assets into loans and receivables category.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are recognised initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Loans and receivables comprose cash and cash equivalents, and trade and other receivables.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances

Non-derivative financial liabilities

The Company initially recognises all financial liabilities on the trade date, which is the date that the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expire.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when and only when, the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The Company classifies non-derivative financial liabilities into other financial liabilities category. Such financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Other finanaical liabilities comprise trade and other payables, and loans and borrowings.

Share Capital

Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares and share options are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

4.4. Impairment

Non-derivative financial assets

A financial asset not carried at fair value through profit or loss is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired can include default or deliquency by a debtor, indications that a debtor or issuer will enter bankruptcy.

The Company considers evidence of impairment for receivables at both a specific asset and collective level. All individually significant receivables are assessed for specific impairment. All individually significiant receivables found not to be specifically impaired are then collectively assessed for any impairment that has been incurred but not yet identified. Receivables that are individually significiant are collectively assessed for impairment by grouping together receivables with similiar risk characterestics.

In assessing collective impairment, the Company uses historical trends of the probability of default, timing of recoveries and the amount of loss incurred, adjusted formanagement's judgement as to whether current economic and credit conditions are such that the actual losses are likely tobe greater or less than suggested by historical trends.

An impairment loss is in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Losses are recognised in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account against receivables. Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognised through the unwindingof the discount. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its related cash-generating unit (CGU) exceeds its estimated recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the assets or CGU. For the purpose of impairment testing, the assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cashflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGU.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in respect of CGUs are allocated to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU(group of CGUs) on a pro rata basis.

In respect of other assets, impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss has been recognised.

4.5 Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event , the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risls specific to the liability.

4.6 Revenue recognition

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised in the profit or loss when the Company's right to receive payment is established.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised as it accrues, using the effective interest method.

4.7 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are recognised on a time -proporation basis in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred, except to the extent that they are capitalised as being directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset which necessarily takes a substantial period of time to be prepared for its intended use or sale.

4.8 Income Tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustement to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purpsoes. Deferred tax is not recognised for temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity.

A deferred tax asset is recognised for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

4.9 New Standards and interpretations not adopted

A numer of new standards, amendents to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 january 2010, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. The initial application of these standards (and its consequential amendments) and interpretations is not expected to have any material impact on the Company's financial statements. The Company has not considered theimpact of accounting standards issued after the reporting date.

5 Investment in Subsidiaries

	2011 SGD	2011 INR	2010 SGD	2010 INR
At 1 April	18,672,117	643,779,117	3,804,063	122,482,916
Additions	-	-	14,868,054	478,720,413
Unquoted shares, at cost	18,672,117	643,779,117	18,672,117	601,203,329

Details of the subsidiaries are as follows:

Name of subsidiaries	**Place of incorporation/ business**	**Equity interest beld by the Company**	
		2011 %	**2010 %**
Dynamatic Limited	**United Kingdom**	100	100
DM 38 Limited	**United Kingdom**	-	100

No consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries have been prepared as the ultimate holding company, Dynamatic Technologies Limited, prepares consolidated financial statements that are publicly available for use. The registered office of Dynamatic Technologies Limited is at No 11, Dynamatic Park , Peenya, Bangalore 560 058, India.

6 Loan to a subsidiary

	Note	2011 SGD	2011 INR	2010 SGD	2010 INR
Non-Current	7	-	-	310,453	9,995,941
Current		103,640	3,573,310	892,743	28,744,468
		103,640	3,573,310	1,203,196	38,740,409

The loan to a subsidiary is unsecured, bears interest rate at 7.25% (2010: 7.25%) per annum and is repayable by equal quarterly instalments over 3 years from October 2008.

7 Trade and other receivables

	2011 SGD	2011 INR	2010 SGD	2010 INR
Amount due from a subsidiary (non -trade)	-	-	27,655	890,433
Loan to a subsidiary	103,640	3,573,310	892,743	28,744,468
Deposits	7,154	246,657	4,551	146,533
Loans and receivables	110,794	3,819,967	924,949	29,781,434

8 Share Capital

	2011 No of shares	2010 No of shares
Fully paid ordinary shares, with no par value:		
1 April and 31 March	**14,571,451**	**14,571,451**

The holders of ordinary shares is entitled to received dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company. All Shares rank equally with regard to the Company's residual assets.

9 Loans and borrowings

	2011 SGD	2011 INR	2010 SGD	2010 INR
Non-Current liabilities				
Secured bank loans	-	-	1,259,262	40,545,617
Loan from ultimate holding company	-	-	2,253,497	72,557,916
	-	-	3,512,759	113,103,533
Current				
Current portion of the secured bank loans	1,136,043	39,168,604	1,119,344	36,040,549
Loan from ultimate holding company	3,049,488	105,140,552	1,126,748	36,278,942
	4,185,531	144,309,156	2,246,092	72,319,491

The bank agreements for certain of the bank loans and other credit facilities provide among other matters for the following:

* Corporate guarantee from the ultimate parent company and pledges on the Company and a subsidiary's shares

The bank loans bear interest at floating rates linked to interest rate in the countries concerned. The effective interest rate is 4.17% per annum during the year. The bank loans are repayable by equal quarterly instalments over 4 years from October 2008.

Loans payable to ultimate holding company is unsecured and bears interest at 7% per annum. The loan is payable by quarterly instalments over 3 years from October 2008. The carrying value of the loans approxiomates the fair value.

10 Trade and other payables

	2011 SGD	2011 INR	2010 SGD	2010 INR
Accrued operating expenses	16,135	556,304	18,468	594,631
Amounts due to ultimate holding company(Non trade)	300,271	10,352,774	111,057	3,575,804
	316,406	10,909,078	129,525	4,170,435

The non-trade amounts due to ultimate holding company are unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

The Company's exposure to currency and liquidity risk related to trade and other payables is disclosed in note 16.

11 Revenue

	2011 SGD	2011 INR	2010 SGD	2010 INR
Dividend income from subsidiaries	-	-	528,676	17,683,081
	-	-	528,676	17,683,081

12 Income Tax expense

	2011 SGD	2011 INR	2010 SGD	2010 INR
Current tax expense				
Foreign tax suffered	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	2011 SGD	2011 INR	2010 SGD	2010 INR
Profit before tax	187,216	6,414,694	871,304	29,143,254
Income tax using the Singapore tax rate of 17%	31,827	1,090,508	148,122	4,954,364
Withholding tax	-	-	-	-
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	(31,827)	(1,090,508)	(148,122)	(4,954,364)
Income not subject to tax	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-

13 Profit for the year

The following items have been included in arriving at profit for the year:

	2011 SGD	2011 INR	2010 SGD	2010 INR
Interest income	(49,823)	(1,707,115)	(117,224)	(3,920,892)
Foreign exchange gain	(463,081)	(15,866,822)	(610,028)	(20,404,131)

14 Contingent liabilities

	2011 SGD	2011 INR	2010 SGD	2010 INR
Corporate guarantee in favour of the subsidiaries	7,068,712	243,715,759	7,837,200	252,341,539
	7,068,712	243,715,759	7,837,200	252,341,539

15 Significiant related party transactions

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

The directors are employees of the related corporation and no consideration is paid to the related corporation for services rendered by the directors.

All management and accounting services are provided by the related corporation and no consideration is paid to the related corporation for services rendered.

16 Financial risk management

Overview

The Company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

* credit risk
* liquidity risk
* interest rate risk
* currency risk

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Company's management of capital.

Risk management framework

Risk management is integral to the whole business of the Company. The Company has a system of control in place to create an acceptable balance between the cost of risks occurring and the cost of managing the risks. The management continually monitors the Company's risk management process to ensure that an appropriate balance between risk and control is achieved.

Credit risk

Financial assets that are potentially subject to concentrations of credit risk and failures by counterparties to discharge their obligations in full or in a timely manner consists principally of cash balances with banks, cash equivalents and receivables. The maximum exposure to credit risk is: the total of the fair value of the financial instruments; maximum exposure to credit risk; the total is the fair value of the financial instruments; the maximum amount the equity could have to pay if the guarantee is called on; and the full amount of any loan payable commitment at the end of the reporting year. Credit risk on cash balances with banks and any derivative financial instruments is limited because the counter parties are entities with acceptable credit ratings. Credit risk on other financial assets is limited because the other parties are entities with acceptable credit ratings.

Liquidity risk

The Company monitors its liquidity risk and maintains a level of cash and bank balances deemed adequate by the management to finance the Company's operations and mitigate the effects of fluactions in cash flow.

The following are the expected contractual undiscounted cash inflows/(outflows) of trade and other payables excluding the impact of netting agreements:

		Cash flows		
	Carrying amount SGD	**Contractual cash flows SGD**	**within 1 year SGD**	**within 1 to 5 years SGD**
2011				
Trade and other payables	316,406	316,406	316,406	-
Loans and borrowings	4,185,531	4,185,531	4,185,531	-
	4,501,937	4,501,937	4,501,937	-
2010				
Trade and other payables	129,525	129,525	129,525	-
Loans and borrowings	5,758,851	5,758,851	2,246,092	3,512,759
	5,888,376	5,888,376	2,375,617	3,512,759

	Carrying amount INR	Cash flows Contractual cash flows INR	within 1 year INR	within 1 to 5 years INR
2011				
Trade and other payables	10,909,078	10,909,078	10,909,078	-
Loans and borrowings	144,309,156	144,309,156	144,309,156	-
	155,218,234	155,218,234	155,218,234	-
2010				
Trade and other payables	4,170,435	4,170,435	4,170,435	-
Loans and borrowings	185,423,024	185,423,024	72,319,491	113,103,533
	189,593,459	189,593,459	76,489,926	113,103,533

It is not expected that the cash flows included in the maturity analysis could occur significantly earlier, or at significantly different amounts.

Interest rate risk

The interest rate risk exposure is mainly from changes in fixed rate and floating interest rates. The following table analyses the breakdown of the significant financial instruments (excluding derivaties) by type of interest rate:

	2010 SGD	2010 INR	2010 SGD	2010 INR
Financial assets:				
Fixed rates	103,640	3,573,310	1,203,196	38,740,409
Financial liabilities				
Fixed rates	3,049,488	105,140,552	3,380,245	108,836,858
Floating rates	1,136,043	39,168,604	2,378,606	76,586,166
	4,185,531	144,309,156	5,758,851	185,423,024

The floating rate debt obligations are with interest rates that are re-set regularly at one, three or six month intervels. The interest rates are disclosed in the respective notes.

Sensitivity analysis

For variable rate finanacial assets and liabilities, a change of 100 bp in interest rate at the reporting date would increase (decrease) equity and profit and loss before tax(and accumulated profits) by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant.

	Profit or loss			
	100 Bp increase SGD 000's	**100 Bp increase INR 000's**	**100 Bp decrease SGD 000's**	**100 Bp decrease INR 000's**
31 March 2011				
Variable rate instruments	(30,495)	(1,044,868)	30,495	1,044,868
31 March 2010				
Variable rate instruments	(33,802)	(1,130,605)	33,802	1,130,605

Foreign currency risk

The company incurs foreign currency risk on sales and purchases that are denominated in currencies other than Singapore dollars. The currencies giving rise to this risk are primarily Euro and Sterling Pound.

The Company's exposure to foreign currency are as follows:

	US Dollar		**GBP**	
	SGD	**INR**	**SGD**	**INR**
31 March 2011				
Trade and other receivables	-	-	103,640	3,573,310
Cash and cash equivalents	2,629	90,643	107,451	3,704,706
Loans and borrowings	(4,185,531)	(144,309,156)	-	-
Net exposure	**(4,182,902)**	**(144,218,513)**	**211,091**	**7,278,016**

31 March 2010	US Dollar SGD	INR	GBP SGD	INR
Trade and other receivables	-	-	1,230,851	41,169,332
Cash and cash equivalents	9,468	316,684	175,511	5,870,467
Loans and borrowings	(5,758,851)	(192,621,242)	-	-
Net exposure	**(5,749,383)**	**(192,304,558)**	**1,406,362**	**47,039,799**

A strengthening of the Singapore dollar, as indicated below, against the following currencies at 31 December would have increased / (decreased) profit or loss before tax by the amounts shown below. This analysis is based on foreign currency exchange rate variances that the Company considered to be reasonably probable at the end of the reporting period. The analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant. The reasonably possible foreign exchange rate variances were different, as indicated below:

	2011 Profit or loss		2010 Profit or loss	
	SGD	**INR**	**SGD**	**INR**
US Dollar (10% strengthening)	418,290	14,332,121	574,938	19,230,446
Sterling pound (10% strengthening)	(21,109)	(723,270)	(140,636)	(4,703,973)

A weakening of the Singapore dollar against the above currencies at 31 December would have had the equal but opposite effect on the above currencies to the amounts hsown above, on the basis that all other variables remain constant.

Capital management

The objectives when managing capital are: to safeguard the entity's ability to cointinue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for owners and benefits for other stakeholders, and to provide an adequate return to owners by pricing the sales commensurately with the level of risk. The management sets the amount of capital to meet its requirements and the risk taken. There were no changes in the approach to capital management during the year. The management manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it where necessary or possible in the light of changes in conditions and the risk characterestics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the management may adjust the amount of dividends paid to owners, issue new shares, or sell assets to reduce debt.

Fair Values

The notional amounts of financial assets and liabilities with a maturity of less than one (including amount due from/to related corporations, cash and cash equivalents) are assumed to approximate their fair values because of the short period of maturity.

17 Comparative information

The financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2011 were audited by another firm of Certified Public Accountants