IQBAL YASIR & COMPANY
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

REVIEW REPORT ON PROFORMA FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We have reviewed the annexed proforma consolidated financial statements of ENERGY SOLUTION INTERNATIONAL LIMITED, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at March 16, 2015, and the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and consolidated statement of changes in equity for the period from January 27, 2015 to March 16, 2015, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information which has been adjusted for the net effect of the issue of US $ 150,000 of additional share capital pursuant to an offer as if that capital was issued as at March 16, 2015.

Management is responsible for the preparation of these proforma financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, 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.

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the annexed consolidated financial statements. We conducted our review in accordance with International Standard on Review Engagements (ISRE) 2400, Engagements to Review Historical Financial Statements. ISRE 2400 requires us to conclude whether anything has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the financial statements, taken as a whole, are not prepared in all material respects in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework. This Standard also requires us to comply with relevant ethical requirements.

A review of financial statements in accordance with ISRE 2400 is a limited assurance engagement. The reviewer performs procedures, primarily consisting of making inquiries of management and others within the company, as appropriate, and applying analytical procedures, and evaluates the evidence obtained. The procedures performed in a review are substantially less than those performed in an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion on these financial statements.

Based on our review, the net effect of induction of issued, subscribed and paid up capital of US $ 150,000/- on the last audited consolidated financial statements, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that these proforma financial statements do not present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the company as at March 16, 2015, and of its financial performance for the period from January 27, 2015 to March 16, 2015, in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard.

Lahore
Date: 05-JUNE-2015

IQBAL YASIR & COMPANY
Registered Samoan Auditors
(Chartered Accountants)

IQBAL YASIR AND COMPANY
(Chartered Accountants)
Engagement Partner: Yasir Riaz

ENERGY SOLUTIONS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
PROFORMA CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT MARCH 16, 2015

	Note	USD 2015
ASSETS		
NON CURRENT ASSETS		
Property, plant and equipment	6	86,770
Long term Investments	7	22,963
CURRENT ASSETS		
Inventories		313,227
Trade receivables	8	512,846
Trade Deposits, prepayments and other receivables	9	103,757
Cash and bank balance	10	362,449
		1,292,279
TOTAL ASSETS		1,402,012
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES		
Authorized share capital	11	14,000,001
Issued, subscribed and paid up capital	11	28,000
Share premium	12	165,700
Reserves	13	726,687
Share holder's equity		920,387
Non Controlling Interest		378,745
Total equity		1,299,132
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Trade and other payables	14	64,850
Short term borrowings	15	38,030
CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS	16	-
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		1,402,012

The annexed notes from 1 to 24 form an integral part of these financial statements.

DIRECTOR

DIRECTOR

ENERGY SOLUTIONS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
PROFORMA CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS
FOR THE PERIOD FROM JANUARY 27, 2015 TO MARCH 16, 2015

	Note	USD 2015
Sales of goods	17	114,168
Cost of goods sold		(92,242)
Goss profit		**21,926**
Selling expenses		(3,256)
Resarch and Development		(3,316)
Other Overheads		(4,896)
		(11,468)
Operating profit		**10,458**
Share of profit from associate	7	4,104
Bargain purchase gain on acquisition of subsidiary	21	706,281
Profit before tax		**720,843**
Taxation	18	(2,092)
PROFIT AFTER TAX		**718,751**
Attributable to:		
Parent		714,511
NCI	22	4,240
		718,751

The annexed notes from 1 to 24 form an integral part of these financial statements.

DIRECTOR

DIRECTOR

ENERGY SOLUTIONS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
PROFORMA CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE PERIOD FROM JANUARY 27, 2015 TO MARCH 16, 2015

	Note	USD 2015
Profit for the year		718,751
<u>*Other comprehensive income*</u>		
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss account:		
Exchange Gain/(Loss) on translating foreign operations		1,171
Income tax relating to items that may be reclassified	18	-
		1,171
Items that may not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss account:		
		-
Attributable to:		
Parent		773
NCI		398
		1,171
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD		719,923
Attributable to:		
Parent		715,284
NCI		4,638
		719,923

The annexed notes from 1 to 24 form an integral part of these financial statements.

MTS Cardin
DIRECTOR

DIRECTOR

ENERGY SOLUTIONS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
PROFORMA CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE PERIOD FROM JANUARY 27, 2015 TO MARCH 16, 2015

	Share capital		Reserves							
			Capital	Revenue						
	Ordinary	Convertible	Share premium	Foreign currency translation reserve	General Reserve	Consolidated Retained Earnings	Sub Total	Total	Non-Controlling Interest	Total equity and reserves
	USD									
Shares issued during the period	6,500	800	165,700	-	-	-	165,700	173,000	-	173,000
Subsidairy Acquired in the period	13,500	7,200	-	-	11,004	-	11,004	31,704	374,505	406,209
Profit for the period ended MARCH 16, 2015	-	-	-	1,171	-	714,511	715,683	715,683	4,240	719,923
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at MARCH 16, 2015	20,000	8,000	165,700	1,171	11,004	714,511	892,387	920,387	378,745	1,299,132

The annexed notes from 1 to 24 form an integral part of these financial statements.

DIRECTOR

DIRECTOR

ENERGY SOLUTIONS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
PROFORMA CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE PERIOD FROM JANUARY 27, 2015 TO MARCH 16, 2015

	Note	USD 2015
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before taxation		720,843
Adjustments for:		
- Bargain purchase gain on acquisition of subsidiary		(706,281)
- Exchange difference on translation of foreign operations		1,171
- Depreciation		380
		(704,729)
Operating profit before working capital changes		16,113
Net cash outflows from operating activities		16,113
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Cash of subsidiary on acquisition date		152,636
Net cash inflows from investing activities		152,636
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Shares issued during the period - ordinary		20,000
Shares issued during the period - convertible		8,000
Share premium		165,700
Net cash inflows/(outflows) from financing activities		193,700
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		362,449
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period		-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		362,449

The annexed notes from 1 to 24 form an integral part of these financial statements.

MTCenlai

DIRECTOR

[signature]

DIRECTOR

ENERGY SOLUTIONS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
PROFORMA NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD FROM JANUARY 27, 2015 TO MARCH 16, 2015

1. STATUS AND NATURE OF BUSINESS

The group consists of the following companies:

1.1 Holding company

ENERGY SOLUTIONSINTERNATIONAL LIMITED was incorporated under the International Companies Act, 1987 in Samoa as an international company on the January 27, 2015. The registered office of the company is situated at C/- ASIACITI TRUST SAMOA LTD LEVEL 2 LOTEMAU CENTRE, VAEA STREET, APIA SAMOA. The principal activities of the company are investment in renewable energy projects .

1.2 Subsidiary company

Hayat Altematif Yeni Eneiji Uretim San. ve Tic.A.§. ('Subsidiary Company") is principally engaged in manufacturing operations for such machinery and facilities for the use of alternative new energy in Turkey for domestic or overseas clients. The Company is a joint stock company incorporated in Turkey. The address of its registered office is istanbul, Bakirkoy, Ye§ilkoy, Dunya Ticaret Merkezi EGS Business Park B1 Bl.No:58 Istanbul, Turkey

1.3 Sub-associate company

Hayat Altematif Yeni Eneiji Uretim San. ve Tic.A.§. ('Subsidiary Company") holds an investment interest of 49% in CW energies Limited. The investment by the subsidiary in CW renders the company as a Sub-Associate in the group.

2 PREPRATION AND COMPLIANCE STATEMENTS

2.1 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and have been prepared on a historical cost basis.

Theses financial statements are the first accounts of the company and accordingly have been prepared from the date of incorporation on March 10, 2014 to MARCH 16, 2015

2.2 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the company and its subsidiary made up to MARCH 16, 2015 using purchase method of accounting.

Under the purchase method of accounting, the cost of the business combination is measured at the aggregate of the fair values at the date of exchange of assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity.

At the acquisition date, the cost of the business combination is allocated to identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities in the business combination which are measured initially at closing values at the acquisition date. The excess of the cost of the business combination over the Group's interest in the net closing value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities, the Group will:

a) Reassess the identification and measurement of the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities and the measurement of the cost of the combination; and

b) Recognize immediately in profit or loss any excess remaining after that assessment.

Subsidiaries are consolidated from the acquisition date, which is the date on which the group effectively obtains control, until the date on which the group ceases to control the subsidiaries. Control exists when the group has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. In assessing control, potential voting rights that are exercisable are taken into the account.

Intragroup balances, transactions and unrealized gains and losses on the intragroup transactions are eliminated in full. Intragroup losses may indicate an impairment that requires recognition in consolidated financial statements. If a subsidiary uses accounting policies other than those adopted in the consolidated financial statements for like transactions and events in similar circumstances, appropriate adjustments are made to its financial statements in preparing consolidated financial statements.

The gain or loss on the disposal of a subsidiary, which the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the Group's share of its net assets as of the date of disposal including the carrying amount of goodwill and the cumulative amount of any exchange differences that relate to the subsidiary, is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Under the purchase method of accounting ,the cost of business combination is measured at the aggregate of fair values at the date of exchange, of assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity instruments issued. Non controlling interest is that portion of the profit or loss and net assets of the subsidiary attributable to the equity interests that are not owned, directly and indirectly through subsidiaries, by the group. It is measured at the Non controlling interest share of the fair value of the subsidiaries identifiable assets and liabilities at the acquisition date and the Non controlling interest share of changes in the subsidiaries equity since that date.

2.3 Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Samoa's International Companies Act, 1987. In case requirements differ, the provisions or directives of the International Companies Act, 1987 shall prevail.

3 STANDARDS, INTERPRETATIONS AND AMENDMENTS TO PUBLISHED APPROVED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

3.1 Standards, amendments and interpretations which became effective during the year

Below is a list of the amendments to IFRSs and the new Interpretation that are mandatorily effective for accounting periods that begin on or after 1 January 2014.

- Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 27 Investment Entities;
- Amendments to IAS 32 Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities;
- Amendments to IAS 36 Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets;
- Amendments to IAS 39 Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting; and
- IFRIC 21 Levies.

Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 27 Investment Entities

The amendments to IFRS 10 define an investment entity and introduce an exception from the requirement to consolidate subsidiaries for an investment entity. In terms of the exception, an investment entity is required to measure its interests in subsidiaries at fair value through profit or loss. The exception does not apply to subsidiaries of investment entities that provide services that relate to the investment entity's investment activities.

To qualify as an investment entity, certain criteria have to be met. Specifically, an entity is an investment entity when it:

- obtains funds from one or more investors for the purpose of providing them with investment management services;
- commits to its investor(s) that its business purpose is to invest funds solely for returns from capital appreciation, investment income, or both; and
- measures and evaluates performance of substantially all of its investments on a fair value basis.

Consequential amendments to IFRS 12 and IAS 27 have been made to introduce new disclosure requirements for investment entities. In general, the amendments require retrospective application, with specific transitional provisions.

Amendments to IAS 32 Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

The amendments to IAS 32 clarify the requirements relating to the offset of financial assets and financial liabilities. Specifically, the amendments clarify the meaning of 'currently has a legally enforceable right of set-off' and 'simultaneous realization and settlement'. The amendments require retrospective application.

Amendments to IAS 36 Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets

The amendments to IAS 36 remove the requirement to disclose the recoverable amount of a cash-generating unit (CGU) to which goodwill or other intangible assets with indefinite useful lives had been allocated when there has been no impairment or reversal of impairment of the related CGU. Furthermore, the amendments introduce additional disclosure requirements applicable to when the recoverable amount of an asset techniques used which are in line with the disclosure required by IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurements. The amendments require retrospective application.

Amendments to IAS 39 Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting

The amendments to IAS 39 provide relief from the requirement to discontinue hedge accounting when a derivative designated as a hedging instrument is novated under certain circumstances. The amendments also clarify that any change to the fair value of the derivative designated as a hedging instrument arising from the novation should be included in the assessment and measurement of hedge effectiveness. The amendments require retrospective application.

IFRIC 21 Levies

IFRIC 21 addresses the issue of when to recognize a liability to pay a levy. The Interpretation defines a levy, and specifies that the obligating event that gives rise to the liability is the activity that triggers the payment of the levy, as identified by legislation. The Interpretation provides guidance on how different levy arrangements should be accounted for, in particular, it clarifies that neither economic compulsion nor the going concern basis of financial statements preparation implies that an entity has a present obligation to pay a levy that will be triggered by operating in a future period. IFRIC 21 requires retrospective application.

3.2 Standards, amendments or interpretations issued but not yet effective

Below is a list of new and revised IFRSs that are not yet mandatorily effective (but allow early application) for the year ending 31 December 2014:

- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments;
- IFRS 14 Regulatory Deferral Accounts;
- IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers;
- Amendments to IFRS 11 Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations;

Amortization;

- Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 41 Agriculture: Bearer Plants;
- Amendments to IAS 19 Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions;
- Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2010-2012 Cycle; and
- Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2011-2013 Cycle.

3.3 There are a number of other minor amendments and interpretations to other approved accounting standards that are not yet effective and are also not relevant to the Company and therefore have not been presented here.

4 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Group based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Group.

4.1 Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

As described at 5.2 of the financial statements, the Group reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period. During the current year, the directors determined that the useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment was in line with the pattern of their usage and be maintained at the current levels.

4.2 Revenue Recognition

In making their judgment, the directors considered the detailed criteria for the recognition of revenue from the rendering of services as set out in IAS 18 and, in particular, whether the Group has established the right to record the said revenue.

5 SIGNIFICANT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

5.1 Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Group elects whether to measure the non-controlling interests in the acquiree at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred and included in administrative expenses

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree

If the business combination is achieved in stages, any previously held equity interest is remeasured at its acquisition date fair value and any resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognized at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument and within the scope of IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, is measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized either in either profit or loss or as a change to OCI. If the contingent consideration is not within the scope of IAS 39, it is measured in accordance with the appropriate IFRS. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not remeasured and subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognized for non-controlling interests, and any previous interest held, over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Group re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognized at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognized in profit or loss.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

Where goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed in these circumstances is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

5.2 Property, plant and equipment

Owned assets:

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost in relation to property plant and equipment consists of historical costs and subsequent changes due to revaluations, if any.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is charged on reducing balance method at the rates stated in note 4 to these financial statements.

Depreciation charge commences from the month in which asset is available for use and continues until the month of disposal.

Maintenance and normal repairs are charged to income as and when incurred. Major renewals and improvements are capitalized and assets so replaced ,if any, are retired. Gains and losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment are recognized in the profit or loss account.

5.3 Impairment of assets

The carrying amounts of the company's assets are reviewed at each Statement of Financial Position date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated in order to determine the extent of impairment loss if any. An impairment lose is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less cost to sell and value in use. Impairment losses are charged to the profit and loss account, but if any revaluation surplus in respect of such assets exists, then such impairment is firstly charged against that surplus and then remaining portion, if any, is charged to profit or loss account.

5.4 Trade receivables

Receivables are stated at anticipated realizable value. Bad debts are written off in the period in which they are identified. Allowance for bad and doubtful debts is made on estimates of possible losses which may arise from non-collection of certain debts.

5.5 Trade creditors

Payables are stated at their nominal values which are the fair values of the consideration to be paid in the future for goods and services received.

5.6 Cash and cash equivalent

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash in hand, balances and deposits with banks and highly liquid investments which have an insignificant risk of changes in value. For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents are presented net of bank overdrafts and fixed deposits pledged.

5.7 Taxation

Provision for current taxation is based on taxable income at the current rates of taxation after taking into account applicable tax credits, rebates and exemptions, if any.

5.8 Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies during the financial year are converted into US Dollars at exchange rates ruling at the transaction dates. Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities at the statement of financial position date are translated into US Dollars at exchange rates ruling at that date. All exchange gains or losses are dealt with in the income statement.

5.9 Translation of foreign operations

Items included in the financial statements of each of ENERGY SOLUTIONS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The consolidated financial statements are presented in US Dollar (USD$) which is the Parent company's functional and presentation currency.

5.10 Functional currency

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the income statement, except when deferred in equity as qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges. The financial statements of subsidiary Hayat Enerji AS. is consolidated at the rate of 1USD = 2.59826 TRY at the acquisition date of MARCH 31, 2015.

5.11 Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the rendering of services in the ordinary course of the company's business, revenue is recognized when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and specific criteria has been met for each of the company's activities as described below:

Rendering of services

Revenue from contracts is recognized on accrual basis

The recognition of revenue to the stage of completion of a transaction is often referred to as the percentage of completion method. Under this method, revenue is recognized in the accounting periods in which the services are rendered. The recognition of revenue on this basis provides useful information on the extent of service activity and performance during a period.

Interest / Mark up Income

Interest / Mark up is recognized on a time proportion basis by reference to the principal outstanding and the applicable rate of return.

5.12 Financial Instruments

Financial instruments are recognized in the Statement of Financial Position when the Company is a party to the contractual provision of the instruments. The recognized financial instruments of the company in the statement of financial position comprise cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and payables that arise directly from its operations, non-trade receivables and payables arising from transactions entered into in the normal course of business, borrowings, and ordinary share capital. The accounting of measurement applied, are disclosed above. The information on the extent and nature of these recognized financial instruments, including significant terms and conditions that may affect the amount, timing and certainty of future cash flows are disclosed in the respective notes to the financial statements.

5.13 Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Statement of Financial Position, if the company has a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and the company intends to settle either on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability.

6 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Particulars	COST			Rate %	DEPRECIATION				WDV as at MARCH 16, 2015
	As at MARCH 10, 2014	Acquired in business combination	As at MARCH 16, 2015		As at MARCH 10, 2014	Acquired in business combination	For the Period	As at MARCH 16, 2015	
	--------(USD)-------				------------(USD)------------				
Furniture and Fittings	-	45,489	45,489	10	-	5,139	166	5,305	40,184
Electrical Equipments	-	46,686	46,686	10	-	5,275	170	5,445	41,241
Computers	-	6,076	6,076	20	-	686	44	731	5,345
Total	-	98,250	98,250		-	11,101	380	11,481	86,770

		Note	2015 USD
7	**LONG TERM INVESTMENTS**		
	Associates - Under Equity Method		
	CW Energy Ltd		
	Cost of Investment		18,859
	Equity Interest Held 49.0%		
	Share of post acquisition profit		4,104
	No. of shares held 4900		
			22,963
8	**TRADE RECEIVABLES**		
	Customers	8.1	386,947
	Notes receivables	8.2	125,898
			512,846

8.1 The Company's normal trade credit terms vary from 30 to 90 days. Other trade credit terms are assessed and approved on a case-by-case basis.

8.2 The Company's normal trade credit terms vary from 30 to 90 days. Other trade credit terms are assessed and approved on a case-by-case basis.

		Note	2015 USD
9	**TRADE DEPOSITS, PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES**		
	Deposits and Guarantees Given		4,740
	VAT receivable		4,893
	Other recievables		94,123
			103,757
10	**CASH AND BANK BALANCE**		
	Cash in hand		146,158
	Cash at bank		216,291
			362,449
11	**SHARE CAPITAL**		
	Authorized share capital		
	Ordinary Share Capital		
	1,000,000,000 ordinary shares of USD 0.01 each		10,000,000
	1 founder share of USD 1.00 each		1
			10,000,001
	Convertible Shares		
	400,000,000 convertible shares of USD 0.01 each		4,000,000
			14,000,001
	Issued, subscribed and paid up share capital		
	Ordinary Share Capital		
	2,000,000 shares of US $ 0.01 each		20,000
	Convertible Share Capital		
	800,000 shares of US $ 0.01 each	11.1	8000
			28,000

11.1 The convertible shares are convertible at the option of the company once the company has raised additional capital in access of USD 30 million. These share are not entilited to the divideds declared by the compay before any conversion. The company retains the right to either convert the shares into ordinary share or to pay them off and redeem them.

	Note	2015 USD
12 SHARE PREMIUM		
Ordinary Share Capital		
150,000 shares of US $ 0.09 each		13,500
500,000 shares of US $ 0.29 each		145,000
Convertible Share Capital		
80,000 shares of US $ 0.09 each		7,200
		165,700
13 RESERVES		
Consolidated retained earnings		714,511
General reserve		11,004
Foreign currency translation reserve		1,171
		726,687
14 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES		
Trade Creditors		37,491
Other payables		8,705
Taxes payable		18,653
		64,849
15 SHORT TERM BORROWINGS		
From associates	15.1	38,030
		38,030

15.1 The debt has been taken form an associate of the company for the working capital requirement, is interest free and unsecured.

16 **CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS**

CONTINGENCIES:

There were no contingencies as on the statement of financial position date.

COMMITMENTS:

There were no capital commitments as on the statement of financial position date.

17 **REVENUE**

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the rendering of services in the ordinary course of the company's business, revenue is recognized when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and specific criteria has been met for each of the company's activities as described below;

Interest / Mark up income

Interest / Mark up is recognized on a time proportion basis by reference to the principal outstanding and the applicable rate of return.

The recognition of revenue to the stage of completion of a transaction is often referred to as the percentage of completion method. Under this method, revenue is recognized in the accounting periods in which the services are rendered. The recognition of revenue on this basis provides useful information on the extent of service activity and performance during a period.

18 TAXATION

The company is taxable at the rate of 20% corporate tax leviable on the profits of the company.

19 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

19.1 Financial risk factors

Financial instruments comprise advances, deposits, interest accrued, trade debts, cash and bank balances, short term borrowings and trade and other payables, short term investments.

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

Market risk
Liquidity risk
Credit risk

The Board of Directors has the overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of Group's risk management framework. The Board is also responsible for developing and monitoring the Group's risk management policies.

The Group's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to react to changes in market conditions and the Group's activities.

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

19.1.1 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Group's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return.

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. Currency risk arises mainly from future commercial transactions or receivables and payables that exist.

The Group's exposure to currency risk arising from currency exposure to the United States Dollar (USD) on amounts placed with scheduled banks in foreign currency account.

Interest rate risk

This represents the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Group has no significant long-term interest-bearing assets. The Group's interest rate risk arises from short term borrowing. Borrowings obtained at variable rates expose the Group to cash flow interest.

Interest rate risk management

The Group manages interest rate risk by analyzing its interest rate exposure on dynamic basis. Cash flow interest rate risk is managed by simulating various scenarios taking into consideration refinancing, renewal of existing positions and alternative financing. Based on these scenarios, the Group calculates impact on profit after taxation and equity of defined interest rate shift, mostly 100 basis points.

19.1.2 Credit risk

Credit risk represents the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was as follows:

The credit quality of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to external credit ratings (If available) or to historical information about counterparty default rate. The table below shows the major bank balances held:

19.1.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities.

The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses.

19.2 Fair values of financial assets and liabilities

The carrying values of all financial assets and liabilities reflected in financial statements approximate their fair values. Fair value is determined on the basis of objective evidence at each reporting date.

Financial instruments by categories	Held to Maturity	Loans, receivables/
	-------- (USD)	---------
Assets as per statement of Financial statements		
Trade receivables	-	512,846
Trade Deposits, prepayments and other receivables	-	4,740
Cash and bank balance	362,449	-
	362,449	517,586

	Amortized cost	Fair value
Liabilities as per balance sheet		
Trade creditors	37,491	-
Short term borrowings	38,030	
	75,522	-

19.3 Capital risk management

The Group manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Group will be able to continue as going concerns while maximizing the return to stakeholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance.

The capital structure of the Group consists of equity of the Group (comprising issued capital, reserves and retained earnings). The Group is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The Group's risk management committee reviews the capital structure of the Group on a semi-annual basis. As part of this review, the committee considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital. Currently the group is an all equity financed entity.

20 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Balances and transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries, which are related parties of the Company, have been eliminated on consolidation and are not disclosed in this note. There are no related party transactions in the year.

21 BUSINESS COMBINATION

As at March 01, 2015 the company accquired Hayat Enerji AS , a company with its registered office in Istanbul, Turkey.

The acquisition was accounted for by applying the purchase method. The cost of the acquisition was measured at the fair value of the consideration given. Identified assets acquired, liabilities assumed or incurred have been carried at the fair value as at the acquisition date.

	2014
Fair value of identifiable net assets at date of acquisition	1,101,487
Percentage of identifiable net assets acquired	66%
Parent's share of fair value of identifiable net assets at date of acquisition	726,981
Non Controlling Interest	374,505
Purchase consideration paid in ordinary shares of the company	20,700
Bargain Purchase Gain	706,281

22 PROFIT ATTRIBUTEABLE TO NON CONTROLLING INTEREST

Share from Subsidiary	3,954
Share from associate	684
	4,638

23 DATE OF AUTHORIZATION FOR ISSUE

These financial statements have been approved and authorized for issue on **05-JUNE-2015** by the Board of Directors of the parent company.

24 GENERAL

Figures have been rounded off to the nearest US Dollar.

DIRECTOR

DIRECTOR