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Accountants &
business advisers

United Faith Ventures Limited

(Incorporated in the British Virgin Islands
with limited liability)
Financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2015

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UNITED FAITH VENTURES LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDER OF
UNITED FAITH VENTURES LIMITED
(Incorporated in the British Virgin Islands with limited liability)

We have audited the financial statements of United Faith Ventures Limited set out on pages 3 to 18, which comprise the statements of financial position as at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014, and the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity and statements of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2015 and the period from 2 May 2014 (date of incorporation) to 31 December 2014, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The directors are responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITY

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit and to report our opinion solely to you, as a body, and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report.

We conducted our audit in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDER OF
UNITED FAITH VENTURES LIMITED
(Incorporated in the British Virgin Islands with limited liability)

OPINION

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the company as at 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2015 and the period from 2 May 2014 (date of incorporation) to 31 December 2014 in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards.

EMPHASIS OF MATTER

We draw attention to note 2(d) to the financial statements which indicates that the company incurred a net loss of US$7,886,434 during the year ended 31 December 2015 and, as of that date, the company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by US$668,457,469. These conditions, along with other matters as set forth in note 2(d), indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

PKF
Certified Public Accountants
Hong Kong

- 8 MAR 2016

UNITED FAITH VENTURES LIMITED

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Note	***Year ended 31.12.2015 US$***	*Period from 2.5.2014 (date of incorporation) to 31.12.2014 US$*
Revenue	4	-	-
Other revenue	4	**4,066**	-
Other income		**23,485**	-
Administrative expenses		**(1,985)**	-
Finance costs		**(7,912,000)**	-
Loss before income tax		**(7,886,434)**	-
Income tax	6(a)	-	-
Loss for the year/period		**(7,886,434)**	-
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year/period		**(7,886,434)**	-

UNITED FAITH VENTURES LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Note	2015 US$	2014 US$
NON-CURRENT ASSET			
Available-for-sale securities	7	464,092,361	-
CURRENT ASSETS			
Other receivable		16,248	-
Cash and cash equivalents		640,218	1
		656,466	1
LESS :			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Accruals		1,935	
Accrued loan interest		7,912,000	-
Loan from the immediate holding company	8	661,200,000	-
		669,113,935	-
NET CURRENT (LIABILITIES)/ASSETS		(668,457,469)	1
NET (LIABILITIES)/ASSETS		(204,365,108)	1
REPRESENTING :-			
SHARE CAPITAL	9(a)	1	1
AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE SECURITIES REVALUATION RESERVE		(196,478,675)	-
ACCUMULATED LOSSES		(7,886,434)	-
(CAPITAL DEFICIENCY)/SHAREHOLDER'S FUND		(204,365,108)	1

APPROVED AND AUTHORISED FOR ISSUE BY
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON - 8 MAR 2016

DIRECTOR   DIRECTOR

UNITED FAITH VENTURES LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Share capital US$	*Available-for-sale securities revaluation reserve US$*	*Accumulated losses US$*	*Total US$*
Issue of share	1	-	-	1
Loss and total comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	-	-
At 31.12.2014 and at 1.1.2015	1	-	-	1
Loss and total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(196,478,675)	(7,886,434)	(204,365,109)
At 31.12.2015	**1**	**(196,478,675)**	**(7,886,434)**	**(204,365,108)**

UNITED FAITH VENTURES LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Year ended 31.12.2015 US$	*Period from 2.5.2014 (date of incorporation) to 31.12.2014 US$*
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Loss before income tax	**(7,886,434)**	-
Adjustments for :-		
Interest income	**(4,066)**	-
Interest expense	**7,912,000**	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	**21,500**	-
Changes in working capital :-		
Other receivable	**(16,248)**	-
Accruals	**1,935**	-
Cash generated from operations	**7,187**	-
Interest received	**4,066**	-
NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	**11,253**	-
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITY		
Purchase of available-for-sale securities	**(660,571,036)**	-
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITY	**(660,571,036)**	-
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Issue of share	**-**	1
Loan from the immediate holding company	**673,200,000**	-
Repayment to the immediate holding company	**(12,000,000)**	-
NET CASH FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	**661,200,000**	-
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**640,217**	-
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF THE YEAR/PERIOD	**1**	-
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE YEAR/PERIOD	**640,218**	1
ANALYSIS OF THE BALANCE OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Cash and cash equivalents	**640,218**	1

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The company is a limited liability company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands (the "BVI"). The address of its registered office is P.O. Box 957, Offshore Incorporations Centre, Road Town, Tortola, the British Virgin Islands.

The principal activity of the company during the year was investment holding.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

(a) Compliance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRS"), Hong Kong Accounting Standards ("HKAS") and Interpretations ("HK(IFRIC)-Int") issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (hereinafter collectively referred to as "Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards").

(b) Initial application of Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards

In the current year, the company initially applied the following Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards :-

Amendments to HKAS 19	Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions
Annual improvements to HKFRS (2010 - 2012)	Amendments to HKFRS 8, HKAS 16, HKAS 24 and HKAS 38
Annual improvements to HKFRS (2011 - 2013)	Amendments to HKFRS 3, HKFRS 13 and HKAS 40

The initial application of these financial reporting standards does not necessitate material changes in the company's accounting policies and retrospective adjustments of the comparatives presented in the financial statements.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONT'D)

(c) Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards in issue but not yet effective

The following Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards in issue at 31 December 2015 have not been applied in the preparation of the company's financial statements for the year then ended since they were not yet effective for the annual period beginning on 1 January 2015 :-

HKFRS 9 (2014)	Financial Instruments
HKFRS 14	Regulatory Deferral Accounts
HKFRS 15	Revenue from Contracts with Customers
Amendments to HKAS 1	Disclosure Initiative
Amendments to HKAS 16 and HKAS 38	Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation
Amendments to HKAS 16 and HKAS 41	Bearer Plants
Amendments to HKAS 27	Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements
Amendments to HKAS 28 and HKFRS 10	Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture
Amendments to HKAS 28, HKFRS 10 and HKFRS 12	Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception
Amendments to HKFRS 11	Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations
Annual Improvements to HKFRS (2012-2014)	Amendments to HKFRS 5, HKFRS 7 and HKAS 19

The company is required to initially apply these standards and amendments in its annual financial statements beginning on 1 January 2016, except that the company is required to initially apply HKFRS 15 and HKFRS 9 (2014) in its annual financial statements beginning on 1 January 2018. HKFRS 14 is not applicable to the company.

(d) Adoption of the going concern assumption

When preparing the financial statements, the company's ability to continue as a going concern has been assessed. These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis notwithstanding that the company incurred a net loss of US$7,886,434 during the year ended 31 December 2015 and as at that date, the company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by US$668,457,469 as the immediate holding company has undertaken to provide continuing financial support to the company to meet its liabilities when they fall due.

Should the company be unable to continue in business as a going concern, adjustments would have to be made to reduce the value of assets to their recoverable amounts, to reclassify non-current asset as current asset and to provide for any further liabilities which might arise.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Measurement basis

These financial statements are prepared under the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of available-for-sale securities which are carried at fair value.

(b) Revenue recognition

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

(c) Available-for-sale securities

Available-for-sale securities are carried at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of available-for-sale securities are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated separately in equity in the available-for-sale securities revaluation reserve. When the available-for-sale securities are disposed of or impaired, the accumulated gains or losses in available-for-sale securities revaluation reserve are recognised in profit or loss.

When the fair value of financial assets cannot be reliably measured, the financial assets are stated at cost less any identified impairment losses.

The fair values of financial assets that are actively traded are determined by reference to market prices at the close of business on the end of the reporting period. For financial assets where there is no active market, fair value is determined by using valuation techniques. Such techniques include using recent arm's length market transactions, reference to the current market value of another instrument which is substantially the same, discounted cash flow analysis, and option pricing models.

(d) Receivables

Receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. When the effect of discounting would be immaterial, the receivables are stated at cost less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. The amount of the provision is recognised in profit or loss.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(e) Impairment of assets

At the end of each reporting period, the company determines whether there is any indication of impairment of assets. If there is any indication of impairment, the recoverable amount of the relevant asset or group of assets is estimated and compared with the carrying amount.

If the recoverable amount of an asset or a group of assets is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or group of assets is reduced to the recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised as an expense in profit or loss.

(f) Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates (the "functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in United States dollars ("US$"), which is the company's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the measurement 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 monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(g) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

(h) Income tax

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the statement of profit or loss because it excludes items of income and expense that are taxable or deductible in other years, and it further excludes profit or loss items that are never taxable and deductible.

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences, and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to other comprehensive income or directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

(i) Related parties

A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the company if that person (i) has control or joint control over the company; (ii) has significant influence over the company; or (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the company or of a parent of the company.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(i) Related parties (cont'd)

An entity is related to the company if (i) the entity and the company are members of the same group of companies, (ii) the entity is an associate or a joint venture of either the company or a member of a group of which the company is a member, (iii) the company is an associate or a joint venture of either the entity or a member of a group of which the entity is a member, (iv) the entity and the company are joint ventures of the same third party, (v) the entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the company is an associate of that third entity, (vi) the company is a joint venture of a third entity and the entity is an associate of that third entity, (vii) the entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the company or an entity related to the company, (viii) the entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person related to the company or a close member of that person's family, (ix) a person who has control or joint control over the company has significant influence over the entity, or (x) a person who has control or joint control over the company is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).

(j) Significant judgement

In the process of applying the company's accounting policies, judgements that can significantly affect the amounts recognised in the financial statements are made in determining :-

(i) whether there is an indication of impairment of assets; and
(ii) the expected manner of recovery of the carrying amount of assets

4. REVENUE

The company has no revenue to be disclosed during the year. Other revenue represents interest income.

5. LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX

	Year ended 31.12.2015 US$	*Period from 2.5.2014 (date of incorporation) to 31.12.2014 US$*
Loss before income tax is arrived at after charging/(crediting) :-		
Auditor's remuneration	1,935	-
Exchange gain	(7,237)	-

During the preceding period, the company's incorporation fee of US$920 was borne by the immediate holding company.

6. INCOME TAX

(a) The company was incorporated in the BVI and under the current laws of the BVI, not subject to income tax. In the opinion of the directors, the company is not subject to taxation in any other jurisdictions in which the company operates.

(b) No provision for deferred tax has been made in these financial statements as the company has no taxable or deductible temporary differences at the end of the reporting period.

7. AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE SECURITIES

	2015 US$	*2014 US$*
Listed equity securities in Australia, at fair value	464,092,361	-

8. LOAN FROM THE IMMEDIATE HOLDING COMPANY

The amount is interest bearing at 8% per annum, unsecured and repayable within one year.

9. SHARE CAPITAL AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

(a) Share capital

	2015 ***US$***	*2014* *US$*
Authorised :-		
50,000 ordinary shares of US$1 each	**50,000**	50,000
Issued and fully paid :-		
1 ordinary share of US$1	**1**	1

(b) Capital management

The company's equity capital management objectives are to safeguard the company's ability to continue as a going concern and to provide an adequate return to shareholder commensurately with the level of risk. To meet these objectives, the company manages the equity capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions by issuing new equity shares, and raising additional loan from the immediate holding company, or extending loan repayment to the immediate holding company, as appropriate.

The company's equity capital management strategy, which is unchanged from the previous period, is to maintain a reasonable proportion in total liabilities and total assets. The company monitors equity capital on the basis of the gearing ratio, which is calculated as total liabilities over total assets. The gearing ratios at 31 December 2015 and 2014 were as follows :-

	2015 ***US$***	*2014* *US$*
Total liabilities	**669,113,935**	-
Total assets	**464,748,827**	1
Gearing ratio	**144%**	N/A

10. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Apart from the transactions as disclosed in notes 5 and 8 to the financial statements, the company had no material transactions with its related parties during the year and the preceding period.

11. NATURE AND EXTENT OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT RISKS

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the company by failing to discharge an obligation. The company manages credit risk by conducting periodic evaluation of credit performance of the other parties, measured by the extent of past due or default.

Carrying amounts of financial assets as at 31 December 2015, which represented the amounts of maximum exposure to credit risk, were as follows :-

	2015	*2014*
	US$	*US$*
Other receivable	**16,248**	-
Cash and cash equivalents	**640,218**	1
	656,466	1

The directors are satisfied with the credit quality of these financial assets.

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The company manages liquidity risk by monitoring its liquidity position through periodic preparation of cash flows and cash balances forecasts and periodic evaluation of the ability of the company to meet its financial obligations, measured by the gearing ratio.

Maturities of the non-derivative financial liabilities of the company as at 31 December 2015 were as follows :-

	2015	*2014*
	US$	*US$*
Total amounts of contractual undiscounted obligations :-		
Accruals	**1,935**	-
Accrued loan interest	**7,912,000**	-
Loan from the immediate holding company	**661,200,000**	-
	669,113,935	-
Due for payment :-		
Within one year or on demand	**669,113,935**	-

11. NATURE AND EXTENT OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT RISKS (CONT'D)

(c) 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. The company manages currency risk, when it is considered significant, by entering into appropriate currency forward contracts.

Carrying amount of net financial assets as at 31 December 2015 exposed to currency risk was as follows :-

	2015 ***US$***	*2014* *US$*
Financial assets/(liability) denominated in foreign currencies :-		
Cash and cash equivalents	**612,392**	-
Accruals	**(1,935)**	-
Net financial assets exposed to currency risk	**610,457**	-

The company's net financial assets exposed to currency risk were primarily denominated in Australian dollars and Hong Kong dollars.

Since United States dollars is pegged to Hong Kong dollars, material fluctuations in the exchange rates of United States dollars against Hong Kong dollars are remote.

Should United States dollars at 31 December 2015 devalue by 10% against Australian dollars, the carrying amounts of the net financial asset exposed to currency risk at 31 December 2015 determined in accordance with HKAS 21 "The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates" would increase by US$61,046 (2014 : Nil), and hence the capital deficiency at 31 December 2015 would decrease by US$61,046 (2014 : Nil); and the loss for the year would decrease by US$61,046 (2014 : Nil).

11. NATURE AND EXTENT OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT RISKS (CONT'D)

(d) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The company manages interest rate risk, when it is considered significant, by entering into appropriate swap contracts.

As at 31 December 2015, the company's interest rate risk is primarily attributable to loan from the immediate holding company which carries fixed interest rate. The overall interest rate risk is not considered material.

(e) Market price risk

Market price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument traded in the market will fluctuate because of changes in market prices.

The company's carrying amount of financial asset as at 31 December 2015 that was exposed to market price risk was as follows :-

	2015	*2014*
	US$	*US$*
Financial asset traded in the market :-		
Available-for-sale securities	**464,092,361**	-

Should market price as at 31 December 2015 decrease by 10%, the carrying amount of the financial asset traded in the market would decrease, and hence the capital deficiency as at 31 December 2015, would increase by US$46,409,236 (2014 : Nil).

11. NATURE AND EXTENT OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT RISKS (CONT'D)

(f) Fair value

The following table presents the fair value of financial instruments measured at the end of the reporting period on a recurring basis, categorised into the three-level fair value hierarchy as defined in HKFRS 13, Fair value measurement. The level into which a fair value measurement is classified is determined with reference to the observability and significance of the inputs used in the valuation technique as follows :-

- Level 1 valuations : fair value measured using only Level 1 inputs i.e. unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities at the measurement date
- Level 2 valuations : fair value measured using Level 2 inputs i.e. observable inputs which fail to meet Level 1, and not using significant unobservable inputs. Unobservable inputs are inputs for which market data are not available
- Level 3 valuations : fair value measured using significant unobservable inputs

At 31 December 2015, the company had available-for-sale securities of US$464,092,361 carried at fair value which are based on Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

During the year ended 31 December 2015, there was no transfer between financial instruments in Level 1 and Level 2.

12. PARENT AND ULTIMATE HOLDING COMPANY

The directors consider the parent and ultimate holding company to be Robust Nation Investments Limited, a company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands and Hony Partners Group, LP, an exempted limited liability partnership registered in the Cayman Islands, respectively.

13. EVENT AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

After the end of the reporting period, the company is entitled to receive a dividend of approximately US$6.3 million from its investment in available-for-sale securities, which is declared by the investee on 19 February 2016.

THE FOLLOWING DETAILED INCOME STATEMENT HAS BEEN PREPARED FOR MANAGEMENT PURPOSES ONLY AND DOES NOT FORM PART OF THE AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

UNITED FAITH VENTURES LIMITED

DETAILED INCOME STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Year ended 31.12.2015 US$	*Period from 2.5.2014 (date of incorporation) to 31.12.2014 US$*
Revenue	-	-
Other revenue		
Bank interest income	4,066	-
Other income		
Exchange gain	7,237	-
Option premium	16,248	-
	27,551	-
LESS : EXPENSES		
Auditor's remuneration	1,935	-
Bank charges	50	-
	1,985	-
FINANCE COSTS		
Interest expense	7,912,000	-
LOSS FOR THE YEAR/PERIOD	(7,886,434)	-