

**BHIVPURI INVESTMENTS LIMITED**  
**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2015**

BHIVPURI INVESTMENTS LIMITED  
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2015

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		Date of appointment	Date of resignation
<b>DIRECTORS:</b>	Fareed Soreefan	26 September 2012	
	Zakir Niamut	7 March 2014	
	Sameema Nobeebux	7 March 2014	
	Sanjay Dube	25 June 2014	
	Ramesh Subramanyam	25 June 2014	
	Hardeep Singh Guru (Permanent Alternate Director to Mr Ramesh Subramanyam)	25 June 2014	31 March 2015
	Nitin Johar (Permanent Alternate Director to Mr Ramesh Subramanyam)	31 March 2015	
<b>REGISTERED OFFICE:</b>	IFS Court, TwentyEight Cybercity Ebene Mauritius		
<b>SECRETARY, ADMINISTRATOR AND MAURITIAN TAX AGENT:</b>	International Financial Services Limited IFS Court, TwentyEight Cybercity Ebene Mauritius		
<b>BANKER:</b>	HSBC Bank (Mauritius) Limited 6th Floor, HSBC Centre 18 Cybercity Ebene Mauritius		
<b>AUDITOR:</b>	Deloitte 7th Floor, Raffles Tower 19 Cybercity Ebene Mauritius		

The directors present the financial statements of Bhivpuri Investments Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 March 2015.

#### PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activities of the Company are that of investment holding and provision of management support services to related parties.

#### RESULTS

The results for the year are shown in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and related notes.

#### DIRECTORS

The present membership of the Board is set out on page 2.

#### DIVIDENDS

No dividend has been declared nor paid during the year ended 31 March 2015 (2014: Nil).

#### STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

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

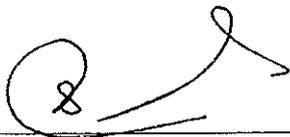
The directors have confirmed that they have complied with the above requirements in preparing the financial statements.

#### AUDITOR

The auditor, Deloitte, has indicated its willingness to continue in office until the next Annual Meeting.

**CERTIFICATE FROM THE SECRETARY UNDER SECTION 166 (d) OF THE MAURITIUS COMPANIES ACT 2001**

We certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, we have filed with the Registrar of Companies all such returns as are required of Bhivpuri Investments Limited under the Mauritius Companies Act 2001 for the year ended 31 March 2015.



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**For International Financial Services Limited  
Secretary**

**Registered Office:**

IFS Court  
TwentyEight  
Cybercity  
Ebene  
Mauritius

**Date: 18 May 2015**

## Independent auditor's report to the shareholder of Bhivpuri Investments Limited

This report is made solely to the company's shareholder, as a body, in accordance with section 205 of the Mauritius Companies Act 2001. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's shareholder those matters we are required to state to the shareholder in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's shareholder as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

### Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the financial statements of **Bhivpuri Investments Limited** on pages 7 to 26 which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2015 and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

### *Directors' responsibilities for the financial statements*

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and in compliance with the requirements of the Mauritius Companies Act 2001 in so far as applicable to Category 1 Global Business Licence companies. They are also responsible for such internal control as they 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. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance 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 and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 management, 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 adverse audit opinion.

### *Basis for Adverse Opinion*

*Non-compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations, IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements and IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities*

*IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements* requires the Company to recognise its investment in a joint venture as an investment and to account for that investment using the equity method in accordance with *IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures* unless the Company is exempted from applying the equity method as specified in that standard. As explained in Note 17, the Company has not met the specific exemption requirements, it has stated its investment in joint venture at cost and it has not applied the equity method to its investment in a joint venture.

As explained in Note 6, the Company's investment in Indocoal Resources (Cayman) Limited, amounting to USD 432,320,685, which was recognised as a joint venture till 25 November 2013, and not accounted under equity method, is classified as asset held for sale, and is carried at cost instead of lower of its carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell, under *IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations ("IFRS 5")*.

The Company has also not complied with the disclosure requirements of *IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities* relating to interests in joint arrangements.

### *Opinion*

In our opinion, because of the significance of the matters discussed in the Basis for Adverse Opinion paragraph, the financial statements on pages 7 to 26 do not give a true and fair view of the financial position of Bhivpuri Investments Limited as at 31 March 2015 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

**Independent auditor's report to the shareholder of  
Bhivpuri Investments Limited**

**Report on other legal requirements**

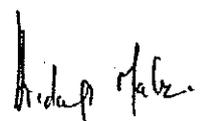
In accordance with the requirements of the Mauritius Companies Act 2001, we report as follows:

- we have no relationship with, or interests in, the company other than in our capacity as auditor;
- except as indicated in the basis for adverse opinion above, proper accounting records have been kept by the company as far as appears from our examination of those records;
- we have not obtained all information and explanations that we have required in so far as explained in the paragraph on non-compliance with IFRS 5, IFRS 11 and IFRS 12; and
- except for the non-compliance with IFRS 5, IFRS 11 and IFRS 12, the financial statements of the company comply with the Mauritius Companies Act 2001, in so far as applicable to companies holding Category 1 Global Business Licence.

  
Deloitte

Chartered Accountants

18 May 2015

  
Pradeep Malik, FCA  
Licensed by FRC

**BHIVPURI INVESTMENTS LIMITED**  
**STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPEHENSIVE INCOME**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2015**

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	Note	USD	USD
<b>INCOME</b>			
Interest income on loan		4,364	61,901
Bank interest income		30	47
		<u>4,394</u>	<u>61,948</u>
<b>OPERATING EXPENSES</b>			
Licence fees		2,100	2,100
Audit fees		17,924	18,452
Bank charges		550	828
TRC renewal fees		400	200
Legal and professional fees		155,350	167,428
		<u>176,324</u>	<u>189,008</u>
<b>LOSS BEFORE TAXATION</b>		(171,930)	(127,060)
Taxation	13	663,079	-
<b>PROFIT / (LOSS) THE YEAR</b>		<u>491,149</u>	<u>(127,060)</u>
<b>OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME</b>		-	-
<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME / (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR</b>		<u><u>491,149</u></u>	<u><u>(127,060)</u></u>

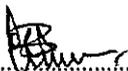
The notes on pages 11 to 26 form an integral part of these financial statements.  
The independent audit report is on pages 5 and 6.

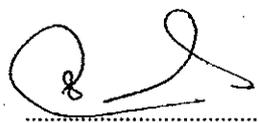
BHIVPURI INVESTMENTS LIMITED  
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2015

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	Notes	2015 USD	2014 USD
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<u>Non current asset</u>			
Investment in Joint Venture	5	300	-
		<u>300</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>Current assets</u>			
Loan to related party	7	-	600,000
Other receivables and prepayments	8	505,925	1,003,550
Cash and cash equivalents	9	68,973	68,092
		<u>574,898</u>	<u>1,671,642</u>
<u>Assets classified as held for sale</u>			
Investment in Joint Venture	6	432,320,685	432,320,685
<b>Total assets</b>		<u>432,895,883</u>	<u>433,992,327</u>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<u>Capital and reserves</u>			
Stated capital	10	1,000,000	1,000,000
Retained earnings		190,641,027	190,149,878
<b>Total equity</b>		<u>191,641,027</u>	<u>191,149,878</u>
<u>Current liabilities</u>			
Loan from related parties	11	237,170,452	237,170,452
Other payables	12	4,084,404	5,169,866
Current tax liability	13	-	502,131
		<u>241,254,856</u>	<u>242,842,449</u>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<u>432,895,883</u>	<u>433,992,327</u>

Approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 18 May 2015

  
.....  
Director

  
.....  
Director

The notes on pages 11 to 26 form an integral part of these financial statements.  
The independent audit report is on pages 5 and 6.

BHIVPURI INVESTMENTS LIMITED  
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2015

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	Stated capital	Retained earnings	Total
	USD	USD	USD
At 1 April 2013	1,000,000	190,276,938	191,276,938
Loss for the year and total comprehensive loss	-	(127,060)	(127,060)
At 31 March 2014	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>190,149,878</u>	<u>191,149,878</u>
Profit for the year and total comprehensive income	-	491,149	491,149
At 31 March 2015	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>190,641,027</u>	<u>191,641,027</u>

The notes on pages 11 to 26 form an integral part of these financial statements.  
The independent audit report is on pages 5 and 6.

BHIVPURI INVESTMENTS LIMITED  
 STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS  
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2015

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	2015 USD	2014 USD
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
Loss before tax	(171,930)	(127,060)
<i>Adjustments for:</i>		
Bank interest income	(30)	(47)
Interest income on loan	(4,364)	(61,901)
	<u>(176,324)</u>	<u>(189,008)</u>
<b>Movement in working capital:</b>		
Decrease in other receivables and prepayments	6,538	103,745
Increase in other payables	169,238	84,436
	<u>(548)</u>	<u>(827)</u>
<b>Cash used in operating activities</b>	(548)	(827)
Tax refund	160,948	-
<b>Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities</b>	<u>160,400</u>	<u>(827)</u>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>		
Interest received	495,481	47
Loan repayment received	600,000	3,900,000
	<u>1,095,481</u>	<u>3,900,047</u>
<b>Net cash generated from investing activities</b>	1,095,481	3,900,047
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>		
Repayment of borrowings	-	(3,900,000)
Interest paid	(1,255,000)	-
	<u>(1,255,000)</u>	<u>(3,900,000)</u>
<b>Net cash used in financing activities</b>	(1,255,000)	(3,900,000)
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>	881	(780)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	68,092	68,872
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u>68,973</u>	<u>68,092</u>

The notes on pages 11 to 26 form an integral part of these financial statements.  
 The independent audit report is on pages 5 and 6.

**1. BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

The Company was incorporated in Cyprus on 8 March 2007 as a private company with limited liability under the Companies Law, Cap. 113. On 17 May 2012 the Company has been struck off the Cyprus Registrar of Companies and re-domiciled in Mauritius under the Companies Act 2001 as the holder of Category 1 Global Business Licence as issued by the Financial Services Commission. The registered office address of the Company is at IFS Court, TwentyEight Cybercity, Ebene, Mauritius.

The principal activities of the Company are that of investment holding and provision of management support services to related parties.

**2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

Except for non-compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations, IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements and IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities, the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS. The preparation of the financial statements in accordance with and in compliance with IFRS requires the directors to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Actual results could differ from those estimates. A summary of the more important accounting policies, which have been applied consistently, is set out below.

**(a) Basis of preparation**

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention.

**(b) Investments in Joint Ventures**

A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint arrangement. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

The Company accounts its investments in Joint Ventures at cost less any impairment. Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of the investment is assessed. Where the carrying amount of the investment is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognised as an expense in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

**(c) Non current assets held for sale**

Non-current assets and disposal groups are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the non-current asset (or disposal group) is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Management must be committed to the sale which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.

Non-current assets (and disposal groups) classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their previous carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell.

**(d) Foreign currency translation**

*Functional and presentation currency*

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment of the Company (the "functional currency"). The financial statements of the Company are presented in United States Dollars ("USD"), which is the Company's functional currency and presentation currency.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(d) Foreign currency translation (continued)

*Transactions and balances*

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated in USD at the rate of exchange ruling on the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at reporting date. Exchange differences arising on translation and realised gains and losses on disposals or settlement of monetary assets and liabilities are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

(e) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises of cash at bank. Cash equivalents are short term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value and are held for the purpose of meeting short term cash commitments rather than investment or other purpose.

Short term deposits

Short term deposits are liquid investments, with a maturity period between three months to one year that earn interest at a fixed rate and which are subject to significant risk of change in value.

(f) Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when a group entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in the statement of profit or loss.

(i) Financial Assets

(a) Classification

Financial assets are classified as 'loans and receivables'. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition.

(b) Loans and receivables

Trade receivables, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any impairment. Interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial.

(c) Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees on points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial asset, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(f) Financial instruments (continued)

(i) Financial Assets (continued)

(d) Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting date. Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been impacted.

For all other financial assets, objective evidence of impairment could include:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty; or
- default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; or
- it becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial re-organisation; or
- disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial liabilities.

For certain categories of financial assets, such as trade receivables, assets that are assessed not to be impaired individually are subsequently assessed for impairment on a collective basis.

Objective evidence of impairment for a portfolio of receivables could include the Company's past experience of collecting payments, an increase in the number of delayed payments in the portfolio, as well as observable changes in national or local economic conditions that correlate with default on receivables.

For financial assets that are carried at cost, the amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the market rate of return for a similar financial asset. Such impairment loss will not be reversed in subsequent years.

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

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of trade receivables, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a trade receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognised in profit or loss.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, if, in a subsequent year, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized.

(e) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(f) Financial instruments (continued)

(i) Financial Assets (continued)

(e) Derecognition of financial assets (continued)

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

(ii) Financial liabilities

(a) Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement.

(b) Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

(c) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as 'other financial liabilities'.

(d) Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including borrowings, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. Transaction costs are defined as incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, issue or disposal of a financial asset or a financial liability. An incremental cost is one that would not have been incurred if the Company had not acquired, issued or disposed of the financial instrument.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

(e) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled, expired or changed. Where the terms of the financial liability is substantially different, the exchange is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original liability and recognition of a new liability.

(g) Related parties

Parties are considered to be related if one party has control, joint control or exercises significant influence over the other party or is a member of the key management personnel of the other party.

(h) Revenue recognition

Interest revenue is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. Interest revenue is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(h) Revenue recognition (continued)

Service fee income and other income are recognised on accrual basis in the financial statements when recognised.

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive payment has been established and is recognised gross of withholding tax.

(i) Expense recognition

All expenses are accounted for in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on accrual basis.

(j) Taxation

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

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary 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 are accounted for using the 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 goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences arising on interests in joint ventures, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilise the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date 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 year when the liability is settled or the asset 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 equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in other comprehensive income or equity.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(k) Impairment of assets

The Company's assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting date.

Assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been impacted. For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of the impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all assets with the exception of trade receivables where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account.

When a trade receivable is uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

If in a subsequent year, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

(l) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (IFRS)

In the current year, the Company has applied all of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") of the IASB that are effective for accounting periods beginning on 1 April 2014.

3.1 *Standards and Interpretations adopted with no effect on the financial statements*

The following new and revised Standards and Interpretations have been applied in these financial statements. Their application has not had any material impact on the amounts reported for the current and prior years but may affect the accounting for future transactions or arrangements.

- IAS 32 Financial instruments: Presentation - Amendments relating to the offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities
- IAS 36 Impairment of Assets - Amendments arising from Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets
- IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement - Amendments for novations of derivatives
- IFRS 12 Disclosure of interests in other entities - Amendments for investment entities

3.2 *New and Revised Standards and Interpretations in issue but not yet effective*

At the date of the authorisation of these financial statements, the following Standards and Interpretation were in issue but effective for annual periods beginning on or after the respective date as indicated:

- IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements - Amendments resulting from disclosure initiative (effective 1 January 2016)
- IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures - Amendments resulting from Annual Improvements 2010-2012 Cycle (management entities) (effective 1 July 2014)
- IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures - Amendments regarding the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture (effective 1 January 2016)
- IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures - Amendments regarding the application of consolidation exception (effective 1 January 2016)
- IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement - Amendments to permit an entity to elect to continue to apply the hedge accounting requirements in IAS 39 for a fair value hedge of the interest rate exposure of a portion of a portfolio of financial assets or financial liabilities when IFRS 9 is applied, and to extend the fair value option to certain contracts that meet the 'own use' scope exception (effective 1 January 2018)
- IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations - Amendments resulting from September 2014 Annual Improvements to IFRSs (effective 1 January 2016)
- IFRS 7 Financial Instruments Disclosures - Amendments resulting from September 2014 Annual Improvements to IFRSs (effective 1 January 2016)
- IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures - Deferral of mandatory effective date of IFRS 9 and amendments to transition disclosures (effective 1 January 2018)
- IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures - Additional hedge accounting disclosures (and consequential amendments) resulting from the introduction of the hedge accounting chapter in IFRS 9 (effective 1 January 2018)

3. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (IFRS) (CONTINUED)

3.2 *New and Revised Standards and Interpretations in issue but not yet effective (continued)*

- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments - Finalised version, incorporating requirements for classification and measurement, impairment, general hedge accounting and derecognition (effective 1 January 2018)
- IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements - Amendments regarding the accounting for acquisitions of an interest in a joint operation (effective 1 January 2016)
- IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in other Entities - Amendments regarding the application of the consolidation exception (effective 1 January 2016)
- IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement - Amendments resulting from Annual Improvements 2011-2013 Cycle (scope of the portfolio exception in paragraph 52) (effective 1 July 2014)
- IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement - Amendments resulting from Annual Improvements 2010-2012 Cycle (Short term receivables and payables) (Amendments to basis for conclusion only)
- IFRS 15 Revenue from contracts with customers - Original Issue (1 January 2017)

The directors anticipate that these standards and interpretations will be applied in the financial statements on the above effective dates in future years. The directors have not yet had an opportunity to consider the potential impact of the application of those amendments.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of the financial statements, in accordance with IFRS, requires the directors and management to exercise judgment in the process of applying the accounting policies. It also requires the use of accounting estimates and assumptions that may affect the reported amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Judgments and estimates are continuously evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations and assumptions concerning future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The actual results could, by definition therefore, often differ from the related accounting estimates.

Where applicable, the notes to the financial statements set out areas where management has applied a higher degree of judgment that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements, or estimations and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

*Determination of functional currency*

The determination of the functional currency of the Company is critical since recording of transactions and exchange differences arising thereon are dependent on the functional currency selected. As described in note 2, the directors have considered those factors therein and have determined that the functional currency of the Company is the United States Dollars.

*Fair value of investment held for sale*

The Company also holds financial instruments that are not quoted on active markets. At a meeting of the Board of directors held on 26 November 2013, it was resolved to dispose the investment held in Indocoal Resources (Cayman) Limited to Long Haul Holdings Ltd or its nominee. At 31 March 2015, the investment held for disposal has been reported at cost.

*Impairment of investments in joint ventures*

Determining whether investments in joint ventures are impaired requires an estimation of the value in use of the investments. The value in use calculation requires the directors to estimate the future cash flows expected to arise from that investment and a suitable discount rate in order to calculate present value.

As at 31 March 2015, the directors believe that the carrying values of these investments have not been impaired.

5. INVESTMENT IN JOINT VENTURE

	2015 USD	2014 USD
Investment in joint venture	300	-

Details of the investment in joint venture are as follows:

	Place of incorporation	Number of shares	% Holding	2015 USD Cost	2014 USD Cost
IndoCoal KPC Resources (Cayman) Limited	Cayman Islands	300	30%	300	-

Investment in joint venture is stated at cost less impairment if any.

The main business activity of IndoCoal KPC Resources (Cayman) Limited ("Indocoal KPC") is coal trading. The shares held in Indocoal KPC carry dividend and voting rights.

The directors are of the opinion that the estimated recoverable amount of the investment in the joint venture is not less than its carrying amount.

6. INVESTMENT IN JOINT VENTURE - ASSET CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE

	Place of incorporation	Number of shares	2015 % Holding	31 March 2015 USD Cost	31 March 2014 USD Cost
Indocoal Resources (Cayman) Limited	Cayman Islands	300	30%	432,320,685	432,320,685

The Company's investment in Indocoal Resources (Cayman) Limited was recognised as a joint venture till 25 November 2013, at cost, and was not accounted under the equity method. The Board of directors had on 26 November 2013 approved the disposal of the Company's investment in Indocoal Resources (Cayman) Limited. Subsequently, the Company entered into a conditional agreement with an unrelated third party on 30 January 2014 for the sale of these shares. Should the sale of Indocoal not be completed under the conditional agreement, Bhira Investments Limited, a related company, would undertake to buy out Indocoal from the Company at a price equal to the cost of Indocoal in the books of the Company. Since the investment is expected to be disposed within the next 12 months, it has accordingly been reclassified from non-current assets to asset held for sale at year end. The investment has been carried at cost.

BHIVPURI INVESTMENTS LIMITED  
 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)  
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2015

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7. LOAN TO RELATED PARTY

	2015 USD	2014 USD
<i>Khopoli Investments Limited ("Khopoli")</i>		
Opening Balance	600,000	4,500,000
Loan repayment	(600,000)	(3,900,000)
Closing balance	<u>-</u>	<u>600,000</u>

The loan to Khopoli Investments Limited, a related party was unsecured, repayable on demand and carried interest at the rate of LIBOR plus margin as agreed between the parties and calculated on the basis of 360 days a year. The effective rate ranged from 1.4230% to 1.4300%. The loan has been repaid on 1 October 2014.

8. OTHER RECEIVABLES AND PREPAYMENTS

	2015 USD	2014 USD
Interest on loan to related party	-	491,087
Receivables from related companies	501,575	508,000
Interest on short term deposit	-	3
Other receivables and prepayments	4,350	4,460
	<u>505,925</u>	<u>1,003,550</u>

Receivables from related companies pertain to expenses paid by the Company on behalf of related parties and these are unsecured, interest free and will be recalled for payment as and when required.

Age of receivables	2015 USD	2014 USD
Less than 30 days	-	2,804
31-59 days	-	2,902
60-90 days	-	5,034
More than 90 days	-	480,347
Total receivables	<u>-</u>	<u>491,087</u>

9. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, the cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

	2015 USD	2014 USD
Cash at bank	68,973	3,042
Short term bank deposits	-	65,050
	<u>68,973</u>	<u>68,092</u>

The short term fixed deposits carried interest of 0.05% per annum (31 March 2014: 0.05%). The fixed deposit has been closed on 4 March 2015.

10. STATED CAPITAL

	2015 USD	2014 USD
Ordinary shares of EUR1 each	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>

Under its memorandum the Company fixed its share capital at 746,250 ordinary shares of nominal value of EUR1 each. Upon incorporation on 8 March 2007, the Company issued to the subscribers of its Memorandum of Association 746,250 ordinary shares of EUR1 each at par. Re-translation for stated capital from EUR 746,250 to USD 1,000,000 happened as of 30 June 2007 at a rate of 1.34 (EUR/USD exchange rate).

Fully paid ordinary shares carry one vote per share and carry the right to dividends.

11. LOAN FROM RELATED PARTIES

Loans

	2015 USD	2014 USD
(a) Bhira Investments Limited	149,355,079	149,355,079
(b) Indocoal Resources (Cayman) Limited	87,815,373	87,815,373
	<u>237,170,452</u>	<u>237,170,452</u>

	2015 USD	2014 USD
<i>(a) Bhira Investments Limited</i>		
Opening balance	149,355,079	153,255,079
Loan repaid	-	(3,900,000)
Closing balance	<u>149,355,079</u>	<u>149,355,079</u>

The loan from Bhira Investments Limited is interest free, unsecured and repayable as and when agreed by the parties.

	2015 USD	2014 USD
<i>(b) Indocoal Resources (Cayman) Limited</i>		
Balance at	<u>87,815,373</u>	<u>87,815,373</u>

The loan is interest free and repayable only out of dividends declared by Indocoal Resources (Cayman) Limited in favour of the Company.

12. OTHER PAYABLES

	2015 USD	2014 USD
Other payable and accruals	51,555	35,333
Payable to related party	235,211	81,895
Interest on loan	3,797,638	5,052,638
	<u>4,084,404</u>	<u>5,169,866</u>

13. TAXATION

	2015 USD	2014 USD
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income		
Income tax - Cyprus / Mauritius	<u>663,079</u>	<u>-</u>

	2015 USD	2014 USD
Statement of financial position		
Provision for tax - Cyprus	<u>-</u>	<u>502,131</u>

**BHIVPURI INVESTMENTS LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2015**

**13. TAXATION (CONTINUED)**

As of 31 March 2015, an accumulated loss of USD278,846 (2014: USD 106,886) can be carried forward and offset against chargeable income till 31 March 2020. An amount of USD 160,948 relates to a refund from the Mauritius Revenue Authority, which was paid in excess by the Company in the previous years.

The Company is liable to income tax on its chargeable income at the rate of 15%. The Company is however entitled to a tax credit equivalent to the higher of actual tax suffered or 80% of Mauritian tax payable in respect of its qualifying income, thus reducing its maximum effective tax rate payable to 3%. Capital gains from disposal of the Company's investment are not subject to tax in Mauritius.

	2015	2014
	USD	USD
Loss before taxation	(171,930)	(127,060)
Tax at the applicable rate of 15%	(25,790)	(19,059)
Tax effect of:		
Exempt income	(5)	(7)
Reversal of tax provision	(502,131)	-
Refund of tax overpaid	(160,948)	-
Deferred tax asset not recognised	25,795	19,066
<b>Taxation</b>	<b>663,079</b>	<b>-</b>

**14. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

For the year ended 31 March 2015, the Company entered into the following related party transactions.

Details of the nature, volume of transactions and the balances with the related parties are as follows:

<i>Receivables from Khopoli Investments Limited</i>	2015		2014	
	USD	USD	USD	USD
<b>Opening balance:</b>				
-Loan	600,000		4,500,000	
-Other receivable	508,000		508,000	
-Interest receivable	491,087	1,599,087	429,186	5,437,186
<b>Movement:</b>				
Loan repayment	(600,000)		(3,900,000)	
Expenses paid by/ (on behalf) of the Company	(6,425)		-	
Interest Received	(495,451)		-	
Interest Income	4,364	(1,097,512)	61,901	(3,838,099)
<b>Closing balance:</b>				
-Loan	-		600,000	
-Other receivable	501,575		508,000	
-Interest receivable	-		491,087	
		<b>501,575</b>		<b>1,599,087</b>

14. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

<i>Payable to/(Receivable from) Bhira Investments Limited ("Bhira")</i>	2015		2014	
	USD	USD	USD	USD
<i>Opening balance:</i>				
-Loan	149,355,079		153,255,079	
-Interest payable	5,052,638		12,111,902	
-Other payable / (receivable)	81,895	154,489,612	(7,187,215)	158,179,766
<i>Movement:</i>				
Expenses (paid by)/ on behalf of the Company	153,317		187,665	
Settlement of Cyprus tax liability	-		22,181	
Interest payable netted off against receivables	-		(7,059,264)	
Receivables netted off against interest payable			7,059,264	
Interest paid	(1,255,000)		-	
Loan repayment	-	(1,101,683)	(3,900,000)	(3,690,154)
<i>Closing balance:</i>				
-Loan	149,355,079		149,355,079	
-Interest payable	3,797,638		5,052,638	
-Other payable	235,212		81,895	
		<u>153,387,929</u>		<u>154,489,612</u>

*Indocoal Resources (Cayman) Limited*

The Company has loan from Indocoal Resources (Cayman) Limited (Note 11 (b)).

*Compensation to key management personnel*

No compensation has been paid to key management personnel for the year ended 31 March 2015 (2014: Nil).

15. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND ASSOCIATED RISKS

*Capital risk management*

The Company manages its capital to ensure that the Company will be able to continue as a going concern while maximizing the return to shareholder through the optimization of the debt and equity balance.

The capital structure of the Company consists of loans from related parties (offset by cash and cash equivalents) and equity, comprising of stated capital and retained earnings.

*Gearing ratio*

The gearing ratio at the year end was as follows:

	2015	2014
	USD	USD
Debt (i)	237,170,452	237,170,452
Cash and cash equivalents	(68,973)	(68,092)
Net debt	<u>237,101,479</u>	<u>237,102,360</u>
Equity	<u>191,641,027</u>	<u>191,149,878</u>
Net debt to equity ratio	<u>124%</u>	<u>124%</u>

(i) Debt is defined as short term borrowings

15. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND ASSOCIATED RISKS (CONTINUED)

Significant accounting policies

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognized, in respect of each class of financial assets, financial liabilities and equity instruments are disclosed in Note 2 to the financial statements.

Categories of financial instruments

	2015 USD	2014 USD
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Loans and receivables (including cash and cash equivalents)	<u>570,548</u>	<u>1,667,182</u>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
Other financial liabilities	<u>241,254,856</u>	<u>242,340,318</u>

Financial risk management

In its ordinary operations, the Company's investment activities expose it to the various types of risks, which are associated with the financial instruments and markets in which it invests. The following is a summary of the main risks:

(i) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as (i) foreign exchange rates (currency risk) and (ii) interest rates (interest rate risk) will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The Company takes on exposure to market risk, which is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices.

The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

(ii) Currency risk

All the Company's financial assets and liabilities are denominated in United States Dollars and consequently, the Company is not exposed to foreign currency risk.

The Company has invested in a joint venture entity incorporated in Cayman Islands. Since the main operations, revenues and bulk of the expenses of the joint venture entity are driven by the global market and the United States Dollar, the Company is not exposed to foreign currency risk.

(iii) 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.

All investments are financed by loan from related parties. The Company's financial assets, except trade and other receivables, are interest-bearing. As such, the Company is subject to significant risk due to fluctuations in the prevailing levels of the market interest rates. Interest income from bank deposits may fluctuate in amount, in particular due to changes in the interest rates.

Interest income from related party may fluctuate in amount, in particular due to changes in the LIBOR Rate. The impact of a 5% fluctuation in the interest rates on loan to related party would be as follows:

	2015		2014	
	5% increase USD	5% decrease USD	5% increase USD	5% decrease USD
<i>USD denominated</i>				
Interest income on loan	<u>218</u>	<u>(218)</u>	<u>3,095</u>	<u>(3,095)</u>
Effect on profit before tax	<u>218</u>	<u>(218)</u>	<u>3,095</u>	<u>(3,095)</u>

15. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND ASSOCIATED RISKS (CONTINUED)

Financial risk management (continued)

(iv) Credit risk

The Company takes on exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company.

Financial assets that potentially expose the Company to credit risk are listed below:

<i>Carrying Amount</i>	2015	2014
	USD	USD
Loan receivable	-	600,000
Interest receivable on loan	-	491,087
Receivables from related parties	501,575	508,000
	<u>501,575</u>	<u>1,599,087</u>

All of the above are due from related companies. As such, directors believe exposure to credit risk to be minimal.

The extent of the Company's exposure to credit risk in respect of these financial assets approximates their carrying values as recorded in the Company's statement of financial position.

(v) Liquidity risk management

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Board of Directors and in managing the Company's short, medium and long term funding and liquidity requirements; the Board of Directors is guided by similar practices adopted by its holding company. The holding company is committed to provide a committed undertaking to give financial and other support to the company to ensure that it can meet obligation to its liabilities as they fall due. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

*Liquidity and interest risk tables*

The following table details the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial assets and liabilities. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial assets and liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can receive and be required to pay. The table includes both interest and principal cash flows. The financial liabilities are payable within one year.

	2015	2014
	USD	USD
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Non-interest bearing	570,548	1,002,132
Variable interest rate instruments	-	665,050
	<u>570,548</u>	<u>1,667,182</u>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
Non-interest bearing	241,254,856	242,340,318

(vi) Fair values

The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1);
- Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (Level 2); and
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is based unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

The Company's financial assets and liabilities include other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, loan from related party and other payables.

The carrying amounts of these financial assets and financial liabilities approximate their fair values due to the short term nature.

**16. HOLDING AND ULTIMATE HOLDING COMPANY**

The Company regards Tata Power Company Limited as the immediate holding and ultimate holding company. Tata Power Company Limited is incorporated in India and listed on Bombay National Stock Exchange and National Stock Exchange of India.

**17. NON COMPLIANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (IFRS) 11 JOINT ARRANGEMENTS AND IFRS 12 DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS IN OTHER ENTITIES**

IFRS 11 requires a parent company that holds investments in joint ventures to apply the equity method for accounting its investments. However, the Company has not applied the equity method for accounting its investment in joint ventures.

IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities requires the parent company to make additional disclosures on its joint ventures. However, the Company had not applied IFRS 12 given the non-availability of information on its joint ventures at 31 March 2015.

**BHIVPURI INVESTMENTS LIMITED**  
**STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2015**

	Year ended	Exchange	Amount	Year ended	Exchange	Amount
	March, 2015	Rate	₹	March, 2014	Rate	₹
	USD			USD		
<b>INCOME</b>						
Interest income on loan	4,364	61.15	266,846	61,901	60.50	3,745,010
Interest income on bank account	30	61.15	1,834	47	60.50	2,844
	<b>4,394</b>	61.15	<b>268,680</b>	<b>61,948</b>	60.50	<b>3,747,854</b>
<b>EXPENSES</b>						
License fees	2,100	61.15	128,409	2,100	60.50	127,050
Audit fees	17,924	61.15	1,096,001	18,452	60.50	1,116,346
Bank charges	550	61.15	33,631	828	60.50	50,094
TRC renewal fees	400	61.15	24,459	200	60.50	12,100
Legal and professional fees	155,350	61.15	9,499,202	167,428	60.50	10,129,394
VAT irrecoverable		61.15	-	-	60.50	-
	<b>176,324</b>	61.15	<b>10,781,702</b>	<b>189,008</b>	60.50	<b>11,434,984</b>
<b>(LOSS) / PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION</b>	<b>(171,930)</b>	61.15	<b>(10,513,022)</b>	<b>(127,060)</b>	60.50	<b>(7,687,130)</b>
Taxation	663,079	61.15	40,545,358	-	60.50	-
<b>(LOSS) / PROFIT FOR THE YEAR</b>	<b>491,149</b>	61.15	<b>30,032,336</b>	<b>(127,060)</b>	60.50	<b>(7,687,130)</b>
Other comprehensive income	-	61.15	-	-	60.50	-
<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS) / INCOME FOR THE YEAR</b>	<b>491,149</b>	61.15	<b>30,032,336</b>	<b>(127,060)</b>	60.50	<b>(7,687,130)</b>

**BHIVPURI INVESTMENTS LIMITED**  
**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2015**

	As at March, 2015	Exchange Rate	Amount ₹	As at March, 2014	Exchange Rate	Amount ₹
	USD			USD		
<b>ASSETS</b>						
<u>Non current assets</u>						
Investment in joint venture	300	62.50	18,749	-	59.89	-
	<u>300</u>	62.50	<u>18,749</u>	<u>-</u>	59.89	<u>-</u>
<u>Current assets</u>						
Loan to related party	-	62.50	-	600,000	59.89	35,934,000
Trade and other receivables	505,925	62.50	31,619,048	1,003,550	59.89	60,102,610
Cash and cash equivalents	68,973	62.50	4,310,640	68,092	59.89	4,078,030
	<u>574,898</u>	62.50	<u>35,929,688</u>	<u>1,671,642</u>	59.89	<u>100,114,640</u>
<u>Assets classified as held for sale</u>						
Investments in joint ventures	432,320,685	62.50	27,018,962,011	432,320,685	59.89	25,891,685,825
	<u>432,320,685</u>	62.50	<u>27,018,962,011</u>	<u>432,320,685</u>	59.89	<u>25,891,685,825</u>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b><u>432,895,883</u></b>	<b>62.50</b>	<b><u>27,054,910,448</u></b>	<b><u>433,992,327</u></b>	<b>59.89</b>	<b><u>25,991,800,465</u></b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>						
<u>Capital and reserves</u>						
Stated capital	1,000,000	40.76	40,760,000	1,000,000	40.76	40,760,000
Retained earning	190,641,027	42.86	8,170,472,976	190,149,878	42.72	8,140,440,640
Foreign Currency Translation Reserves	-		3,765,852,109	-		3,266,765,554
Total Equity	<u>191,641,027</u>	62.50	<u>11,977,085,085</u>	<u>191,149,878</u>	59.89	<u>11,447,966,194</u>
<u>Current liabilities</u>						
Loans from related parties	237,170,452	62.50	14,822,560,324	237,170,452	59.89	14,204,138,370
Other payables	4,084,404	62.50	255,265,039	5,169,866	59.89	309,623,275
Taxation	-	62.50	-	502,131	59.89	30,072,626
	<u>241,254,856</u>	62.50	<u>15,077,825,363</u>	<u>242,842,449</u>	59.89	<u>14,543,834,271</u>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>	<b><u>432,895,883</u></b>	<b>62.50</b>	<b><u>27,054,910,448</u></b>	<b><u>433,992,327</u></b>	<b>59.89</b>	<b><u>25,991,800,465</u></b>

**BHIVPURI INVESTMENTS LIMITED**  
**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2015**

	Stated capital	Exchange Rate	Amount	Retained Earnings	Exchange Rate	Amount	Total	Exchange Rate	Amount
	USD		₹	USD		₹	USD		₹
<b>At 1 April, 2013</b>	1,000,000	40.76	40,760,000	190,276,938	42.82	8,148,127,770	191,276,938	42.81	8,188,887,770
Loss for the year and total comprehensive loss	-		-	(127,060)	60.50	(7,687,130)	(127,060)	60.50	(7,687,130)
<b>At 31 st March 2014</b>	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>40.76</u>	<u>40,760,000</u>	<u>190,149,878</u>	<u>42.81</u>	<u>8,140,440,640</u>	<u>191,149,878</u>	<u>42.80</u>	<u>8,181,200,640</u>
Loss for the year and total comprehensive loss				491,149	61.15	30,032,336	491,149	61.15	30,032,336
<b>At 31 st March 2015</b>	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>40.76</u>	<u>40,760,000</u>	<u>190,641,027</u>	<u>42.86</u>	<u>8,170,472,976</u>	<u>191,641,027</u>	<u>42.85</u>	<u>8,211,232,976</u>

**BHIVPURI INVESTMENTS LIMITED**  
**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2015**

	Year ended March, 2015	Exchange Rate	Amount	Year ended March, 2014	Exchange Rate	Amount
	USD		₹	USD		₹
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>						
(loss) / profit before taxation	(171,930)	61.15	(10,513,022)	(127,060)	60.50	(7,687,130)
<i>Adjustments for:</i>						
Bank interest income	(30)	61.15	(1,834)	(47)	60.50	(2,844)
Interest income on loan	(4,364)	61.15	(266,846)	(61,901)	60.50	(3,745,011)
	(176,324)	61.15	(10,781,702)	(189,008)	60.50	(11,434,985)
Movement in working capital:						
Decrease in trade and other receivables	6,538	61.15	399,780	103,745	60.50	6,276,573
Increase / (decrease) in other payables	169,238	61.15	10,348,413	84,436	60.50	5,108,378
<b>Cash (used in) / generated from operating activities</b>	(548)	61.15	(33,509)	(827)	60.50	(50,034)
Tax paid	160,948	61.15	9,841,503	-	60.50	-
<b>Net cash (used in) / generated from operating activities</b>	<b>160,400</b>	<b>61.15</b>	<b>9,807,994</b>	<b>(827)</b>	<b>60.50</b>	<b>(50,034)</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>						
Interest received	495,481	61.15	30,297,226	47	60.50	2,844
Loan repayment received	600,000	61.15	36,688,260	3,900,000	60.50	235,950,000
<b>Net cash generated from investing activities</b>	<b>1,095,481</b>	<b>61.15</b>	<b>66,985,486</b>	<b>3,900,047</b>	<b>60.50</b>	<b>235,952,844</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>						
Repayment of borrowings	-	61.15	-	(3,900,000)	60.50	(235,950,000)
<b>Interest Paid</b>	<b>(1,255,000)</b>	<b>61.15</b>	<b>(76,739,611)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>60.50</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net cash used in financing activities</b>	<b>(1,255,000)</b>	<b>61.15</b>	<b>(76,739,611)</b>	<b>(3,900,000)</b>	<b>60.50</b>	<b>(235,950,000)</b>
<b>Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>61.15</b>	<b>53,869</b>	<b>(780)</b>	<b>60.50</b>	<b>(47,190)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	68,092	59.89	4,078,030	68,872	54.38	3,745,259
Effect of exchange fluctuation on cash and cash equivalents			178,741			379,961
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year</b>	<b>68,973</b>	<b>62.50</b>	<b>4,310,640</b>	<b>68,092</b>	<b>59.89</b>	<b>4,078,030</b>