

BHIVPURI INVESTMENTS LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

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BHIVPURI INVESTMENTS LIMITED
COMPANY INFORMATION

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		Date of appointment	Date of resignation
DIRECTORS	: Fareed Soreefan	26 September 2012	-
	Zakir Hussein Niamut	7 March 2014	-
	Resmah Bibi Mandary	18 May 2015	-
	Sanjay Dube	25 June 2014	25 April 2016
	Ramesh Subramanyam	25 June 2014	-
	Anand Agarwal	25 April 2016	-
	Nandakumar Tirumalai (permanent alternate director to Mr Ramesh Subramanyam)	28 October 2016	-
REGISTERED OFFICE	: IFS Court Bank Street Twenty Eight Cybercity Ebène 72201 Mauritius		
SECRETARY, ADMINISTRATOR AND MAURITIAN TAX AGENT:	: International Financial Services Limited IFS Court Bank Street Twenty Eight Cybercity Ebène 72201 Mauritius		
BANKER	: HSBC Bank (Mauritius) Limited 6th Floor, HSBC Centre 18 Cybercity Ebène Mauritius		
AUDITOR	: Deloitte 7th Floor, Standard Chartered Tower 19-21 Bank Street, Cybercity Ebène 72201 Mauritius		

The directors present the financial statements of Bhivpuri Investments Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 March 2017.

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

The Company had declared and paid a dividend of USD 18,000,000 during the year under review (2016: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.

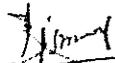
The directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Mauritius Companies Act 2001. They are also responsible for safeguarding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

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 2017.



for International Financial Services Limited

Secretary

Registered Office:

IFS Court

Bank Street

TwentyEight Cybercity

Ebène 72201

Mauritius

Date: 25 April 2017

Independent auditor's report to the Shareholder of Bhivpuri Investments Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Adverse opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **Bhivpuri Investments Limited** (the "Company") set out on pages 8 to 26, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2017, 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 notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, because of the significance of the matter discussed in the Basis for adverse opinion section of our report, the accompanying financial statements do not give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2017, and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and in compliance with the requirements of the Mauritius Companies Act 2001 in so far as applicable to Category 1 Global Business Licence companies.

Basis for adverse opinion

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 and has stated its investment in joint venture at cost as at 31 March 2017. Accordingly the financial statements have not been prepared in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 11.

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"). Had the interest in the jointly controlled entity be recognised using the equity method and the non-current asset held for sale be valued at the lower of its carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell, some elements in the accompanying financial statements would have been materially affected. The effects on the financial statements of the failure to comply with IFRS 5 and IFRS 11 have not been determined.

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.

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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Mauritius Companies Act 2001

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

- we have no relationship with, or interest in, the Company other than in our capacity as auditor;
- we have not obtained all information and explanations that we have required in so far as explained in the Basis for Adverse Opinion Section;
- in our opinion, except for the matters explained in the Basis for Adverse Opinion section, proper accounting records have been kept by the company as far as appears from our examination of those records; and
- except for matters explained in the Basis for Adverse Opinion section, the financial statements comply with the requirements of the Mauritius Companies Act 2001, in so far as applicable to Category 1 Global Business Licence.

Independent auditor's report to the Shareholder of Bhivpuri Investments Limited (cont'd)

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Company Information, Commentary of Directors and the Certificate from Secretary, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance or conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the 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 and they are also responsible 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.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

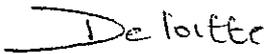
**Independent auditor's report to the Shareholder of
Bhivpuri Investments Limited (cont'd)**

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (cont'd)

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

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

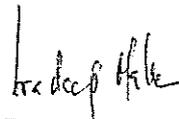
This report is made solely to the Company's shareholder, as a body, in accordance with section 205 of the Mauritius Companies Act 2001. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's shareholder those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for 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.



Deloitte

Chartered Accountants

12 MAY 2017



Pradeep Malik, FCA

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BHIVPURI INVESTMENTS LIMITED
 STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPEHENSIVE INCOME
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

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	Note	2017 USD	2016 USD
INCOME			
Bank interest income		18	-
		<u>18</u>	<u>-</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Licence fees		2,100	2,100
Audit fees		20,644	20,785
Bank charges		660	1,735
TRC renewal fees		400	-
Interest expense	13	144,183	-
Legal and professional fees		103,736	100,639
		<u>271,723</u>	<u>125,259</u>
LOSS BEFORE TAXATION		(271,705)	(125,259)
Taxation	12	-	-
LOSS FOR THE YEAR		<u>(271,705)</u>	<u>(125,259)</u>
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
		-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE YEAR		<u>(271,705)</u>	<u>(125,259)</u>

The notes on pages 12 to 26 form an integral part of these financial statements.
 The independent audit report is on pages 5- 7.

BHIVPURI INVESTMENTS LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

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	Note	2017 USD	2016 USD
ASSETS			
<u>Non-current asset</u>			
Investment in Joint Ventures	5	300	300
		<u>300</u>	<u>300</u>
<u>Current assets</u>			
Other receivables and prepayments	7	4,553	479,575
Cash and cash equivalents	8	81,948	3,698
		<u>86,501</u>	<u>483,273</u>
<u>Assets classified as held for sale</u>			
Investment in Joint Venture	6	432,320,685	432,320,685
		<u>432,320,685</u>	<u>432,320,685</u>
Total assets		<u><u>432,407,486</u></u>	<u><u>432,804,258</u></u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
<u>Capital and reserves</u>			
Stated capital	9	1,000,000	1,000,000
Retained earnings		172,244,063	190,515,768
Total equity		<u>173,244,063</u>	<u>191,515,768</u>
<u>Current liabilities</u>			
Loan from related parties	10	255,170,452	237,170,452
Other payables	11	3,992,971	4,118,038
		<u>259,163,423</u>	<u>241,288,490</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u><u>432,407,486</u></u>	<u><u>432,804,258</u></u>

Approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 25 April 2017.


.....
Director


.....
Director

The notes on pages 12 to 26 form an integral part of these financial statements.
The independent audit report is on pages 5- 7.

BHIVPURI INVESTMENTS LIMITED
 STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

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	Note	Stated capital USD	Retained earnings USD	Total USD
At 1 April 2015		1,000,000	190,641,027	191,641,027
Loss for the year and total comprehensive loss			(125,259)	(125,259)
At 31 March 2016		1,000,000	190,515,768	191,515,768
Loss for the year and total comprehensive loss		-	(271,705)	(271,705)
Dividend Paid	15	-	(18,000,000)	(18,000,000)
At 31 March 2017		1,000,000	172,244,063	173,244,063

The notes on pages 12 to 26 form an integral part of these financial statements.
 The independent audit report is on pages 5- 7.

BHIVPURI INVESTMENTS LIMITED
 STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

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	2017 USD	2016 USD
Cash flows from operating activities		
Loss before tax	(271,705)	(125,259)
<i>Adjustments for:</i>		
Interest expense on loan	144,183	-
Expenses paid on behalf of the Company	65,499	-
Bank interest income	(18)	-
	<u>(62,041)</u>	<u>(125,259)</u>
Movement in working capital:		
Decrease in other receivables and prepayments	138,937	1,350
Increase in other payables	1,339	33,634
Net cash generated from / (used in) operating activities	<u>78,235</u>	<u>(90,275)</u>
 <i>Cash flows from investing activities</i>		
Bank interest received	15	-
Net cash generated from investing activities	<u>15</u>	<u>-</u>
 <i>Cash flows from financing activities</i>		
Loan repaid by related party	-	25,000
Loan from related party	18,000,000	-
Dividend paid	(18,000,000)	-
Net cash generated from financing activities	<u>-</u>	<u>25,000</u>
 Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	78,250	(65,275)
 Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	3,698	68,973
 Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u>81,948</u>	<u>3,698</u>

The notes on pages 12 to 26 form an integral part of these financial statements.
 The independent audit report is on pages 5- 7.

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 a Category 1 Global Business Licence as issued by the Financial Services Commission. The registered office address of the Company is at IFS Court, Bank Street, TwentyEight Cybercity, Ebène 72201, 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, 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 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 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.

(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 and other comprehensive income.

(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)

(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.

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 and other comprehensive income.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(f) Financial instruments (continued)

(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.

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

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.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(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 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.

(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 and other comprehensive income.

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.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(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 2016.

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 1	Presentation of Financial Statements - Amendments resulting from disclosure initiative
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
IAS 28	Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures - Amendments regarding the application of consolidation exception
IAS 28	Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures - Amendments deferring the effective date of the September 2014 amendments
IFRS 5	Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations - Amendments resulting from September 2014 Annual Improvements to IFRSs
IFRS 7	Financial Instruments Disclosures - Amendments resulting from September 2014 Annual Improvements to IFRSs
IFRS 11	Joint Arrangements - Amendments regarding the accounting for acquisitions of an interest in a joint operation
IFRS 12	Disclosure of Interests in other Entities - Amendments regarding the application of the consolidation exception

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 7	Statement of Cash Flows - Amendments as result of the Disclosure initiative (effective 1 January 2017)
IAS 12	Income Taxes - Amendments regarding the recognition of deferred tax assets for unrealised losses (effective 1 January 2017)
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 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 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers - Amendments which establishes a single comprehensive model for entities to use in accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers (effective 1 January 2018)

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers - Clarifications to IFRS 15 (effective 1 January 2018)

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 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.

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 2017, the directors believe that the carrying value is not impaired.

5. INVESTMENT IN JOINT VENTURES

	2017	2016
	USD	USD
Investment in joint venture	<u>300</u>	<u>300</u>

Details of the investment in joint venture are as follows:

	Place of incorporation	Number of shares	2017 & 2016 % Holding	2017	2016
				USD	USD
				Cost	Cost
IndoCoal KPC Resources (Cayman) Limited	Cayman Islands	300	30%	<u>300</u>	<u>300</u>

Investment in joint ventures 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	2017 & 2016 % Holding	2017	2016
				USD	USD
				Cost	Cost
IndoCoal Resources (Cayman) Limited	Cayman Islands	300	30%	<u>432,320,685</u>	<u>432,320,685</u>

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 together with its fellow subsidiary, Bhira Investments Limited ("Bhira") entered into a conditional agreement on 30 January 2014 with an unrelated third party named Long Haul Holdings Limited for the sale of PT Arutmin Indonesia ("Arutmin"), PT Indocoal Kalsel Resources ("Kalsel") and Indocoal Resources Cayman Limited ("Indocoal" for Arutmin Assets & Liabilities). Since the investment was expected to be disposed within the next 12 months, it was accordingly reclassified from non-current assets to asset held for sale as from 31 March 2014. Since then, there have been amendments made to the conditional agreement and the long stop date had been extended multiple times which currently stands at 31 December 2016. However, the sale was not completed since some conditions precedents needed to be fulfilled prior to the transfer of shares and receipt of the consideration, which include clearances from the lenders. The Company and Bhira have been in constant negotiations with the counterparty and an alternative arrangement has been negotiated.

The Company together with its fellow subsidiary, Bhira Investments Limited have now entered into a new agreement with PT Cakrawala Langit Sejahtera ("CLS") (Long Haul Holdings Limited as per earlier arrangement) for a purchase consideration of USD 246.64 mn with effect from 29 November 2016. Out of the USD 246.64 mn, USD 200.06 mn will be allocated to Bhira and USD 46.58 mn to the Company. The purchase consideration would be received essentially at an agreed rate per ton of coal mined by CLS till 2020.

6. INVESTMENT IN JOINT VENTURE – ASSET CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE (CONTINUED)

One of the completion conditions (in both the previous as well as the revised Agreement) to the finalisation and operationalization of the deal is the restructuring of Indocoal, where it is expected that post the transfer of all Assets and Liabilities of PT Kaltim Prima Coal (KPC), Indocoal Cayman would represent only Assets & liabilities relating to Arutmin.

The titles of shares will be transferred upon execution of the amended and restated Arutmin Share Purchase Agreement ("Amendment Agreement"). However as a security to unrealized payments, the Shares will be pledged back in favour of the Company on and around the date of completion. The investment has not yet been disposed of as at 31 March 2017 and has been carried at cost.

In the event the business model of Indocoal is no longer viable, it was approved at a board meeting of Bhira held on 14 May 2013 that it would buy out Indocoal from Bhivpuri at a price equal to the cost of Indocoal in the books of Bhivpuri. The Board of Directors of Bhivpuri had also approved on 23 May 2013 to sell the investment held by Bhivpuri in Indocoal at a price equal to the cost of Indocoal in the books of Bhivpuri.

7. OTHER RECEIVABLES AND PREPAYMENTS

	2017	2016
	USD	USD
Receivables from related companies	-	476,575
Prepayments	4,550	3,000
Interest Receivable	3	-
	<u>4,553</u>	<u>479,575</u>

Receivables from related companies pertain to expenses paid by the Company on behalf of related parties and these are unsecured, interest free and have been repaid during the year.

8. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

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

	2017	2016
	USD	USD
Cash at bank	81,948	3,698
	<u>81,948</u>	<u>3,698</u>

9. STATED CAPITAL

	2017	2016
	USD	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.

10. LOAN FROM RELATED PARTIES

Loans

	2017	2016
	USD	USD
(a) Bhira Investments Limited	167,355,079	149,355,079
(b) Indocoal Resources (Cayman) Limited	87,815,373	87,815,373
	<u>255,170,452</u>	<u>237,170,452</u>

(a) *Bhira Investments Limited*

	2017	2016
	USD	USD
Opening Balance	149,355,079	149,355,079
Loan received	18,000,000	-
Closing balance	<u>167,355,079</u>	<u>149,355,079</u>

Out of USD167,355,079 of the loan from Bhira Investments Limited, USD149,355,079 is interest free, unsecured and repayable as and when agreed by the parties and the remaining USD18,000,000 is interest bearing at a rate of LIBOR + 2.5%, unsecured and repayable as and when agreed by the parties. The loan of USD149,355,079 was previously interest bearing until 1 November 2012.

(b) *Indocoal Resources (Cayman) Limited*

	2017	2016
	USD	USD
Balance at	<u>87,815,373</u>	<u>87,815,373</u>

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

11. OTHER PAYABLES

	2017	2016
	USD	USD
Other payable and accruals	36,850	35,511
Payable to related party	14,300	284,889
Interest on loan	3,941,821	3,797,638
	<u>3,992,971</u>	<u>4,118,038</u>

12. TAXATION

	2017	2016
	USD	USD
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income		
Income tax	-	-
Accumulated tax losses	2017	2016
	USD	USD
Accumulated tax loss brought forward	(401,847)	(276,588)
Tax loss for the period /year	(271,723)	(125,259)
Accumulated tax loss carried forward	<u>(673,570)</u>	<u>(401,847)</u>
Expiry date	March 2022	March 2021

The Company is liable to pay tax in Mauritius on its chargeable income at the rate of 15%. As a holder of a Category 1 Global Business Licence, it is entitled to a credit in respect of foreign tax equivalent to the higher of actual foreign tax suffered or a deemed credit equivalent to 80% of the Mauritius income tax liability on foreign source income. The maximum effective tax rate is 3%.

12. TAXATION (CONTINUED)

Gains or profits arising from sale of units or securities are tax-exempt in the hands of the Company in Mauritius. Dividends and redemption proceeds paid by the Company to its shareholders do not attract withholding tax.

The foregoing is based on the taxation laws and practices currently in force in Mauritius and may be subject to change.

	2017	2016
	USD	USD
Loss before taxation	(271,705)	(125,259)
Tax at the applicable rate of 15%	(40,756)	(18,789)
Tax effect of:	-	-
Deemed tax credit at 80%	32,605	15,031
Deferred tax asset not recognised	8,151	3,758
Taxation	-	-

13. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

For the year ended 31 March 2017, 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:

Receivable from Khopoli Investments Limited - fellow subsidiary

	2017		2016	
	USD	USD	USD	USD
<i>Opening Balance</i>	-			
- Other receivable	476,575	476,575	501,575	501,575
<i>Movements:</i>				
Other receivable	-		(25,000)	
Expenses paid on behalf of the Company	(51,199)			
Netting off of payable and receivable balance	(284,889)			
Repayment by fellow subsidiary	(140,487)	(476,575)	-	(25,000)
<i>Closing Balance</i>				
- Other receivable	-		476,575	476,575

Payable to / (Receivable from) Bhira Investments Limited ("Bhira")

	2017		2016	
	USD	USD	USD	USD
<i>Opening Balance</i>				
- Loan	149,355,079		149,355,079	
- Interest Payable	3,797,638		3,797,638	
- Other Payable	284,889	153,437,606	235,211	153,387,928
<i>Movements:</i>				
- Loan received	18,000,000		-	
- Expenses (paid by)/ on behalf of the Company	-		-	
	14,300		49,678	
- Netting off of payable and receivable	(284,889)			
- Interest expense	144,183	17,873,594	-	49,678
<i>Closing Balance</i>				
- Loan	167,355,079		149,355,079	
- Interest Payable	3,941,821		3,797,638	
- Other Payable	14,300		284,889	
		171,311,200		153,437,606

13. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

Indocoal Resources (Cayman) Limited

The Company has loan from Indocoal Resources (Cayman) Limited (Note 10 (b)).

Compensation to key management personnel

No compensation has been paid to key management personnel for the year ended 31 March 2017 (2016: Nil).

Fees paid to management entity of the Company

International Financial Services Limited

	2017	2016
	USD	USD
Directors fees paid	3,750	3,750
Fees paid to management entity	40,028	28,833
Total fees paid to management entity	<u>43,778</u>	<u>32,583</u>

14. 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 period end was as follows:

	2017	2016
	USD	USD
Debt (i)	255,170,452	237,170,452
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>(81,948)</u>	<u>(3,698)</u>
Net debt	<u>255,088,504</u>	<u>237,166,754</u>
Equity	<u>173,244,063</u>	<u>191,515,768</u>
Net debt to equity ratio	<u>147%</u>	<u>124%</u>

(i) Debt is defined as short term borrowings.

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

	2017	2016
	USD	USD
Financial assets		
Loans and receivables (including cash and cash equivalents)	<u>81,951</u>	<u>480,273</u>
Financial liabilities		
Other financial liabilities	<u>259,163,423</u>	<u>241,288,490</u>

Financial risk management

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.

14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND ASSOCIATED RISKS (CONTINUED)

Financial risk management (Continued)

(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.

Bank interest income may fluctuate in amount, in particular due to changes in the interest rate. The impact of a 5% fluctuation in the interest rates on bank interest income would be as follows:

	5% increase 2017 USD	5% decrease 2017 USD	5% increase 2016 USD	5% decrease 2016 USD
Bank interest income	1	(1)	-	-
Effect on profit before tax	1	(1)	-	-

All investments are financed by loan from related parties. Interest expense to 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 from related parties would be as follows:

	5% increase 2017 USD	5% decrease 2017 USD	5% increase 2016 USD	5% decrease 2016 USD
Interest income on	7,209	(7,209)	-	-
Effect on profit before tax	7,209	(7,209)	-	-

(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:

Carrying Amount	2017 USD	2016 USD
Receivables from related parties	-	476,575

The amount has been settled during the year.

14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND ASSOCIATED RISKS (CONTINUED)

Financial risk management (Continued)

(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 obligations 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 financial liabilities are payable within one year.

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	USD	USD
Financial assets	<u>81,951</u>	<u>480,273</u>
Non-interest bearing		
Financial liabilities		
Interest bearing	18,000,000	-
Non-interest bearing	<u>241,163,423</u>	<u>241,288,490</u>
	<u>259,163,423</u>	<u>241,288,490</u>

(vi) *Fair values*

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

15 DIVIDEND PAID

During the year a dividend of USD24.12 per share had been declared by the directors at the board meeting held on 29 December 2016 for a total of USD18,000,000 (2016: Nil)

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 Stock Exchange Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited.

17. 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 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 joint venture in these financial statements which are being presented on a standalone basis.

IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities requires the parent company to make additional disclosures on its joint ventures. In addition to the information disclosed for each joint venture, the Company should give a summarized financial information including current assets, non-current assets, revenue, other comprehensive income among others and a reconciliation of the summarized financial information to the carrying amount of its interest in the joint venture.

However the Company has not applied IFRS 11 and IFRS 12 given the fact that the same is done at the parent (The Tata Power Company limited) level as at 31 March 2017.

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 now classified as asset held for sale. IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations requires the Company to carry such investment at lower of its carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. However, the investment is currently carried at cost. It would have been reflected at its carrying amount, had the investment been equity accounted as per IFRS 11 as at 31 March 2017.

BHIVPURI INVESTMENTS LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

	Year ended	Exchange	Amount	Year ended	Exchange	Amount
	March, 2017	Rate	₹	March, 2016	Rate	₹
	USD			USD		
INCOME						
Bank interest income	18	67.09	1,178	-	65.46	-
	<u>18</u>	65.46	<u>1,178</u>	<u>-</u>	65.46	<u>-</u>
EXPENSES						
License fees	2,100	67.09	1,40,888	2,100	65.46	1,37,468
Audit fees	20,644	67.09	13,84,998	20,785	65.46	13,60,609
Bank charges	660	67.09	44,279	1,735	65.46	1,13,575
TRC renewal fees	400	67.09	26,836	-	65.46	-
Interest Expense	1,44,183	67.09	96,73,180	-	65.46	-
Legal and professional fees	1,03,736	67.09	69,59,607	1,00,639	65.46	65,87,940
	<u>2,71,723</u>	67.09	<u>182,29,788</u>	<u>1,25,259</u>	65.46	<u>81,99,592</u>
LOSS BEFORE TAXATION	(2,71,705)	67.09	(182,28,610)	(1,25,259)	65.46	(81,99,592)
Taxation	-	67.09	-	-	65.46	-
LOSS FOR THE YEAR	<u>(2,71,705)</u>	67.09	<u>(182,28,610)</u>	<u>(1,25,259)</u>	65.46	<u>(81,99,592)</u>
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	-	67.09	-	-	65.46	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE YEAR	<u>(2,71,705)</u>	67.09	<u>(182,28,610)</u>	<u>(1,25,259)</u>	65.46	<u>(81,99,592)</u>

BHIVPURI INVESTMENTS LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

	As at March, 2017	Exchange Rate	Amount ₹	As at March, 2016	Exchange Rate	Amount ₹
	USD			USD		
ASSETS						
<u>Non current assets</u>						
Interest in joint ventures	300	64.85	19,455	300	66.25	19,874
	<u>300</u>	64.85	<u>19,455</u>	<u>300</u>	66.25	<u>19,874</u>
<u>Current assets</u>						
Other receivables and prepayments	4,553	64.85	2,95,262	4,79,575	66.25	317,70,645
Cash and cash equivalents	81,948	64.85	53,14,328	3,698	66.25	2,44,983
	<u>86,501</u>	64.85	<u>56,09,590</u>	<u>4,83,273</u>	66.25	<u>320,15,628</u>
<u>Assets classified as held for sale</u>						
Investments in joint ventures	4323,20,685	64.85	280359,96,422	4323,20,685	66.25	286401,64,580
Total assets	<u>4324,07,486</u>	64.85	<u>280416,25,467</u>	<u>4328,04,258</u>	66.25	<u>286722,00,082</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES						
<u>Capital and reserves</u>						
Stated capital	10,00,000	40.76	407,60,000	10,00,000	40.76	407,60,000
Retained earning	1722,44,063	40.27	69364,29,971	1905,15,768	42.84	81622,73,384
Foreign Currency Translation Reserves	-		42576,87,514	-		44844,07,457
Total Equity	<u>1732,44,063</u>	64.85	<u>112348,77,485</u>	<u>1915,15,768</u>	66.25	<u>126874,40,841</u>
<u>Current liabilities</u>						
Loans from related parties	2551,70,452	64.85	165478,03,812	2371,70,452	66.25	157119,49,519
Other payables	39,92,971	64.85	2589,44,169	41,18,038	66.25	2728,09,722
	<u>2591,63,423</u>	64.85	<u>168067,47,982</u>	<u>2412,88,490</u>	66.25	<u>159847,59,241</u>
Total equity and liabilities	<u>4324,07,486</u>	64.85	<u>280416,25,467</u>	<u>4328,04,258</u>	66.25	<u>286722,00,082</u>

BHIVPURI INVESTMENTS LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

	Stated capital	Exchange Rate	Amount	Retained Earnings	Exchange Rate	Amount	Total	Exchang Rate	Amount
	USD		₹	USD		₹	USD		₹
At 1 April, 2015	10,00,000	40.76	407,60,000	1906,41,027	42.86	81704,72,976	1916,41,027	42.85	82112,32,976
Profit for the year and total comprehensive Income				(1,25,259)	61.15	(81,99,592)	(1,25,259)	61.15	(76,59,225)
At 31 st March 2016	10,00,000	40.76	407,60,000	1905,15,768	42.84	81622,73,384	1915,15,768	42.83	82035,73,751
Loss for the year and total comprehensive loss				(2,71,705)	67.09	(182,28,610)	(2,71,705)	67.09	(182,28,610)
Dividend Paid				(180,00,000)	67.09	(12076,14,803)	(180,00,000)	67.09	(12076,14,803)
At 31 st March 2017	10,00,000	40.76	407,60,000	1722,44,063	40.27	69364,29,971	1732,44,063	40.28	69777,30,339

BHIVPURI INVESTMENTS LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

	Year ended March, 2017	Exchange Rate	Amount ₹	Year ended March, 2016	Exchange Rate	Amount ₹
	USD			USD		
Cash flows from operating activities						
Loss before tax	(2,71,705)	67.09	(182,28,610)	(1,25,259)	65.46	(81,99,592)
<i>Adjustments for:</i>						
Interest expense on loan	1,44,183	67.09	96,73,180	-	65.46	-
Expenses paid on behalf of the company	65,499	67.09	43,94,302	-	65.46	-
Bank interest income	(18)	67.09	(1,208)	-	65.46	-
	(62,041)	67.09	(41,62,336)	(1,25,259)	65.46	(81,99,592)
Movement in working capital:						
Decrease in trade and other receivables	1,38,937	67.09	93,21,228	1,350	65.46	88,372
Increase in other payables	1,339	67.09	89,833	33,634	65.46	22,01,719
Net cash generated from / (used in) operating activities	78,235	67.09	52,48,725	(90,275)	65.46	(59,09,501)
Cash flows from investing activities						
Bank Interest received	15	67.09	1,006	-	65.46	-
Net cash generated from investing activities	15	67.07	1,006	-	65.46	-
Cash flows from financing activities						
Loan repaid by related party	-	67.09	-	25,000	65.46	16,36,528
Loan from related party	180,00,000	67.09	12076,12,800	-	65.46	-
Dividend paid	(180,00,000)	67.09	(12076,12,800)	-	65.46	-
Net cash used in financing activities	-	67.09	-	25,000	65.46	16,36,528
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	78,250	67.09	52,49,731	(65,275)	65.46	(42,72,973)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	3,698	66.25	2,44,983	68,973	62.50	43,10,640
Effect of exchange fluctuation on cash and cash equivalents			(1,80,386)			2,07,316
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	81,948	64.85	53,14,328	3,698	66.25	2,44,983