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Jiangsu Sterlite Tongguang Fiber Co., Ltd

Report of the Auditors and Financial Statements For the year ended 31st, March, 2017



江苏公证天业会计师事务所(特殊普通合伙)南通分所

Nantong Branch, Jiangsu Gongzheng Tianye Certified Public Accountants, SGP

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SUGONG T(2017) No.E4008

Auditor's Report

To the shareholders of Jiangsu Sterlite Tongguang Fiber Co., Ltd.

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Jiangsu Sterlite Tongguang Fiber Co., Ltd. (hereinafter "Sterlite Tongguang Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2017, and the income statement, owner's equity changes statement and cash flow statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises. This responsibility includes: (a) designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; (b) selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and (c) making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

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 China Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing audit 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, we consider 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 audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Sterlite Tongguang Company as at March 31, 2017, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises.

Nantong Branch, Jiangsu Gongzheng Tianye Certified Public Accountants, SGP

(Stamp)

Chinese Certified Public Accountant:

(Signature and stamp)

Chinese Certified Public Accountant:

(Signature and stamp)

Nantong, China

April 13th, 2017





BALANCE SHEET

取るは、中の計画が、同じ、主要が、計画を表 ・ 事 当会 サー 円 歌 Monetary Unit: RMB Your

Prepared by: Jiangsu Sterlite Tongguang Fiber Co., Ltd.

Mar. 31, 2017

| Prepared by: Jiangsu Sterlite Tongguang Fiber Co., L. | nd. | Mar. 31, 2017 | | Hitosesia | ly Cuit Route Lam |
|---|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|--|
| ASSETS | REMAINING AT END OF YEAR | REMAINING AT BEG. OF YEAR | LIABILITIES AND OWNER'S EQUITY | REMAINING AT END OF YEAR | REMAINING AT BEG. OF YEAR |
| CIRCULATING ASSETS: | | | CIRCULATING LIABILITIES | | |
| Monetary funds | 58,952,806.49 | 25,482,314.97 | Short-term loans | 9,830,054.53 | 6,864,392.26 |
| Trading financial debt | The second second | | Trading financial debt | | |
| Notes receivable | | | Notes payable | | |
| Accounts receivable | 402,466.03 | | Accounts payable | 31,208,531.59 | 33,656,951.74 |
| Accounts prepayments | 4,470,294.82 | 4,167,850.62 | Advance receivable | 5,953,260.78 | 4,827,723.37 |
| Interest receivable | 0 0 0 | - | Accrued staff's payroll | 850,000.00 | 210,000.00 |
| Dividends receivable | 1 8 | | Taxes and expenses payable | 7,087,873.07 | 1,539,101.78 |
| Other receivable | 55,450.00 | 357,792.84 | Interest payable | | |
| Inventories | 28,262,209.82 | 21,112,342.22 | Dividends payable | | |
| Un-circulating assets maturing within one year | | | Amount other accrued payable | 296,330.76 | 763,323.81 |
| Other circulating assets | 281,407.00 | 263,233.00 | Un-circulating liabilities due within one year | | 7,540,000.00 |
| TOTAL CIRCULATING ASSETS | 92,424,634.16 | 51,383,533.65 | Other circulating liabilities | | |
| UN-CIRCULATING ASSETS: | | | TOTAL CIRCULATING LIABILITIES | 55,226,050.73 | 55,401,492,96 |
| Financial assets of sales supply-able | | | UN-CIRCULATING LIABILITIES: | C. 1240000 (PM) C. C. | |
| Investment from keeping to maturity | | | Long-term loans | | 11,045,327.86 |
| Long-term receivable | | | Bond payable | | |
| Long-term investment in stock ownership | | | Long-term payables | | |
| Investment real estate | | The base of the base of the | Related payable | | |
| Fixed assets | 121,868,860.62 | 111,104,965.56 | Estimated liabilities | | |
| Construction in progress | 11,735,917.34 | 2,958,788.97 | Deferral income-tax debt | | |
| Engineering material | - Control Control | | Other un-circulating liabilities | | |
| Liquidation of the fixed assets | | | TOTAL UN-CIRCULATING LIABILITIES | | 11,045,327.86 |
| Productive living things assets | | | TOTAL LIABILITIES | 55,226,050.73 | 66,446,820.82 |
| Oil and gas assets | | | | The converse of the | A SOUTH OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR |
| Intangible assets | 5,313,026.34 | 5,505,874.31 | OWNER'S EQUTIY | | in the second |
| Development expenditure | 1 | J. Colox Sylvetox | Paid-in capital | 103,836,015.19 | 103,836,015.19 |
| Business reputation | | II moneyone. | Capital surplus | | |
| Long-term prepaid expense | | 36,092.00 | Less: Shares in stock | | |
| Assets in deferred-income-tax | | | Surplus reserves | 4,821,040.49 | |
| Other Un-circulating assets | | A Sextension | Undistributed profit | 67,459,332.05 | 706,418.48 |
| TOTAL UN-CIRCULATING ASSETS | 138,917,804.30 | | TOTAL OWNER'S EQUITY | 176,116,387.73 | 104,542,433.67 |
| SUM TOTAL ASSETS | 231,342,438.46 | 170,989,254.49 | SUM TOTAL LIABILITIES AND OWNER'S EQU | T 231,342,438.46 | 170,989,254.49 |

Income Statements

Prepared by: Jiangsu Sterlite Tongguang Fiber Co., Ltd. April 2016 to March 2017

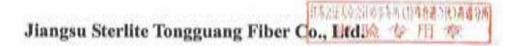
| Frepared by: mangate sterine Tongguang Floer Co., Etc. April 2016 to March 201 | II. Sayses | The second of the |
|--|--|------------------------|
| ITEM | AMOUNT OF CURRENT YEAR | AMOUNT OF LAST YEAR |
| I. TOTAL OPERATING INCOME | 303,567,792.61 | 218,865,476,75 |
| Including: Operating income | 303,567,792.61 | 218,865,476.75 |
| Including: Income from main operation | 302,567,026.87 | 218,516,506.65 |
| Income from other operation | 1,000,765.74 | 348,970.10 |
| Interest income | 2001.000.000.000 | |
| Earned from insurance charge | | |
| Payment for service charge and commission fee | | |
| II. TOTAL OPERATION COST | 220,792,127.83 | 196,850,231.92 |
| Including: Operation cost | 193,093,538.45 | 170,210,452.80 |
| Including: Cost of main operation | 193,093,538.45 | 170,210,452.80 |
| Other business payment | 197000000000000000000000000000000000000 | |
| Main operation tax & additional expenses | 2,495,490.11 | 185,546.39 |
| Sales expense | 3,850,625.36 | 2,161,042.20 |
| General & administrative expense | 19,668,526.47 | 17,186,295.92 |
| Pinancial expense | 1,683,947.44 | 7,106,894.61 |
| Losses from depreciation of assets | 3/4/20/7/20/20/20/20/20/20/20/20/20/20/20/20/20/ | NOUNCE NOUNDIN |
| Others | | |
| Add: Gain form fair value charge (deficit, using "-") | | |
| Investment income (deficit, using "-") | | |
| Remittance gain and loss (deficit, using "-") | | |
| III. OPERATING PROFITS (deficit, using "-") | 82,775,664.78 | 22,015,244.83 |
| Add: Non-operating income | 962,851.81 | 418,655.25 |
| Less: Non-operating expenditure | 60,434.92 | 56,130.31 |
| Including: Disposal loss from un-circulating assets | 10310114015 | 2005-053 |
| IV. SUM OF PROFIT (deficit, using "-") | 83,678,081.67 | 22,377,769.77 |
| Less: Expenses for income tax | 12,104,127.61 | 124,662.09 |
| V. NET PROFIT (deficit, using "-") | 71,573,954.06 | 22,253,107.68 |

Cash Flow Sheet

| Prepared by: Jiangau Sterlite Tongguang Fiber Co., Ltd. April 2016 to March 2017 | Monetary Linit: RMB Your |
|---|--------------------------|
| ITEM | SUM TI |
| I . CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES: | |
| Cash received from sale of goods or rendering of services | 355,828,349.60 |
| Refunds of taxes | |
| Other cash received relating to the operating activities | 2,107,347.22 |
| Sub-Total Cash Inflows of Operating Activities | 357,935,696.82 |
| Cash paid for goods and services | 224,000,792.73 |
| Cash paid to and on behalf of employees | 17,738,152.52 |
| Paid all types of taxes | 26,627,473,56 |
| Other cash paid to relating to operating activities | 12,425,677.82 |
| Sub-Total Cash Outflows of Operating Activities | 280,792,096.63 |
| Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities | 77,143,600.19 |
| II. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES | |
| Cash received from return of investments | |
| Cash received from earning of investments | |
| Net cash received from disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets | |
| Net cash received from disposal of sub-company and other operating body | |
| Other cash received relating to investment activities | |
| Sub-Total of Cash Inflows of Investing Activities | |
| Cash paid to acquire fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets | 27,623,946.03 |
| Cash paid to investments | |
| Net cash received from sub-company and other operating body | |
| Other cash paid relating to investing activities | |
| Sub-Total of Cash Outflows of Investing Activities | 27,623,946.03 |
| Net eash flows from investing activities | -27,623,946.03 |
| III.CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES | |
| Cash received from the absorption of investments | |
| Cash received from borrowing | 14,501,668.97 |
| Other cash received relating to financing activities | |
| Sub-Total Cash Inflows of Financing Activities | 14,501,668.97 |
| Cash repayments Of amounts borrowed | 30,121,334.56 |
| Cash paid for distribution of dividends, profits or interests | 397,802,18 |
| Other cash paid relating to the financing activities | |
| Sub-Total Cash Outflows of Financing Activities | 30,519,136.74 |
| Net cash flows from financing activities | -16,017,467,77 |
| V. EFFECT OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALEN | -31,694.87 |
| V. NET INCEASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS | 33,470,491.52 |
| Add: Cash & remaining of cash equivalents at beginning of the period | 25,482,314.97 |
| VI. CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS REMAINING AT END FO THE PERIOD | 58,952,806.49 |

Owner's Equity Changes Statement

| The Part State State Street State St | - | Application March 2017 | | | +1250 | はなるのではないのでは、 |
|--|-----------------|------------------------|----------------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------|
| PACKED IN ANGEL STORY CONTRACTOR CO. CO. | | THE PERSON NAMED IN | | | | |
| TEN | Philips capital | Opital surplus | Loss States in stock | Septement | Challesholmi profit | ASSOCIAT |
| I. RESIGNANCE AT END OF LAST YEAR | 1000001539 | + | • | 3 | 20,411.48 | MSC,03.0 |
| ACC Chapter is accounting policy | | | | | | |
| Corest to list pasted | | | | | | |
| E. MEDICANTING AT MECHNING OF CLEMENT VEAR | HELDERINERS | 63 | 70 | 100 | 78,413.48 | 1455,014° |
| EAMOUNT CRANCES OF CURRENT VEAR (document, ming 3-7) | | * | * | 4,001,048.49 | 18,552,913.57 | 71,573,984.86 |
| (1), NET INCOME | | | | | TLS03/9436 | 11,573,054,06 |
| TO GARN AND LOSS OF DIRECTLY DATE OWNERS RIGHTLY | | | | | | |
| Fig. value charges set necessar from the Samonal annels of naion supply-wide | | | | | | |
| Amount influence from other owner's apaigs of the downers solar equity tracked | | | | | | |
| Associate of business inflames charged are security equity. | | | | | | |
| Others | | | | | | |
| B), INDERGE ON DECREASE CAPITAL BY OWNERS | | | | | | |
| Overer capital | | | | | | |
| Amount of duars payment into overall aquity | | | | | | |
| Otion | | | | | | |
| Y), MORT DISTRIBUTION | | | | 4,001,043.46 | 4000049 | 18 |
| Withorn suples | | | | 4,501,042,49 | 4,01340,45 | * |
| Parity dambased to owners (or social bolder) | | | | | | |
| Other | | | | | | |
| T), DYTERSAL TRANSFERDIG OF GRADES EQUITY | | | | | | |
| Capital samples spilling capital (or capital stock) | | | | | | |
| Suples splitting capital (or capital sock.) | | | | | | |
| Delick coverage by testina | | | | | | |
| 100 | | | | | | |
| TO DETERMINE AT EAST OF THE CEDESTITIVES. | 105 \$78,425 79 | * |) | 4401348.85 | SECTION | CALIFORNIA . |



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31st March, 2017

(All Amounts are in RMB unless otherwise stated)

I . GENERAL INFORMATION

Jiangsu Sterlite Tongguang Fiber Co., Ltd. (the "Company" hereafter) is a Joint Venture Company set up by M/s Sterlite Global Ventures (Mauritius) Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of M/s Sterlite Technologies Ltd, India and M/s Jiangsu Tongguang Communication Co. Ltd., China according to the approval letter [2011] No 8384 issued by the People's Government of Jiangsu Province. The Company was registered with Nantong Haimen Administration Bureau of Industry and Commerce on January 19th, 2011 with the business license numbered 320684400011561. On March 15, 2016 it got the business license of a unified social code 91320684567766496K changed and issued by Haimen Administrative Approval Bureau .The Company's Legal Representative is Mr.Ankit Agarwal. The Company's approved business scope includes optical fiber technology consulting, development, design, manufacturing of optical fibers and optical fiber related products and sale of self-manufactured products. Optical fiber, optical fiber preform, and fiber optic cable products, wholesale, import and export and commission agency (excluding auction) of optical fiber, optical fiber preform, optical fiber cable and related products. The registered capital of the Company is USD 16.50 Million (i.e. RMB 103.84 million) same as the actual capital, M/s Sterlite Global Ventures (Mauritius) Ltd. has contributed USD 12.375 Million, accounting for 75% of the capital infused till now and M/s Jiangsu Tongguang Communication Co. Ltd has contributed USD 4.125 Million, accounting for 25% of the capital infused till now. On 20th March 2014, Company changed the registered capital as RMB 103,836,015,19 equaled with USD 16.50 Million.

II. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The Financial Statement is prepared on the basis of the Going Concern Principle.

III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

Accounting System and Accounting Standards Adopted 1 160 40 111

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The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises and Accounting System for Business Enterprises of the People's Republic of China and other supplementary regulations.

Accounting Year

The Company has adopted the calendar year as its accounting year, i.e. from April 1 to March 31, it is special purpose financial statment prepared for period Apr to Mar.

Recording Currency

The recording currency of the Company is the Renminbi (RMB).

Basis of Accounting and Principle of Measurement

The Company has adopted the accrual basis of accounting and uses the historical cost convention as the principle of measurement.

Foreign Currency Translation

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies (currencies other than the recording currency) are converted into Renminbi at the applicable rate of exchange ("market exchange rate") prevailing at the date of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are converted in to Renminbi at the market exchange rate prevailing at the balance sheet date. Exchange gains or losses are dealt with as finance costs, except for those attributable to foreign currency borrowings that have been used specifically for the construction of fixed assets before the assets are ready for their intended use, which are capitalized as part of the fixed asset costs.

Cash Equivalents

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 changes in value.

Accounts receivable and bad debt reserves

The provision method of bad debts:

在基分层人命会计师事务所(特殊养进会统)海遗分所 The company's bad debt losses is using allowance method of accounting. When bad debt closses are

are occured, the corresponding provision for bad debts is written off with approval of Board and relevant management authorities.

The provision for bad debts method and ratio:

The provision for bad debts is made based on a combination of specific identification of assessments of probability and extent of loss referring to special accounts receivable, and the company should make provision of bad debts respectively. Specific accrual ratios are as follows:

Inventories

- (1)Inventory category: inventories include raw materials, inventory of goods, work in progress, finished goods and so on. Cost of raw materials, components and stores and spares is determined on a weighted average basis.
- (2) The valuation method of acquisition and use: inventories are recorded by using the standard costing method when acquiring inventories. The cost of products includes standard costing and the differences between the standard costing and actual cost,
- (3) The inventory system: the company is using the perpetual inventory system.
- (4) Provisions for deduction of the inventories value and methods: the inventory is valued at the lower of its cost or its net realizable value. The inventory cost is higher than its net realizable value and provision for decline in value of inventory is credited to current profit and loss.
- (5) Work-in-progress and finished goods are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value, cost includes direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity.
- (6) Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Fixed Assets and Depreciation

(1) Criteria of fixed assets

Fixed assets are the tangible assets in higher unit value. They are defined as the production of goods, the provision of services and the lease or management used for more than one year.

(2) Measurement of fixed assets

Fixed assets are recorded at cost on acquisition. The acquisition cost includes purchase price, import taxes, transportation costs, insurance costs and other related costs that are necessary for the fixed assets being ready for their intended use.

(3) Depreciation of fixed assets

代表合征大使会计算多差别(持续严禁合伙)而這分所

Depreciation is provided to write off the cost of each category of fixed assets over their estimated puseful lives from the month after they are put into use, using the straight-line method. The estimated residual value, useful life and annual depreciation rate of each category of fixed assets are as follows:

| Category of fixed assets | Residual value | Useful life | Annual depreciation rate |
|--------------------------|----------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| Electronic Equipment | 10% | 5 years | 18% |
| Houses and buildings | 10% | 20years | 4.5% |
| Machinery | 10% | 10-15year | s 9%-6% |
| Office furniture | 10% | 5 years | 18% |
| tool of production | 10% | 5 years | 18% |

(4) Measurement of subsequent expenditures on fixed assets

Subsequent expenditures on fixed assets for major reconstruction, expansion, improvement and renovation are capitalized as a part of fixed assets cost when it is probable that future economic benefits in excess of the original assessment of performance will flow to the Company, such as extension of the useful lives of the fixed assets, substantial improvement of product quality, or substantial reduction in product cost. Capitalized expenditures arising from major reconstruction, expansion and improvement are depreciated using the straight-line method over the remaining useful lives of the fixed assets. The increased cost of the fixed assets is limited to their recoverable amount.

Subsequent expenditures on fixed assets except for the aforementioned are expensed as incurred. Capitalized expenditures arising from the renovation of fixed assets are depreciated on a reasonable basis over the shorter period of interval between the current renovation to the next and the expected remaining useful life of the renovated fixed assets.

(5) Measurement of fixed assets at the balance sheet date and impairment provision

Fixed assets are measured at the lower of carrying amount and recoverable amount at the balance sheet date. When the recoverable amount of fixed assets is lower than the carrying amount, due to factors such as continuous decline in market price, technological obsolescence, damages or long-time idleness, impairment provision for fixed assets is determined on an item-by-item basis at the excessive part of the carrying amount over the recoverable amount. For fixed assets that meet the conditions for full impairment provision, the impairment provision is determined at the full carrying amount of fixed assets on an item-by-item basis.

Construction in progress



(1)Construction in progress is measured at actual cost. The actual cost is determined specifically

as follows:

A. Contracted projects under construction are recorded at the sum of construction price,

installation cost, and capitalized interest expense, amortization of premium or discount, and

foreign currency exchange differences that are relating to specific borrowings for financing the

construction.

B. Self-built projects under construction are recorded at the sum of construction materials used,

raw materials used and related non-deductible input value-added taxes, goods in stock used and

related taxes and levies, cost of various services provided by the Company's auxiliary production

departments, and capitalized interest expense, amortization of premium or discount, and foreign

currency exchange differences that are relating to specific borrowings for financing the

construction.

(2)Construction in progress is measured at the lower of the carrying amount and the recoverable

amount. Impairment provision is made for construction in progress if there exists evidence that the

value of construction in progress has declined.

Borrowing costs

(1) Recognition of borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of

qualifying assets are capitalized. The other costs are charged to the Profit & Loss Account.

Borrowing costs include interests, ancillary costs, and foreign currency exchange differences

incurred in connection with borrowing. Except borrowing costs relating to specific borrowings

obtained for the acquisition or construction of fixed assets are capitalized as costs of the fixed

assets as certain conditions are met, other borrowing costs are expensed as incurred.

(2) Capitalization period of borrowing costs

A. The capitalization of borrowing costs commences as the following three conditions are met: (a)

the capital expenditures are incurred; (b) the borrowing costs are incurred; (c) the acquisition or

construction activities have commenced to enable the assets to be ready for their intended use.

B. The capitalization of borrowing costs should be suspended during the periods when the acquisition or construction activities are abnormally interrupted and the interruption period is more than three consecutive months; the borrowing costs are incurred during the period until the acquisition or construction activities are resumed.

在最后任义会会员由主发出《特殊者语》(1) 海通导师

C. The capitalization of borrowing costs ceases when the assets being acquired or constructed are ready for their intended use. Borrowing costs incurred thereafter should be recognized as expense in the period in which they are incurred.

(3) Capitalization amount of borrowing costs

The capitalized borrowing costs for each accounting period are determined by using the weighted average amount of accumulated expenditures incurred in that period for the acquisition or construction of fixed assets and the capitalization rate of the borrowings. The procedures are in accordance with the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises—Borrowing Costs.

Enterprise and local income taxes

The Company uses the taxes payable method to account for the enterprise and local income taxes.

On October 10, 2015, the company obtained the certificate of high tech enterprise, enjoying the preferential policy of enterprise income tax rate of 15%.

IV. THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES ARE PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1) MONETARY FUNDS

| | 31/03/2017 | 01/04/2016 |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| ITEMS — | RMB | RMB |
| Cash at Hand | 11,098.00 | 12,476.00 |
| Cash on Bank | 37,577,655.69 | 23,124,678.57 |
| Others: | 21,364,052.80 | 2,345,160.40 |
| Total | 58,952,806.49 | 25,482,314.97 |
| _ | | |

2) ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

用多2世大党会员培养各所(特殊市场主任)而各分所 01/04/2015协会、任学、月刊、学院、

| | | 31/03/2016 | | 01/04/2015% | | | |
|---------------|------------|------------|-----------------------|-------------|------------|-----------------------|--|
| ггемѕ | Amount | Proportion | Bad Debt Provision | Amount | Proportion | Bad Debt Provision | |
| | RMB | % | RMB | RMB | % | RMB | |
| Within 1 year | 402,466.03 | 100,00 | 14 | * | * | | |
| Total | 402,466.03 | 100.00 | | | | | |

Major items of accounts receivable:

| Customer names | Ending balance | Character |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Jiangsu Tongguang Optical Fiber Cab | 402,466.03 | Payment for goods |

3) ACCOUNTS PREPAYMENTS

| | | 31/03/2017 | | | 01/04/2016 | |
|---------------|--------------|------------|-----------------------|--------------|------------|-----------------------|
| ITEMS | Amount | Proportion | Bad Debt Provision | Amount | Proportion | Bad Debt Provision |
| | RMB | % | RMB | RMB | % | RMB |
| Within I year | 4,470,294.82 | 100.00 | - | 4,167,850.62 | 100,00 | |
| 1-2years | | | - | | | |
| Total | 4,470,294.82 | 100.00 | - | 4,167,850.62 | 100.00 | 1 |

Within the aforesaid balance, there is no amount due from shareholders that hold 5% or more of the Company's voting shares.

4) OTHER RECEIVABLES

| | | 31/03/2017 | | | 01/04/2016 | |
|-------------|-----------|------------|-----------------------|------------|------------|-----------------------|
| ITEMS | Amount | Proportion | Bad Debt Provision | Amount | Proportion | Bad Debt Provision |
| | RMB | % | RMB | RMB | % | RMB |
| Withinlyear | 48,720.00 | 87.86 | | 351,062.84 | 98.12 | |
| 1-2 years | -5 | | 7 | (4) | - | |
| 2-3 years | 6,730.00 | 12.14 | | 6,730.00 | 1.88 | |
| Total | 55,450.00 | 100,00 | | 357,792.84 | 100.00 | |
| | | | | | | |

超多合征天化会计位工法所(特殊并进合化)加温分离

Within the aforesaid balance, there is no amount due from shareholders that hold 5% or more!] of the Company's voting shares.

5) INVENTORIES

| PPP-10 | 31/03/2017 | 01/04/2016 | |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| TTEMS - | RMB | RMB | |
| Raw materials | 14,150,042.38 | 15,392,638.40 | |
| Goods in Transit | 1,738,616.42 | 3,194,970,23 | |
| Goods in Process | 3,697,595.09 | 645,232.58 | |
| Finished Goods | 3,106,569.18 | 1,879,501.01 | |
| Packing | 55,534,85 | 17 | |
| Stores and Spares | 5,513,851.90 | 4 | |
| Total | 28,262,209.82 | 21,112,342.22 | |
| | | | |

6) FIXED ASSETS

| | ITEMS | Houses and buildings RMB | Machinery RMB | Electronic E quipment RMB | Office_fur niture RMB | tool of pr oduction RMB | Total RMB |
|------|------------|--------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|
| Cos | i. | | | | | | |
| 1st | April 2016 | 31,688,704.72 | 97,380,396.80 | 399,953.19 | 212,176.93 | 497,699.93 | 130,178,931.57 |
| Add | itions | 3,967,341.29 | 13,454,865.04 | 745,242,17 | 175,940.19 | 447,189.65 | 18,790,578.34 |
| Disp | osals | ii Ç | 2 | | - 4 | 1 | 1 |
| 31st | March 2017 | 35,656,046.01 | 110,835,261.84 | 1,145,195.36 | 388,117.12 | 944,889.58 | 148,969,509.91 |
| Acc | umulated | | | | | | |
| Dep | reciation | | | | | | |
| 1st | April 2016 | 3,435,658.86 | 15,195,309.79 | 193,089.73 | 120,940.86 | 128,966.77 | 19,073,966.01 |
| Add | | 1,485,776.53 | 6,099,378.93 | 259,695.46 | 65,415.04 | 116,417.32 | 8,026,683.28 |
| Less | i | | | | | , | |
| 31st | March 2017 | 4,921,435.39 | 21,294,688.72 | 452,785.19 | 186,355.90 | 245,384.09 | 27,100,649.29 |
| Net | book value | | | | | | |
| 1st | April 2016 | 28,253,045.86 | 82,185,087.01 | 206,863.46 | 91,236.07 | 368,733.16 | 111,104,965.56 |
| 31st | March 2017 | 30,734,610.62 | 89,540,573.12 | 692,410.17 | 201,761.22 | 699,505.49 | 121,868,860.62 |
| | | | | the state of the contract of | Market Committee | | |

7) CONSTRUCTION IN PROGRESS

| 7) CONSTR | UCTION IN PRO | GRESS | H.S. N.L. V | (合) 基本发布(自)改并被含化)清遣分斯 |
|--|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Items | 01/04/2016 RMB | Additions RMB | Amortization RMB | 31/03/2017 *** RMB |
| 200 tons RIC prefabricated bar expansion project | 2,958,788.97 | 9,362,680.65 | 12,321,469.62 | 15 |
| Machinery equipment | | 11,735,917.34 | | 11,735,917.34 |
| Total | 2,958,788.97 | 21,098,597.99 | 12,321,469.62 | 11,735,917.34 |

8) INTANGIBLE ASSETS

| Z | 01/04/0015 | 4 4 4 4 4 4 | | 21/02/2017 |
|----------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| Items | 01/04/2016 | Additions | Amortization | 31/03/2017 |
| | RMB | RMB | RMB | RMB |
| Land-use right | 4,590,661.87 | 7 | 101,264.60 | 4,489,397.27 |
| Software | 915,212.44 | | 91,583.37 | 823,629.07 |
| Total | 5,505,874.31 | (A) | 192,847.97 | 5,313,026.34 |

9) SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS

| | 31/03/2017 | 01/04/2016 |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| ITEMS | RMB | RMB |
| State Bank of India ,Shanghai Branch | 1,141,605.64 | 6,864,392.26 |
| China Merchants Bank | 6,917,808.27 | |
| Bank of China | 1,770,640.62 | |
| Total | 9,830,054.53 | 6,864,392.26 |

10) ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

| | 31/03/2017 | | 01/04/2016 | | |
|---------------|---------------|------------|--|------------|--|
| ITEMS | Amount | Proportion | Amount | Proportion | |
| | RMB | % | RMB | % | |
| Within 1 year | 31,208,531.59 | 100.00 | 33,656,951.74 | 100.00 | |
| 1-2 year | | 3.5 | 3 | | |
| Total | 31,208,531.59 | 100.00 | 33,656,951.74 | 100.00 | |
| | | 7,000,000 | 100 May 200 Ma | | |

Major items of accounts payable:

Customer names

Ending balance

STERLITE TECHNOLOGIES LIM

USD1,975,057.17

Payment for goods

HERAEUS QUARZGLAS GMBH & CO KG

EUR 378,701.91

Payment for goods

11) RECEIVED IN ADVANCE

| | 31/03/2017 | | 01/04/2016 | |
|---------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| ITEMS | Amount | Proportion | Amount | Proportion |
| 7,0,00000000 | RMB | % | RMB | % |
| Within 1 year | 5,953,260.78 | 100.00 | 4,827,723.37 | 100.00 |
| Total | 5,953,260.78 | 100.00 | 4,827,723.37 | 100.00 |

Major items of received in advance:

| Customer names | Ending balance | Character |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| Fiberhome Telecommunication Technol | 5,650,355.74 | received in advance for goods |

12) TAXES AND EXPENSES PAYABLE

| Total | 7,087,873.07 | 1,539,101.78 |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Other | 292,456.22 | 142,955.92 |
| Susiness income taxes | 4,247,641.36 | 124,662.09 |
| roperty tax | 66,029.13 | 56,299.80 |
| /alue added tax | 2,379,115.19 | 1,150,154.32 |
| and use tax | 20,000.00 | 20,000.01 |
| ndividual income tax | 82,631,17 | 45,029.64 |
| ITEMS | 31/03/2017 RMB | 01/04/2016 RMB |

13) AMOUNT OTHER ACCRUED PAYABLE

| 31/03/2017 | | 01/04/2016 | | |
|------------|-----------------------------|---|---|--|
| Amount | Proportion | Amount | Proportion | |
| RMB | % | RMB | 96 | |
| 296,330.76 | 100.00 | 763,323.81 | 100.00 | |
| 296,330.76 | 100.00 | 763,323.81 | 100.00 | |
| | Amount RMB 296,330.76 | 31/03/2017 Amount Proportion RMB % 296,330.76 100.00 | 31/03/2017 01/04 Amount Proportion Amount RMB % RMB 296,330.76 100.00 763,323.81 | |

Within the aforesaid balance, there is no amount due from shareholders that hold 5% or more than of the Company's voting shares.

14) UN-CIRCULATING LIABILITIES DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

| PERMANENTAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PERMANENT ADDRES | 31/03/2017 | 01/04/2016 |
|--|------------|--------------|
| ITEMS - | RMB | RMB |
| State Bank of India ,Shanghai | | |
| Branch | | 7,540,000.00 |
| Total | | 7,540,000.00 |

15) LONG-TERM LOANS

| FEEMS | 31/03/2017 | 01/04/2016 |
|---|------------|---------------|
| ITEMS — | RMB | RMB |
| State Bank of India ,Shanghai Branch | | 11,045,327.86 |
| Total | | 11,045,327.86 |

16) PAID-IN CAPITAL

| | | | 31/03/2 | 017 | | 01/04/20 | 16 |
|----------------------------|------|--------------------------------|---------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------|---------------------------------|
| Name of owne | oris | In original currency USD | % | In recording currency RMB | In original currency USD | 96 | In recording currency RMB |
| Jiangsu | | | | | | | |
| Tongguang Communication | n | 4,125,000.00 | 25,00 | 25,960,410.05 | 4,125,000,00 | 25.00 | 25,960,410.05 |
| Co. Ltd. Sterlite Glo | obal | 12,375,000.00 | 75.00 | 77,875,605.14 | 12,375,000.00 | 75.00 | 77,875,605.14 |
| Ventures | | | | | | | |
| (Mauritius) Ltd | li) | | | | | | |
| Total | | 16,500,000.00 | 100.00 | 103,836,015.19 | 16,500,000,00 | 100.00 | 103,836,015,19 |

17) UNDISTRIBUTED PROFIT

| Total | 706,418.48 | 71,573,954.06 | 4,821,040.49 | 67,459,332,05 |
|--|------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| Undistributed profit | 706,418.48 | 71,573,954.06 | 4,821,040.49 | 67,459,332.05 |
| AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER | RMB | RMB | RMB | RMB |
| Items | 01/04/2016 | Add | Loss | 31/03/2017 |

18) OPERATING REVENUE

Items

RMB RMB

Optical sales 302,567,026.87 218,516,506.65

Wastage parts sales 1,000,765.74 348,970.10

Total 303,567,792.61 218,865,476.75

19) OPERATION COST

Items April 2016 to March 2017 April 2015 to March 2016

RMB RMB

Optical cost 193,093,538.45 170,210,452.80

Total 193,093,538.45 170,210,452.80

20) SALE EXPENSES

| Items | April 2016 to March 2017 | April 2015 to March 2016 |
|----------------------|--------------------------|--|
| | RMB | RMB |
| Transportation costs | 220,778.67 | 866,964.85 |
| Advertising costs | 600.00 | |
| Samples | 803.32 | |
| Sales commission | 3,628,443.37 | 1,294,077.35 |
| Total | 3,850,625.36 | 2,161,042,20 |
| | | The state of the s |

21) GENERAL & ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE

| Item | s | April 2016 to March 2017 | April 2015 to March 2016 |
|-----------|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 111111111 | - | RMB | RMB |
| Total | | 19,668,526.47 | 17,186,295.92 |
| Main 1 | Start-up cost | 7 1 1 | |
| | Research cost | 9,484,003.21 | 1 |
| | Wage | 2,709,509.47 | 4,183,923.51 |
| | Welfare | 1,282,969.94 | 1,012,774.18 |
| | Social security costs | 1,153,800.41 | 1,394,883.79 |
| | Local Transportation | 588,997.50 | 365,675.00 |

22) FINANCIAL EXPENSE

| XPENSE | 在多分证人机会证约事等所《特殊普通合伙》高通分 |
|--------------------------|--|
| April 2016 to March 2017 | April 2015 to March 2016 7 |
| RMB | RMB |
| -785,933.58 | -369,062.98 |
| 1,661,835.49 | 3,103,026.05 |
| 341,204,51 | 495,600.36 |
| 397,802.18 | 3,504,532.27 |
| 69,038.84 | 372,798.91 |
| 1,683,947.44 | 7,106,894.61 |
| TING INCOME | |
| April 2016 to March 2017 | April 2015to March 2016 |
| RMB | RMB |
| 306,393.00 | 32,100.00 |
| 416,220.00 | |
| 240,238.81 | 386,555.25 |
| 962,851.81 | 418,655.25 |
| TING EXPENDITURE | |
| April 2016 to March 2017 | April 2015 to March 2016 |
| RMB | RMB |
| 60,434.92 | 56,130.31 |
| | |
| | April 2016 to March 2017 RMB -785,933.58 1,661,835.49 341,204.51 397,802.18 69,038.84 1,683,947.44 FING INCOME April 2016 to March 2017 RMB 306,393.00 416,220.00 240,238.81 962,851.81 FING EXPENDITURE April 2016 to March 2017 RMB |

25) INCOME TAX

| Items | April 2016 to March 2017 | April 2015 to March 2016 |
|---------------------|--------------------------|---|
| | RMB | RMB |
| Current income tax | 12,104,127.61 | 124,662.09 |
| Deferred income tax | | |
| Total | 12,104,127.61 | 124,662,09 |
| | | 111111111111111111111111111111111111111 |

V. RELATED PARTIES

1. Related party relationship where control exists

| Name | Registered address | Relationship with the Company |
|---|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Sterlite Global Ventures (Mauritius) Ltd. | Mauritius | Investor |
| Jiangsu Tongguang Communication Co. Ltd. | China | Investor |
| Sterlite Technologies Limited(STL) | India | Ultimate holder |

在多分部天命会计划市务所了特殊表演与35个点场公司

- Equity of the related parties with effective control attributable to the Company and changes goes to Note IV.16)
- 3. Relative party transaction

3.1 Purchase

| Enterprise name | April 2016 to March 2017 | April 2015 to March 2016 |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Sterlite Technologies Limited(STL) | 128,357,623.61 | 105,348,364.56 |
| 3.2 Sales | | |
| Enterprise name | April 2016 to March 2017 | April 2015 to March 2016 |
| Jiangsu Tongguang Communication Co. Ltd | 125,701,300,59 | 58,437,648.71 |

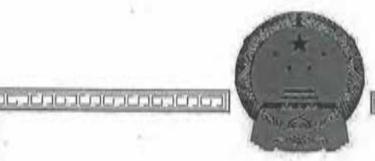
VI. CONTINGENCIES

As at the balance sheet date, the Company has no material contingencies that need to be disclosed.

VII. EVENTS OCCURRING AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

As at the approval date of the issue of the financial statements, the Company has no significant events occurring after the balance sheet date that need to be disclosed.

* * *THE END * * *



أرحل والرما والماد واداعات والداما

编号 320600000201410220058 注册号320600000281199

会计师班务所

红苏公证天业会计师事务所(特殊普通合伙)南通分所

型

特殊普通合伙企业分支机构

场 所

南通市中南世纪城14幢0703室

郁东

期 立 \Box

2013年11月13日

限 期 1

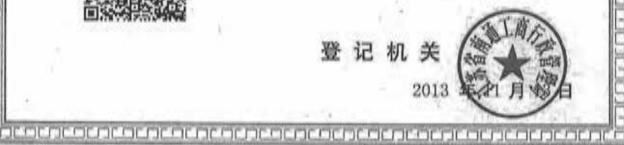
2013年11月13日至*****

事

审查企业会计报表,出具审计报告;验证企业资本,出具验资报告,办理企业合并、分立、清算事宜中的审计业务,出具有关的报告,基本建设年度财务决算审计;会计咨询、税务咨询、管理咨询,法律、法规规定的其他业务。(依法须经批准的项目,经相关部门批准后方



2013



授权书

兹授权本所下列人员签发验资、审计报告,授权期限自 2017年1月1日至 2017年12月31日。

被授权人员如下:

郁东

江苏公证天业会计师事务所《特殊普通合伙》 首席合伙人、主任会计师》 二〇一七年—月一日



Putt name phi at 11 Ma Date of birth Working unit Identity eard No

都水 18

1971-04-19

南通正华联合会计师事务所

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李度检验登记 Annual Renewal Begintration

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柳东(320800080008) 郊已通过2018年年校 工院修注册会计师协会

2007年4月30

320600060006

江苏省汶州会计师协会

注册会计师工作单位定更事项登记 Registration of the Change of Working Unit by a CPA

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法质食计师工作单位文更事项登记 Restruction of the Change of Wesking Unit by a CPA

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Sterlite (Shanghai) Trading Company Limited

Auditors Report and Financial Results for the year ended March 31, 2017



上海仟一会计师事务所有限公司

地址:上海市武宁路423号1号楼8樓 (200063) 电话: 021-62122672 传真: 021-62122673

解題: qianyi@qianyiservice.com

· Shanghai Qianyi Certified Public Accountants Co., Ltd.

ADD: Level 8; Building 1; 423 WuNing Road: (200063) TEL: 021-62122672 FAX: 021-62122673

E-mall:gianyi@gianyiservice.com

Audit report

HU QIAN SHEN ZI (2017) NO513

To the Board of directors:

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of STERLITE(SHANGHAI)TRADING COMPANY LIMITED (hereafter "the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2017, and the income statement, cash flow statement, Statement of changes in owner's (Shareholders') for the year ended, and explanatory notes.

1. The responsibility of the management for the financial statement

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements. This responsibility includes: (1) Preparing financial statements with fair presentation in accordance with Accounting Standards for Business Enterprise (2) Designing, implementing and maintaining internal control that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

2. 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 the Chinese CPA Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we comply with the professional ethical requirements in planning and performing the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatements.

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 audit opinion.

3. Audit opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company, as of March 31,2017, its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended was prepared in accordance with the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises and the Enterprise Accounting Regulation.

Shanghai Qian Yi CPA Condittd.

China Shanghai

China CPA:

China CPA:

15th April, 2017

Balance Sheet

| | | At ella oi year | At Deg. Of year | Items | - | , , , , | |
|--|-----|-----------------|-----------------|---|-------|----------------|--|
| Current assets | 1 | ï | 1 | Current liabilities: | 99 | At end of year | At beg. Of year |
| A Denosit Reservation for Balance | 2 | 710,907.20 | 1,279,888.21 | Short-term loans | 19 | | |
| 4-endings to Banks and Other Figure 11 Institutions | e . | | | A Borrowings from central bank | 88 | | |
| | 4 0 | | | *Deposits from customers and interbank | | | |
| Notes receivables | 9 | | | *Placements from banks and other financial institutions | | | |
| Account receivables | 7 | 329,617,43 | -16.271.48 | | 1,1 | | |
| prepayments | 80 | | | | 73 | | |
| A Principle of the Control of the Co | 6 | | | Advance from clients | 74 | | LA FAT AT |
| | 01 | | | AFunds from selling out and repurchasing financial assets | 75 | | 13,121,04 |
| Interest receivable | = : | | | Handling charges and commission payable | 9/ | | |
| Dividents receivables | 17 | | | Payroll payables | 77 | | |
| Other receiveblor | 13 | | | Among it: Salary payables | 78 | | |
| The of Bearing | 14 | 224,150.00 | 480.00 | | 79 | | |
| Inventories | 2 | | | Among it:staff incentive and welfare fund | 80 | | |
| Including case materials | 16 | | | Accrued tax payables | 81 | 30 050 95 | 10 100 50 |
| finished goods | 17 | | | Among it Tax payables | 82 | 39 069 95 | PE.202.74 |
| Non-current assets due within one user | 2 5 | | | Interest payables | 83 | OZ, OZ, OZ, | 42,002,14 |
| Other current assets | 2 2 | | | Dividend payable | 2 | | |
| | 07 | | | Other payables | 85 | | |
| Non-current assets | 71 | 1,264,674.63 | 1,264,096.73 | Due to reinsurers | 88 | | 478,740.55 |
| intellicasset | 22 | 1 | E | AReserves for insurance contract | 87 | | |
| Coals and payments on benan | 23 | | | A Funds from securities trading agency | 00 | | |
| le-Tor-sale financial assets | 24 | | | *Funds from underwriting securities according | 00 | | |
| Held-to-maturity investment | 22 | | | Non-current liabilities (due within agents) | 60 | | |
| Long-term accounts receivables | 26 | | | Other current liabilities | 200 | | |
| Long-term equity investments | 22 | | | Total current linkilities | 7, 5 | | |
| Investment Property | 28 | | | Non-current liabilities: | 26 | 32,052.25 | 529,734.23 |
| rixed assets-cost | 53 | 30,241.45 | 30.241.45 | Long-term loans | 20 | | |
| Less: accumulated depreciation | 30 | 9,700.23 | 686.34 | Bonds payables | | | |
| Fixed assets-net value | 31 | 20,541.22 | 29 555 11 | Long-term payables | 8 8 | | |
| Minus: impairment loss of fixed assets | 32 | | | Special payables | 00 10 | | |
| Fixed assets - net | 33 | | | Estimated liabilities | 6 | | |
| Construction in progress | × | | | Deferred tax liabilities | 85 | | |
| Construction material | 35 | | | Other non-current liabilities | 55 | | |
| Fixed assets liquidation | 36 | | | Amond il-Coacidly agreement | 100 | | |
| productive living assets | 37 | | | Total of approved reserving materials | 101 | | |
| Oil and gas assets | 38 | | | Total of Charles | 102 | | |
| Intangible assets | 39 | | | Owner's equip (chart late) | 103 | 32,062.25 | 529,734.23 |
| h and development expenditure | 40 | | | Paid-in rapital | ğ | 1,486,672.40 | 1,486,672.40 |
| Goodwill | 41 | | | Country remits | 105 | | |
| Long-term deferred expenses | 42 | | | Collection control | 106 | | |
| Deferred tax assets | 43 | | | conscribe capital | 107 | | |
| Other non-current assets (other long-term assets) | 44 | | | regar repesentative capital | 108 | | |
| Among it:Specially approved reserving materials | 45 | | | Among it state-owned legal repesentative capital | 109 | | |
| Total non-current assets | 46 | 20 544 22 | 77 22 00 | Collective legalrepesentative capital | 110 | | |
| | 47 | 271146 | 11.000,65 | Individual capital | 111 | | |
| | 48 | | | Foreign capital | 112 | 1.486.672.40 | 1 485 679 AN |
| | 49 | | | # Less investment Returned | 113 | | יייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייי |
| | 2 9 | | | Net paid-in capital (or share capital) | 114 | | |
| | 8 8 | | | Capital surplus | 115 | | |
| | 76 | | | Less: treasury stock | 116 | | |
| | 75 | | | Special reserve | 117 | | |
| | 23 | | | Surplus reserve | 118 | | |
| | X | | | Among it: Legel reserve | 110 | | |
| | 55 | | | Discretionary surplus reserve | 120 | | |
| | 26 | | | #Reserve fund | 121 | | |
| | 22 | | | #Enterprise expansion fund | 122 | | |
| | 28 | | | *Profit Capitalized On Return Of Investment | 1733 | | |
| | 59 | | | A General risk provision | 124 | | |
| | 9 | | | Undistributed profit | 125 | 200 27 200 | |
| | 19 | | | Converted difference in Foreign Currency Statements | 126 | -233,516.6U | -722,754.79 |
| | 29 | | | Total of owner's equity attributed to parent company | 127 | 733 F18 BN | 01.135.045 |
| | 8 8 | | _ | Minority owner's equity | 128 | 000000000 | 97.401.71- |
| Total Assets | | | | Total of owner's equity | | | |
| | 59 | 1 705 715 05 | | 61705 1 705 1 705 1 | 129 | 1,253,153.60 | 763 917 61 |

Profit and Loss Statement

| ITEMS | Une | Current year | Last uppr | | - | | UNICRMB |
|--|-----|--|------------------|--|--------|--------------|---|
| L. Total revenue from operations | ŀ | The state of the s | mad have | Dems | - File | Current year | Last year |
| | 1 | 70,008,157,57 | 1,808,587.31 | Others | n | | |
| broading: Operations revenue | 2 | 10,308,157.57 | 1,808,587,31 | Add: Gains on the changes in the fair value (Loss expressed with ") | 8 | | |
| Industry: Main operations revenue | 3 | 10,308,157.57 | 1,808,587.31 | Gaint from investment Goss expressed with "-" | - | 1 | |
| Beverue from other operations | 4 | | | Encluding Investment gains from associated | 2 | | |
| Ahlerest income | 5 | | | european and joint venture | | | |
| Alamed premium | | | | "Horregn exchange gains (Loss expressed with "-") | 13 | | |
| ANH Incomer from Sers and commissions | | | | 3. Operation profit (less expressed with "-") | 34 | 459,236,03 | -722 744 YB |
| 2. Total cost from operations | | 9,818,921.54 | 2,531,342,10 | Add: Non-operating members Including Gain from the disposal of | 22 3 | 100 | |
| Dichading: Operation cost | ø | 1904 848 84 | | non-current assets | 3 | | |
| Including: Main operations cost | 101 | 4 944 948 34 | | Gain from non-cath asset exchange | 37 | | |
| Other operation cost | 1 | 0.044.040.04 | | Government subsidies (allowances) | Ħ | | |
| Abharest expenses | : | 3,647,618,61 | | Gaint from debt restructuring | 38 | | |
| Altholing change and commission assesses | 2 | 1 | | Lett. non-operating expenses | 40 | 0.06 | |
| Surranders | 1 | | | Including: Loss from the disposal of non-current assets | 41 | | |
| attet claims oaks | | | | Loss from non-monetary arset exchange | 0 | | |
| May observe to be seen | 9 | | | Lons from debt restructuring | 10 | 1 | |
| The Company of the property of the service | 18 | | | 4. Total amount of eredit Coss sympses sales " | 1 | | |
| *Policyholder dividend expense | 17 | | | Letter income the personner | 3 | 489,236,99 | 722,754,79 |
| «Expenses for reinsurance accepted | 11 | | | 6 Not needly diese seems | 45 | | 100000000000000000000000000000000000000 |
| Business Ian and surtax | 10 | 48 810 86 | 14 00 to 10 | f - Utan solding and the training | 98 | 689,235,99 | -722,754,79 |
| Operating expenses | R | - | | very priorit attraction to parent company | 47 | | |
| Administration expenses | 16 | E OCE 000 40 | The same name of | without owner's equity | 39 | 0 | |
| Stokeling Entertaining Sass | | 3/100/00/17 | 4,495,028.23 | 6. Earthings per share | 69 | | |
| Repair to the state of the safety and the safety an | 77 | 411,459,62 | 13,486.81 | Basic earning per share | 30 | | |
| Fliance expenses | 9 7 | | | Dilute earning per share | 13 | | |
| Budgadian Information | 5 | 4,884 | 21,379,60 | 7.Other comprehensive gain | 9 | | |
| Saturation Statement Statement | 52 | | | 8 Total comprehensive gain | 2 5 | 460 000 00 | |
| Print Bit Income | R | -123382 | -247.28 | comprehensive gain attributed to parent company | 3 | 80 007/00% | 172,754.79 |
| entropy from exchange (gain entropy and "") | 22 | -7,528.42 | | vicomprehensive gain attributed to Minestry | 5 | | |
| Impairment loss of essets 28 | 20 | | | 20 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 | | | |

Cash Flow Statement

| | line | Current year | Last year | Rems | Line | Current year | last year |
|--|------|---------------|--------------|---|------|--------------|--|
| L. Cash flows from operating activities | - | T | i- | Net cash received from disposal of fixed assets intanoible asceted other long-term assets | 30 | | |
| Cash received from sale of goods or rendering of services | 2 | 10,511,949.25 | 2,007,101.69 | Net cash received from disposal of subsidiary or other operation entities. | 31 | | |
| "Net increase in customer bank deposits and due to banks and other financial institutions | m | | | Other cash received relating to investing activities | 32 | | |
| Net increase in borrowings from central bank | 4 | | | Sub-total of cash inflows | 33 | | |
| »Net increase in placements from other financial institutions | ın | | | Cash paid to acquire fixed assets,intangible assets & other long-term assets | \$ | | 30,241.45 |
| a Premiums received from original insurance contracts | 0 | | | Cash paid to acquire investments | 35 | | |
| ANet cash received from reinsurance business | 1 | | | ^Net increase in pledge loans | 36 | | |
| aNet increase in deposits from policyholders | œ | | | Net cash paid for the acquirement of subsidiary and other operational entities | 37 | | |
| «Net increase from disposal of tradable financial assets | 6 | | | Cash paid for others relevant with investment activities | 38 | | |
| anterest, handling charges and commission received | 10 | | | Total cash flow out investment actitivies | 88 | | 30 244 45 |
| Net increase in placements from banks and other financial institutions | п | | | Net cash flow derived from investment activities | 40 | | 34 140 00 |
| «Net increase in repurchase business capital | 12 | | | 3.Cash flow from financing activities: | 41 | 1 | The state of the s |
| Refund of tax | 13 | | | Cash flow from accepting investment | 42 | | 1 486 672 40 |
| Other cash received relating to operating activities | 14 | 1,233,82 | 4,767.28 | Including:cash receipt of subsidiary from absorbing minority shareholder | 63 | | |
| . Sub-total of cash inflows | 15 | 10,513,183.07 | 2,011,868.97 | Cash received from borrowings | 4 | | |
| Cash paid for goods and services | 16 | 4,051,127.94 | | •Cash received from bond issue | 45 | | |
| Net increase in loans and advances to customers | 17 | | | Other cash received relating to financing activities | 46 | | |
| «Net increase in deposits with central bank and other financial institutions | 18 | | | Sub-total of cash flow from financing activities | 47 | | 1 486 672 40 |
| Original insurance contract claims paid | 61 | | | Cash repayments of amounts borrowed | 84 | | and the second |
| Interest, handling charges and commissions paid | 20 | | | Cash payments for interest expenses and distribution of dividends or profit | 84 | | |
| -Policyholder Dividend Paid | 21 | | | Including: dividends and profits paid by subsidiary to minority shareholders | 8 | | |
| Cash paid to and on behalf of employees | 22 | 3,493,350.98 | 591,909,42 | Other cash received relating to financing activities | 12 | | |
| Payments of all types of taxes | 23 | 431,223.87 | 93,855.04 | Sub-total of cash outflows | 52 | | |
| Other cash paid relating to operating activities | 24 | 3,127,398.72 | 1,502,647.25 | Net cash flows from financing activities | 53 | | 1,486,672.40 |
| Sub-total of cash outflows | 52 | 11,103,101.50 | 2,188,411.71 | 2,188,411.71 4. Effect of foreign exchange rates on cash | ¥ | 20,937.42 | |
| Net cash flows from operating activities | 92 | -589,918.43 | -176,542.74 | 5. Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash oquivalents | 55 | -568,981.01 | 1,279,888.21 |
| . Cash flows from investing activities : | 22 | L | | 3 Add: cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of this period | 26 | 1,279,888.21 | |
| Cash received from disposal of investments | 28 | | | 7.Balance of cash or cash equivalents at the end | 22 | 710,907.20 | 1,279,838.21 |
| Cash received from returns on investments | 5 | | | | | | |

Statement of Change in Stockholder's Equity 2016.4-2017.3

Company: Sterlite (Shanghai) Trading Company Limited

Report ref. 04

Unit: RMB

Total of awner's equity

22

21

722,754 79

-722,754.79

1,486,672.40

1,486,672.40

763,917.61

763,917,61

-722,754.79

-722,754 79

Nänonity of owner's equity 1,486,672.40 -722,754.79 -722,754 79 -722,754 79 1,486,672.40 1,485,672.40 Subtotal 8 13 -722,754.79 Undistributed profit -722,134.79 -722,754.79 18 Amount of last year The equity of parent company's shareholder General risk reserve 11 Surplus 16 Special 32 Less: freasury stock 14 Capital 13 1,486,672.40 Paid-In capital 1,485,672.40 1,486,672.40 1,486,672.40 12 763,917.61 489,235.99 489,235.99 763,917.61 1,253,153.60 equity п Minority f owner's equity 10 763,517,61 763,917.61 489,235.99 489,235.99 1,253,153.60 Subtotal Others -727 754 79 489,235.99 489,235.99 -722,754 79 Undistributed profit -233,518.80 Amount of current year The equity of parent company's shareholder General risk reserve Surplus Special Less: Treasury stock Capital 1,486,572.40 1,486,672.40 1,486,672,40 Line 9 ~ 00 10 11 13 77 15 16 17 18 19 8 77 23 22 54 28 53 33 (2) Fund paid for shares held recorded into the owner's equity (2) Appropriations to general risk provisions 3) Capital invested and decreased by the (3) Distribution to owners (or shareholders) (2) Surplus reserves converted into capital (1) Capital reserves converted into capital 4) Special reserve withdrawal and using Profits capitalizad on return of investment Plus: change of accounting policy Enterprise expension fund 6) Internal transfer of owner's equity (3)Surplus reserves make up for loss 4. Closing balance of current period (2) Other comprehensive income 2. Beginning balance of this year (1) Capital invested by the owner 1. Closing balance of last year Discretionary surplus reserve (1) Withdrawal special reserve Sequence Correction for error in 3. Change of current year Item 2)Using special reserve icluding: Legal reserve Reserve fund (1) Withdrawal surplus btotal of 1) and 2) 5) Profit distribution previous period 1) Net profit (3) Other (4) Other

Company profile

Sterlite (Shanghai) Trading Company Limited(the "company"),as a wholly foreign-owned enterprise ,was established on May 28,2015 invested by STERLITE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED .Obtaining the business license of the legal entity which No 91310000329521792L.The paid-in capital is 1,486,672.40,registered capital is 5,000,000.00RMB and the operation period is 30 years.

The business scope is wholesaling electronic products and components, optical fiber, metal materials and products (except precious metals, steel, aluminum oxide). The company provides the commission agency (excluding auction), importing and exporting agency. And the company also provides the related after-sales service, technica advisory services and other spporting business (Not related to the state-run trade management, involving quota and license administration of goods, shall be dealt with in accordance with the relevant provisions of the state to apply). (The business which is related to admitted business do business in accordance with the admitted license).

II. Basis for financial statements

The company's accounting statements are issued based the historical cost and on an accrual basis for accounting principles.

III. Address for enterprise Accounting System

The Company implement the Enterprise Accounting Principles and "Accounting System for Enterprises", the preparation of financial statements in line with the Accounting Standard for Enterprises and "Enterprise Accounting System," and reflecting the financial position, operating results and cash flow information.

IV. Important accounting policies

Accounting system

The company implements Enterprise Accounting Standards and Accounting System.

2 Reporting period

Reporting period begins on April 1 to in the prior year to March 31 in the current year as its accounting year.

3 Basis of accounting and cost model

The company adopts accrual basis of accounting and historical cost model.

4 Bookkeeping base currency & foreign currency translation

The recording currency of the company is RMB. Transactions denominated in foreign currencies (currencies other than the recording currency) are translated into RMB at the exchange rates of the transaction date quoted by the People's Bank of China. Foreign currency-denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated into RMB at the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the balance sheet. Foreign exchange differences deriving from these currency translations were booked into "long-term deferred expenses – organization costs" in the preliminary period and the others as "financial expenses – exchange gains and losses" in current period.

5 Standard of cash equivalents

Cash equivalents represent those investments with short duration period, high fluidity and low risk in fair value change but can be easily convertible to cash with already known amount.

Cash and cash equivalents of this company include: cash in hands, cash in bank, other monetary assets and the short-term investments due within three months.

6 Short term Investment accounting method

The company's short-term investments are mainly Equity investment and debt investments with historical cost accounting method which is also applicable to sales of investment.

The lower of cost or market valuation method will be applicable to cost of ending period of the investment.

7 Bad debts accounting method

The bad debt losses of the company will adopt "allowance method" for accounting and will be proportioned based on the recoverability of the balance of the receivable account at year end. The company will conduct specific analysis to the receivable accounts for drawing bad debts provisions of the receivable account according to previous experiences, financial position and flow of the debtor as well as other information concerned.

- Under the circumstance that the debtor dies, the receivable is qualified as not collectable as the debtor does not transfer the debt;
- b) Under the circumstance that debtor does not fulfill its obligation over a period of 3 years with evidence that money still could not be received.

8 Inventory

The inventory is mainly comprised raw materials, semi products, self-produced semi products, finished goods and low value consumables

The inventories is calculated on actual cost

The weight average methodology is applied to daily inventories movement

The ending inventory will be computed based on the lower pricing between cost and net realized value, when the net realized value is lower the cost, the inventory provisions for the impairment loss will be recognized based on the difference

9 Fixed assets & depreciation

Fixed assets are referring to a long-term tangible property that a firm owns and uses in the production of its goods, service provision, lease and operation management and is not expected to be consumed or converted into cash any sooner than at least one year's time.

The fixed assets will be measured at historical cost and the depreciation will be accounted by linear method by categories

| Category of fixed assets | Economic use limit | Annual depreciation | Net residual value |
|----------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| | Economic age mine | rate | rate |
| Electronic equipments etc. | 3 years | 30% | 10% |

10 Fixed assets provision for impairment losses

Where the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount (book net value) based on individual item, the difference should be recognized as provision for impairment loss on fixed assets in the following circumstances:

- a) Fixed assets that are not in use for a long time and won't be used in the excepted future, as well as without transfer value
- b) Fixed assets that can't be used any more due to technology advance
- c) Fixed assets that can be used but lead to production with inferior quality
- d) Fixed assets with no more use value and transfer value after damage
- e) Other fixed assets that 're literally unable to bring economic interests to the enterprises

For those fixed assets that are already accrued for provision for impairment loss in full amount, the provision of depreciation doesn't apply any more.

11 Long term prepaid and deferred expense

Occurred during the start-up organization: In addition to purchase of fixed assets, all the other expense occurred in organization period will be accounted into "Long term prepaid and deferred expense" firstly which will be accounted it as expense dated from production and operations period.

Other long-term prepaid expenses will be amortized in benefit period averagely according to the actual amount of accounting.

12 Sales revenue

Goods sales can be recognized under following conditions:

a) The main risks and rewards of the ownership of goods has been transferred to the buyer;

- It will not be retained management associated with ownership of the right usually and no control for the goods sold;
- c) Economic benefits for the transactions related will inflow into the company,
- d) Revenues and costs related to reliable measurement.

Services sales can be recognized under the following conditions:

- a) Total revenue and total cost can be measured reliably;
- b) Economic benefits for the transactions related will inflow into company;
- c) Invoice issued or with the evidence of recognition of income

13 Corporate Income Tax

The company adopts tax payable method for the calculation of corporate income tax

14 Tax item

| Tax category | Tax rate | Tax base |
|----------------------|----------|-----------------------------|
| Value added tax | 6%,17% | Service revenue ,Goods sold |
| Corporate income tax | 25% | Taxable profit |

V. Explanation for the change of accounting policy and evaluation & the correction of previous errors

NONE

VI. Notes the financial statements of the main items

In addition to special description in the following currencies stated are RMB

1. Monetary fund

As at March 31,2017, the balance of monetary funds is RMB 710,907.20

| Item | 2017.3.31 | 2016.3.31 |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| Cash in hands | | - |
| Cash in banks | 710,907.20 | 1,279,888.21 |
| Total | _710,907.20 | 1,279,888.21 |

2. Accounts receivable

As at March 31,2017, the balance of accounts receivable is RMB 329,617.43, provision for bad debts RMB 0.00, net value RMB 329,617.43.

3. Other accounts receivable

As at March 31,2017, the balance of other accounts receivable is RMB 224,150.00, provision for bad debts RMB 0.00, net value RMB 224,150.00.

4. Fixed assets and accumulated depreciation

| Category | 2016.3.31 | Increase of current year | Decrease of current year | 2017.3.31 |
|------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| A. original value | | | | |
| Houses and buildings | | | | |
| Mechanical equipments | | | | |
| Delivery equipments | - | | | |
| Electronic equipments etc. | 30,241.45 | | 1 | 30,241.45 |
| Total | 30,241.45 | | | 30,241.45 |
| B. Accumulated depreciation | | | | |
| Houses and buildings | | | | |
| Mechanical equipments | | | | |
| Delivery equipments | | | -1. | |
| Electronic equipments etc. | 686.34 | 9,013.89 | | 9700.23 |
| Total | 686.34 | 9,013.89 | | 9,700.23 |
| C. Net value of fixed assets | 6,075.25 | | - | 20,541.22 |

No fixed assets provision for impairment losses for the period of March 31,2017.

As at March 31,2017, the balance of tax payable is RMB32,062.25. The detailed information is elaborated as bellows

| Tax types | 2017.3.31 | 2016.3.31 |
|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Value added tax | 28,373.67 | 24,129.16 |
| City construction tax | 1986.16 | 1689.04 |
| Additional tax of eduction | 1418.68 | 1206.44 |
| Channel charge | 283.74 | 241.3 |
| Total | 32,062.25 | 27,265.94 |

6. Paid-in capital

As at March 31,2017, the capital injection is USD 226,875.90 (or RMB1,486,672.40) and the list is as follows (In RMB)

| Name of Shareholder | 2016.3.31 | Increase of current year | Decrease of current year | 2017.3.31 | Percenta ge % |
|-----------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|------------------|
| STERLITE TECHNOLOGIES | 1,486,672.40 | | | 1,486,672.40 | 100.00 |
| Total | 1,486,672.40 | | | 1,486,672.40 | 100.00 |

7. Undistributed profits

| Item | Amount |
|--|-------------|
| Closing balance of last year | -722,754.79 |
| Plus: change of accounting policy, correction for error in previous period | |
| Beginning balance of this year | 489,235.99 |
| Plus; transfer-in from net profit | |
| Plus: other comprehensive gain | |
| Less: appropriated surplus reserves | |
| cash dividend | |
| Undistributed profit at the ending of year | -233,518.80 |

8. Total operation revenue

| Item | Amount of current year | Amount of last year |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| Revenue from main operations | 10,308,157.57 | 1,808,587.31 |
| Revenue from other operations | | |

9. Total operation cost

| Item | Amount of current year | Amount of last year |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| Operation cost | 3,821,818.81 | |
| Operation tax and surcharge | 46,839,85 | 13,934.27 |
| General and administration expense | 5,956,827.12 | 2,496,028,23 |
| Financial expenses | -6,564.24 | 21,379.60 |

VII. Subsequent events

NONE

STERLITE(SHANGHAI)TRADING COMPANY LIMITED

March 31st, 2017



concorrencia (n.c.)

营业执照

注册号 310108000435022 证照编号 29000000201412180127

名 称 上海仟一会计师事务所有限公司

类 有限责任公司(国内合资)

住 所 青浦区赵巷镇沪青平公路 3609 弄 4 幢 2 号楼 107 室

法定代表人 张毅

注 册 资 本 人民币 100.0000 万元整

成立日期 2005年2月1日

营业期限 2005年2月1日至2025年1月31日

בורטמונות בורות בורות בורות בורות בורות בורות והודים

经营范围 审计、验资、财务培训服务,企业登记代理,税务代理服务,财会资资。

【依法须经批准的项目,经相关部门批准后方可开展经营活动】



登记机关

2014年 12月18年





就准律协会: 红苏肯连州会计师协会 Authorized Institute of CPAs

业证目期: Date of list of Date of list of Line of List of Line of List of Line o

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注册会计师工作单位变更事项登记 Registration of the Change of Working Unit by a CPA

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> 事务·东 CP/A

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.11

Sterlite Conduspar Industrial Ltda.

Financial Results for the year ended March 31, 2017



STERLITE CONDUSPAR INDUSTRIAL LTDA CNPJMF: 17.819.305/0001-22 BALANCETE DE VERIFICAÇÃO



ENCERRADO EM 31 DE MARÇO DE 2017

(Valores expressos em milhares de reais - RE)

| ATIVO | | PASSIVO E PATRIMONIO LIQUIDO | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| ATIVO CIRCULANTE DISPONIVEL Disponibilidades CREDITOS Circutos a Receber Tributos a Receber Adiantamentos e Desp. Exerc Seguinte Estoques | 281 281 12.316 4,031 1,160 2,476 4,643 | PASSIVO CIRCULANTE EXIGIVEL A CURTO PRAZO Forrecedores Impostos e Contribuições Emprest / Financiamentos Salanos e Encargos Provisões Outras Obrigações Partes Relacionadas Adiantamentos Cientes Parcelamentos Tributános | 19,648 12,132 1,013 43 277 (207) 4,637 621 313 | |
| Total do ATIVO CIRCULANTE | 12,596 | Total do PASSIVO CIRCULANTE | 19.048 | |
| NAO CIRCULANTE | 1100 | NÃO CIRCULANTE | - Moservi | |
| REALIZAVEL A LONGO PRAZO Tributos a Recuperar Partes Relacionadas Depositos Judiciais Creditos Fiscais Difendos | 0 0 0 0 | OBRIGAÇÕES A LONGO PRAZO Fornecedores Emprestimos (Financiamentos Parcelamentos Tributários Provisões para contoências | 1.122 0 0 1.122 | |
| Sterifie Conduspar Industrial Ltda | 0 | DIFERIDO Distribus Fiscals Diferidos | 0 | |
| Bens en Operação (-) Depreciações Imphilizado em Andemento | 8.376 9.868 (1.006) 74 | | | |
| INTANGÍVEL Bens Intangíveis (-) Amortzações | 0 0 0 | | | |
| Total do ATIVO NÃO CIRCULANTE | 8,376 | Total do Passivo NÃO CIRCULANTE | 1,122 | |
| | | Total do PASSIVO | 20.170 | |
| | | PATRIMÔNIO LÍQUIDO | | |
| | | CAPITAL SOCIAL Capital Social Subsorto | 12.814 12.814 | |
| | | RESERVAS Reserva de Lucros Reserva Leigal Reserva para Futuro Aumento de Capital Resultado Exercido Ajuste Avaliação Patrimonial Lucros Distribuidos | (12.818) (8.000) 0 12.993) 0 0 | |
| | | Total do PATRIMÔNIO LÍQUIDO | 802 | |
| otal do ATIVO | 20,972 | Total do PASSIVO + PATRIM. LIQUIDO | 20.972 | |
| | | | | |

encerrado em or RS

ANDRE RAUEN ABAGE ADMINISTRADOR CPF 991 591 209-30

EDUARDO VITALE PR-064853/Q-7 CPF 133 532 718-50



STERLITE CONDUSPAR INDUSTRIAL LTDA

CNPJ/MF: 17.819.305/0001-22





PERÍODO: 01 DE ABRIL DE 2016

A 31 DE MARÇO DE 2017

(Valores expressos em milhares de reais - R3)

| RECEITA OPERACIONAL BRUTA | acumulado - 16/17 22.690 |
|--|-----------------------------|
| Receitas de Vendas | 22,690 |
| | |
| (-) DEDUÇÕES DA RECEITA Impostos incidentes Sobre Faturamento | (7.160) |
| Devoluções de Vendas | (6.246) |
| Control of Control of the Control of | (0.4) |
| OUTRAS RECEITAS OPERACIONAIS | |
| Receitas Operacionais Diversas | |
| RECEITA OPERACIONAL LÍQUIDA | 15.630 |
| custos | (14.948) |
| Custo dos Produtos Vendidos | (14.948) |
| | |
| | |
| LUCRO BRUTO OPERACIONAL | 582 |
| (-) DESPESAS OPERACIONAIS | |
| DESPESAS OPERACIONAIS | (4.290) |
| Despesas com Folha de Pagamento | (375) |
| Impostos e Taxas Despesas Administrativas Diversas | (32) |
| Coopesso Autonopasyas Liverses | (3.883) |
| DESPESAS E RECEITAS FINANCEIRAS | 774 |
| DESPESAS FINANCEIRAS | 965 |
| Juros Pagos ou Incorridos | (449) |
| Outras despesas financeiras | (22) |
| Variações Monetárias | 1.456 |
| RECEITAS FINANCEIRAS | (212) |
| Outras Receitas financeiras Variações Monetárias | 39 (251) |
| | (201) |
| RESULTADO LÍQUIDO OPERACIONAL | (2.934) |
| | |
| RESULTADOS NÃO OPERACIONAIS | (59) |
| Despesas Indedutiveis | (59) |
| RESULTADO LIQUIDO | (2.993) |
| PROVISOES TRIBUTOS | |
| Impostos sobre o Lucro | |
| | |

100000

RESULTADO LÍQUIDO DO EXERCÍCIO

ANDRE PAUGN ABAGE ADMINISTRADOR OPY IRL SRL 206-30

PR-004833/0-T CPF 133.532 F18-06 (2.993)

Sterlite Global Ventures (Mauritius) Limited
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 MARCH 2017

Sterlite Global Ventures (Mauritius) Limited FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

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| STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY | .9 |
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| NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS | 11-22 |

Date of appointment

DIRECTORS : Gyaneshwarnath Gowrea 10-Aug-10 10-Aug-10

Pravin Dwarkaprasad Agarwal Anand Gopaldas Agarwal Doomraj Sooneelall

10-Aug-10 30-Jun-15

ADMINISTRATOR & CORPORATE SECRETARY

: CIM CORPORATE SERVICES LTD

Les Cascades Building Edith Caveli Street

Port Louis Mauritius

REGISTERED OFFICE: C/o CIM CORPORATE SERVICES LTD

Les Cascades Building Edith Cavell Street

Port Louis Mauritius

AUDITORS

: Crowe Horwath ATA

(Formerly known as Crowe Horwath (Mur) Co.)

Member Crowe Horwath International

2nd Floor, Ebene Esplanade 24, Bank Street, Cybercity

Ebene 72201 Mauritius

BANKER

: Barclays Bank (Mauritius) Limited

International Banking Division 3rd Floor, Barclays House 68-68A Cybercity, Ebene

Mauritius

The directors present their commentary, together with the audited financial statements of Sterlite Global Ventures (Mauritius) Limited (the "Company") for the financial year ended 31 March 2017.

ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the Company is that of investment holding.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The results for the year are as shown on page 8

The directors do not recommend the payment of any dividend for the year under review. (2016: Nil)

DIRECTORS

The present membership of the Board is set out on page 1. All directors served office throughout the year.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year 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 then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether International Financial Reporting 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.

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

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.

AUDITORS

The auditors, Crowe Horwath ATA, have indicated their willingness to continue in office, until the next annual meeting.



Sterlite Global Ventures (Mauritius) Limited SECRETARY'S CERTIFICATE SECTION 166(D) OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2001

3.

We certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, Sterlite Global Ventures (Mauritius) Limited ("the Company") has filed with the Registrar of Companies for the year ended 31 March 2017, all such returns as are required of the Company under the Mauritius Companies Act 2001.

Authorised Signatory

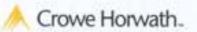
Date: 1 4 APR 2017

33, Edith Covell Street, Port Lovis, 11324, Mouritius

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BRN C07057472

www.cinglobalbusiness.com



Crown Horwith ATA

2nd Flain, Elema Equiemete 24. Elem Street, Cobercity Elema 12201, Majorbus Heliphonis (200) 407 9478. Sentus (200) 407 7478. IMMULTISHINGSED, (200)

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF Sterlite Global Ventures (Mauritius) Limited

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Sterlite Global Ventures (Mauritius)

Limited (the "Company") which comprise of 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 as set out on pages 7 to 10, and a summary
of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information as set out on pages 11 to 22.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2017 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and comply with the Mauritius Companies Act 2001.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Mauritius and we have fulfilled other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF Sterlite Global Ventures (Mauritius) Limited

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements (Continued)

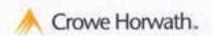
In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' 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.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgement, including the assessment of risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal control relevant to the Company'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 Company's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE SHAREHOLDERS Sterlite Global Ventures (Mauritius) Limited

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

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

- We have no relationship with, or any interests in, the Company other than in our capacity as auditors;
- We have obtained all the information and explanations that we required; and
- In our opinion, proper accounting records have been kept by the Company as far as it appears from our examination of those records.

Use of this report

This report is made solely for the Company's shareholders, as a body. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's shareholders those matters we are required to state to them in our auditors' 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 shareholders as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinion we have formed.

Crowe Howath ATA

Crowe Horwath ATA Public Accountants

Date: 14 APR 2017 Ebene, Mauritius Vijay Bohorun, FCCA Signing Partner

Licensed by FRC

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION **AS AT 31 MARCH 2017**

| ASSETS | NOTES | 2017 USD | 2016 USD |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------------|-------------|
| Non-current asset | | | |
| Investment in subsidiary | 7 | 12,375,000 | 12,375,000 |
| Current assets | | | |
| Other receivables and prepayments | . 8 | 2,070 | 2,070 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | | 1,784 | 18,695 |
| Total current assets | | 3,854 | 20,765 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | | 12,378,854 | 12,395,765 |
| EQUITY AND LIABILITIES | | | |
| Equity | | | |
| Stated capital | 9 | 12,381,447 | 12,381,447 |
| Accumulated losses | | (47,351) | (34,818) |
| Total equity | | 12,334,096 | 12,346,629 |
| Non-current liability | | | |
| Borrowing | 10 | 40,000 | 40,000 |
| Current liability | | | |
| Other payables | 11 | 4,758 | 9,136 |
| Total liabilities | | 44,758 | 49,136 |
| TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES | | 12,378,854 | 12,395,765 |

These financial statements have been approved and authorised for issue by the Board of directors on and signed on ____1.4_AP2_7817...... its behalf by:

DIRECTORS Typnishwarrath Gownsa

The notes on pages 11 to 22 form an integral part of these financial statements. Independent auditors' report on pages 4 to 6.

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

| | NOTE | 2017 USD | 2016 USD |
|---------------------------------------|------|--------------|-------------|
| EXPENSES | | A CONTROL OF | |
| Licence fees | | (2,015) | (1,891) |
| Professional fees | | (6,200) | (4,325) |
| Accounting fee | | (400) | (2,200) |
| Audit fee | | (1,768) | (2,056) |
| Disbursements | | (375) | (390) |
| TOTAL EXPENSES | | (10,758) | (10,862) |
| FINANCE COSTS | | | |
| Bank charges | | (985) | (290) |
| Interest expense | .11 | (790) | |
| Loss before taxation | | (12,533) | (11,152) |
| Taxation | 12 | | |
| Loss for the year | | (12,533) | (11,152) |
| Other comprehensive income | | É | + |
| Total comprehensive loss for the year | | (12,533) | (11,152) |

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

| | Stated capital USD | Accumulated losses USD | Total equity USD |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| At 1 April 2015 | 12,381,447 | (23,666) | 12,357,781 |
| Total comprehensive loss for the year | | (11,152) | (11,152) |
| At 31 March 2016 | 12,381,447 | (34,818) | 12,346,629 |
| Total comprehensive loss for the year | 1 | (12,533) | (12,533) |
| At 31 March 2017 | 12,381,447 | (47,351) | 12,334,096 |

The notes on pages 11 to 22 form an integral part of these financial statements. Independent auditors' report on pages 4 to 6.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

| | NOTES | 2017 | 2016 |
|--|-------------|----------|----------|
| Cash flows from operating activities | - 12 | USD | USD |
| Loss before taxation | | (12,533) | (11,152) |
| Changes in working capital: Increase in prepayments | | | (1,199) |
| (Decrease)/increase in other payables | | (4,378) | 4,456 |
| Net cash used in operating activities | | (16,911) | (7,895) |
| Cash flows from financing activities | | | |
| Refund of fund to holding company | 10 | | (190) |
| Funds received from holding company | 10 | | 25,000 |
| Net cash generated from financing acti | vities | | 24,810 |
| Net movements in cash and cash equiv | alents | (16,911) | 16,915 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at beginning | of the year | 18,695 | 1,780 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at end of the | e year | 1,784 | 18,695 |

The notes on pages 11 to 22 form an integral part of these financial statements. Independent auditors' report on pages 4 to 6.

1 GENERAL INFORMATION

The Company was incorporated in Mauritius, under the Mauritius Companies Act 2001 on 10 August 2010 and holds a Category 1 Global Business Licence issued by the Financial Services Commission under the Financial Services Act 2007. The Company's registered office is at c/o CIM CORPORATE SERVICES LTD, Les Cascades Building, Edith Cavell Street, Port Louis, Mauritius. The principal activity of the Company is that of investment holding.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and under the historical cost convention, as modified by the exemption for non-consolidation provided by the Mauritius Companies Act 2001.

The preparation of Financial Statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires the directors to exercise judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the Financial Statements are disclosed in note 5.

3 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES

Adoption of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

(i) New and amended standards and interpretations

The Company applied for the first time certain standards and amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2016.

Amendment to IAS 1 Disclosure Initiative

The Company has applied these amendments for the first time in the current year. The amendments clarify that an entity need not provide a specific disclosure required by an IFRS if the information resulting from that disclosure is not material, and give guidance on the bases of aggregating and disaggregating information for disclosure purposes. However, the amendments reiterate that an entity should consider providing additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in IFRS is insufficient to enable users of financial statements to understand the impact of particular transactions, events and conditions on the entity's financial position and financial performance.

In addition, the amendments clarify that an entity's share of the other comprehensive income in associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method should be presented separately from those arising from the Company and should be separated into the share of items that, in accordance with other IFRSs:

- (i) will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss; and
- (ii) will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss when specific conditions met.

As regards the structure of the financial statements, the amendments provide examples of systematic ordering or grouping of the notes.

The application of these amendments has not resulted in any impact on the financial performance or financial position of the Company.

3 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES

Adoption of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) (Continued)

(i) New and amended standards and interpretations (Continued)

Annual improvements 2012-2014 Cycle

IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures

(a) Servicing contracts

The amendment clarifies that a servicing contract that includes a fee can constitute continuing involvement in a financial asset. An entity must assess the nature of the fee and the arrangement against the guidance for continuing involvement in IFRS 7 in order to assess whether the disclosures are required. The assessment of which servicing contracts constitute continuing involvement must be done retrospectively. However, the required disclosures would not need to be provided for any period beginning before the annual period in which the entity first applies the amendments. These amendments are not expected to have any impact on the Company.

(b) Applicability of the amendments to IFRS 7 to the financial statements

The amendment clarifies that the offsetting disclosure requirements do not apply to the financial statements, unless such disclosures provide a significant update to the information reported in the most recent annual report. This amendment must be applied retrospectively. These amendments are not expected to have any impact on the Company.

IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting

Disclosure of information 'elsewhere in the interim financial report'

The amendment clarifies that the required interim disclosures must either be in the interim financial statements or incorporated by cross-reference between the interim financial statements and wherever they are included within the interim financial report (e.g., in the management commentary or risk report). The other information within the interim financial report must be available to users on the same terms as the financial statements and at the same time. This amendment must be applied retrospectively.

(ii) Standards issued but not yet effective

A number of new standards and amendments to standards are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 April 2016 and earlier application is permitted; however, the Company has not early applied the following new or amended standards in preparing these financial statements.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 issued in November 2009 introduced new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets. IFRS 9 was subsequently amended in October 2010 to include requirements for the classification and measurement of financial liabilities and for derecognition, and in November 2013 to include the now requirements for general hedge accounting. Another revised version of IFRS 9 was issued in July 2014 mainly to include (a) impairment requirements for financial assets and (b) limited amendments to the classification and measurement requirements by introducing a 'fair value through other comprehensive income' (FVTOCI) measurement category for certain simple debt instruments.

3 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES (CONTINUED)

Adoption of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) (Continued)

(ii) Standards issued but not yet effective (Continued)

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (Continued)

Key requirements of IFRS 9:

All recognised financial assets that are within the scope of IFRS 9 are required to be subsequently measured at amortise cost or fair value. Specifically, debt investments that are held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flow, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding are generally measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting period. Debt instrument that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, and that have contractual terms that give rise on specific dates to cash flows that are solely of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, are generally measured at FVTOCI. All other debt investments and equity investments are measured at their fair value at the end of subsequent changes in the fair value of an entity investment (that is not held for trading nor contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which IFRS 3 applies) in other comprehensive income, with only dividend income generally recognised in profit or loss.

- With regard to the measurement of financial liabilities designated as at fair value though, IFRS 9 requires that the amount of change in the fair value of a financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is presented in other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of such changes in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. Under IAS 39, the entire amount to the change in the fair value of the financial liability designated as fair value through profit or loss is presented in profit or loss.
- In relation to the impairment of financial assets, IFRS 9 requires an expected credit loss model, as opposed to an incurred credit loss model under IAS 39. The expected credit loss model requires an entity to account for expected credit losses and changes in those expected credit losses at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition. In other words, it is no longer necessary for a credit event to have occurred before credit losses are recognised.

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

IFRS 15 establishes a single comprehensive model for entities to use in accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers. IFRS 15 will supersede the current revenue recognition guidance including IAS 16 Revenue, IAS 11 Construction Contracts and the related interpretations when it becomes effective.

The core principle of IFS 15 is that an entity should recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Specifically, the Standard introduces a 5-Step approach to revenue recognition:

Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer

Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract

Step 3: Determine the transaction price

Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract

Step 5: Recognise revenue (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

3 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES (CONTINUED)

Adoption of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) (Continued)

(ii) Standards issued but not yet effective (Continued)

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Continued)

Under IFRS 15, an entity recognises revenue when (or as) a performance obligation is satisfied, i.e. when 'control' of the goods or services underlying the particular performance obligation is transferred to the customer.

Far more prescriptive guidance has been added in IFRS 15 in relation to the identification of performance obligations, principal versus agent considerations, as well as licensing application guidance.

Amendments to IAS 12 Income tax -Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses

The amendments clarify the following:

- Decreases below cost in the carrying amount of a fixed-rate debt instrument measured at fair value for which the tax base remains at cost give rise to a deductible temporary difference, irrespective of whether the debt instrument's holder expects to recover the carrying amount of the debt instrument by sale or by use, or whether it is probable that the issuer will pay all the contractual cash flows;
- 2. When an entity assessed whether taxable profits will be available against which it can utilise a deductible temporary difference, and the tax law restricts the utilisation of losses to deduction against income of a specific type (e.g. capital losses can only be set off against capital gains), an entity assesses a deductible temporary difference in combination with other deductible temporary differences of that type, but separately from other types of deductible temporary differences;
- The estimate of probable future taxable profit may include the recovery of some of an entity's assets for more than their carrying amount if there is sufficient evidence that is probable that the entity will achieve this; and
- 4. In evaluating whether sufficient future taxable profits are available, an entity should compare the deductible temporary differences with future taxable profits excluding tax deductions resulting from the reversal of those deductible temporary differences.

The amendments apply retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017 with earlier application permitted. The directors of the Company do not anticipate that the application of these amendments will have a material impact on the financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash flows (Disclosure Initiative)

The amendments require an entity to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities.

The amendments apply prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017 with earlier application permitted. The directors of the Company do not anticipate that the application of these amendments will have a material impact on the financial statements.

4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below:

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and all substantial risks and rewards are transferred. A financial liability is derecognised when it extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires. Financial assets and financial liabilities are measured initially at fair value which is the value of consideration received or given plus transaction costs and subsequently at fair value or at amortised costs.

Financial instruments carried on the statement of financial position include cash and cash equivalents, receivables, borrowing and payables. The particular recognition methods adopted are disclosed in the individual policy statements associated with each item.

Disclosures about financial instruments to which the Company is a party are provided in note 14.

(i) 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.

(ii) Borrowings

Interest bearing loans and borrowings are recorded at the proceeds received. Finance charges are accounted for on an accruals basis and charged to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

(III) Other payables

Other payables are recorded at anticipated settlement amounts.

Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

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

(ii) Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currency of the Company at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognised in the profit or loss. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Equity

Stated capital represents the proceeds received and in consideration for which, ordinary shares were issued.

Accumulated losses include all current and prior period results as presented in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Expense recognition

Expenses are recognised on an accrual basis in the statement of profit or loss.

Related parties

Related parties are individuals and companies where the individuals or companies have the ability directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making operating and financial decisions, or vice versa.

Revenue recognition

Revenue earned by the Company is recognised on the following basis:

Interest income - as it shall be accrued, unless collectibility is in doubt.

Dividend income - should be recognised when the shareholders' rights to receive payments have been established.

Provisions

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

Investment in subsidiary

Subsidiary undertakings are those entities in which the Company controls an investee if all of the following elements are present:

- (i) power over the investee, exposure to variable returns from the investee, and
- (ii) the ability of the investor to use its power to affect those variable returns. Control is reassessed whenever facts and circumstances indicate that there may be a change in any of these elements of control.

De-facto control exists in situations where the Company has the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee without holding the majority of the voting rights. In determining whether de-facto control exists the Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances, including:

- The size of the Company's voting rights relative to both the size and dispersion of other parties who hold voting rights,
- (ii) Substantive potential voting rights held by the Company and by other parties,
- (iii) Other contractual arrangements,
- (iv) Historic patterns in voting attendance.

Investment in subsidiary is shown at cost, less impairment. Where an indication of impairment exists, the recoverable amount of the investment is assessed. Where the carrying amount is greater than the estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount and the difference is charged to the profit or loss. On disposal of an investment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is charged or credited to the profit or loss.

5 SIGNIFICANT MANAGEMENT JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the directors to make use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires directors to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies.

The following are the management's judgements made in applying the accounting policies of the Company that have the most significant effect on the financial statements. Critical estimation uncertainties are described in note 6.

Determination of functional currency

The determination of 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 4, the directors have considered those factors therein and have determined that the functional currency of the Company is the United States dollar (USD).

Impairment of financial assets

Management assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial assets that can be reliably estimated. There are no such indications of events having impact on future cash flows of the Company. Therefore, no impairment provision is required to be made by the Company.

Impairment of non-financial asset

In assessing whether a full impairment test is required for the investment in the subsidiary, the Company has considered whether it has recognised a dividend from the investment and evidence is available that:

- the carrying amount of the investment in the separate financial statements exceeds the carrying amount in the financial statements of the subsidiary's net assets; or
- the dividend exceeds the total comprehensive income of the subsidiary in the period in which the dividend is declared

The directors have noted that the carrying amount of the investment in the separate financial statements is lower than the carrying amount in the financial statements of the subsidiary's net assets. Therefore, no impairment provision is required to be made by the Company.

Consolidated financial statements

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption provided by the Mauritius Companies Act 2001 allowing a wholly or virtually wholly owned subsidiary company holding a Category 1 Global Business Licence and having any company not to prepare consolidated financial statements. The financial statements are, therefore, separate financial statements which contain information about Sterlite Global Ventures (Mauritius) Limited as an individual company and do not contain consolidated financial information as the parent of a Group.

6 ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

When preparing the financial statements, management undertakes a number of judgements, estimates and assumptions about recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

The actual result may differ from the judgements, estimates and assumptions made by management and will seldom equal the estimated results.

OTHER RECEIVABLES & PREPAYMENTS

At 31 March

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

| 7 | INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARY | 2017 USD | 2016 USD |
|---|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | At 31 March | 12,375,000 | 12,375,000 |

Details of investment in the subsidiary incorporated in China are as follows:

| Name of investee company | Class of shares held | Number of shares held | % Holding | Nominal value of Investment | |
|--|----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|--|
| Jiangsu Sterlite Tongguang Fiber Co. Ltd | Ordinary | 12,375,000 | 75% | 12,375,000 | |

The directors have reviewed the financial position and performance of the subsidiary. They are of the opinion that the estimated recoverable amount of the investment is not less than its carrying amount and the investment has not suffered any impairment for the year under review.

| | | 2017 USD | 2016 USD |
|---|-------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Prepayments | 2,069 | 2,069 |
| | Other receivables | 1 | 1 |
| | | 2,070 | 2,070 |
| 9 | STATED CAPITAL | | |
| | | 2017 | 2016 |
| | | USD | USD |

The issued share capital of the Company comprises of 12,381,447 ordinary shares with a par value of USD1 per share. These shares are entitled to voting rights and to dividends. The shareholders have various rights under the Company's Constitution, including the rights to income distributions subject to solvency test and other legal requirements. They are also required to attend and vote at meeting of shareholders.

12,381,447 12,381,447

| 10 BORROWING | 2017 USD | 2016 USD |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Principal amount | | 0.30 |
| At start of the year | 40,000 | 15,190 |
| Additions during the year | - | 25,000 |
| Refund of fund during the year | | (190) |
| At end of the year | 40,000 | 40,000 |

Effective 1 April 2016, the loan balance of USD 40,000 payable to Sterlite Technologies Limited ('STL') bears an interest rate of Libor+60 BPS i.e 1.976 %. The loan has no fixed repayment terms.

11 OTHER PAYABLES

| 2017 USD | 2016 USD |
|-------------|--------------|
| 790 | |
| 3,968 | 9,136 |
| 4,758 | 9,136 |
| | 790 3,968 |

12 TAXATION

The Company, under current laws and regulations, is liable to pay income tax on its chargeable income at the rate of 15%. It is, however, entitled to a tax credit equivalent to the higher of the actual foreign tax suffered or deemed tax credit of 80% of the Mauritius tax payable on its foreign source income.

There is no capital gains tax in Mauritius. Any dividend and redemption proceeds paid by the Company to its shareholders are also exempted from any withholding tax in Mauritius. However, no tax provision has been made for the year under review in view of accumulated tax losses of **USD 59,663** as at 31 March 2017 (2016: USD 58,635). The loss of USD 11,505 carried forward up to 31 March 2017 has been lapsed.

The directors have in accordance with the Company's accounting policy not recognised a deferred tax asset as the probability of taxable profit arising in future is remote.

| | 2017 | Expiry date |
|---------------|--------|-------------|
| | USD | |
| 31 March 2013 | 12,310 | 2018 |
| 31 March 2014 | 11,295 | 2019 |
| 31 March 2015 | 12,373 | 2020 |
| 31 March 2016 | 11,152 | 2021 |
| 31 March 2017 | 12,533 | 2022 |
| | 59,663 | |
| | | |

13 During the year under review, the Company transacted with a related entity. The nature, volume of transactions and balances with this entity are as follows:

Amount due to holding company - Sterlite Technologies Limited Payable over a year

| | 2017 USD | 2016 USD |
|---|-------------|---------------------------|
| At beginning of the year Additions during the year Refund of fund during the year | 40,000 | 15,190 25,000 (190) |
| At end of the year | 40,000 | 40,000 |

The loan balance of USD 40,000 payable to STL bears an interest rate of Libor+60 BPS i.e 1.976 %.

13 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (CONTINUED)

Fees paid to key management personnel

There was no compensation of key management personnel for the year ended 31 March 2017 (2016: USD NII).

Professional fees of USD 2,500 have been incurred by the Company for the year ended 31 March 2017 (2016: USD 2,500) in relation to directorship services rendered by Messrs. Gyaneshwarnath Gowrea and Doomraj Sooneelail. However, these fees are not paid to the individual officers but to the Company's administrator.

14 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair values

The carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities of the Company approximate to their fair values.

Currency profile

The Company's financial assets and liabilities are denominated in USD.

Risk and capital management

The capital of the Company is primarily for investment purposes in view of generating a return on the investment made by the shareholder. It is the Company's policy to finance its investment and any operating expenses from equity instruments. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year.

The risks arising from the Company's financial instruments are as follows:

- (i) Liquidity risk
- (ii) Market risk
- (iii) Interest rate risk

The Board of directors reviews and agrees policies for managing this risks are as follows:

(i) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. The Company has the continued financial support of its holding company in this process. Changes in liquidity risk will not have any material impact on the financial statements.

| 31 March 2017 | More than 1 year | Up to 1 year |
|--|---------------------|-------------------|
| Liabilities Borrowing Other payables | USD 40,000 | USD - 4,758 |
| Total | 40,000 | 4,758 |
| 31 March 2016 | More than 1 year | Up to 1 year |
| Liabilities Borrowing Other payables | USD 40,000 | USD 9,136 |
| Total | 40,000 | 9,136 |

14 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

(ii) Market risk

Market risk represents the potential loss that can be caused by a change in the market value of financial instruments. The Company's exposure to market risk is determined by a number of factors, including interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates and market volatility. The Company conducts its investment operations in a manner that seeks to exploit the potential gains in the market, while limiting its exposure to market declines. The Company is not subject to significant amount of risk as the unquoted investment is mainly financed by its parent. Changes in market risk will not have any material impact in the financial statements.

(iii) Interest rate risk

For the year ended 31 Mach 2017, the Company is exposed to changes in market interest rates on its financial assets on account of its loan to subsidiary and bank balance and on its financial liabilities on account of its loans from holding company which are at fixed/variable interest rates.

The following table details the Company 's exposure to interest rate risks. The total interest sensitivity gap represents the net notional amounts of all interest sensitive financial instruments.

| 31 March 2017 | USD |
|--|--------|
| Financial Assets | |
| Non interest bearing Variable interest instrument | 1,784 |
| Total | 1,784 |
| Financial Liabilities | USD |
| Non interest bearing | 4,758 |
| Variable interest instrument | 40,000 |
| Total | 44,758 |

Interest rate sensitivity

If interest rates had been 100 basis points higher/ lower and all other variables were held constant, the net loss for the year ended 31 March 2017 would increase/decrease by USD 400 (2016: USD NIL). This is mainly attributable to the Company exposure to interest rates on variable rate of interest rates on borrowings.

| Interest Rate | Low | High |
|---------------------------------------|----------|--------|
| | (1%) | 1% |
| Variable interest instrument | (40,000) | 40,000 |
| Impact on total assets of the Company | (400) | 400 |

Fair value hierarchy

Fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurements in its entirety, which are described as follows:

Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;

14 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

Fair value hierarchy (Continued)

Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the assets or liability:

The following tables set out the fair values of financial instruments that are analysed by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which each fair value measurement is categorised:

| 31 March 2017 Assets | Level 1 USD | Level 2 USD | Level 3 USD | Total |
|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------|
| Investment in subsidiary | | | 12,375,000 | 12,375,000 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | | | 1,784 | 1,784 |
| Total assets | | | 12,376,784 | 12,376,784 |
| Liabilities | | | | |
| Borrowing | - | | 40,000 | 40,000 |
| Other payables | | | 4,758 | 4,758 |
| Total liabilities | | | 44,758 | 44,758 |
| 31 March 2016 | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Total |
| Assets | USD | USD | USD | USD |
| Investment in subsidiary | | | 12,375,000 | 12,375,000 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 2 | (Pa) | 18,695 | 18,695 |
| Total assets | - | - | 12,393,695 | 12,393,695 |
| Liabilities | | | | |
| Borrawing | | | 40,000 | 40,000 |
| Other payables | 200 | | 9,136 | 9,136 |
| Total liabilities | - | | 49,136 | 49,136 |
| | | | | |

The fair values of cash and cash equivalents and accruals approximate their carrying values due to their short-term nature.

15 HOLDING COMPANY

The directors consider Sterlite Technologies Limited, a company established in India and listed on the National Stock Exchange and Bombay Stock Exchange, as the holding company and ultimate holding company.

16 EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

There have been no material events after the reporting date which would require disclosure or adjustment to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017.

STERLITE TECHNOLOGIES EUROPE VENTURES LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 March 2017

STERLITE TECHNOLOGIES EUROPE VENTURES LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 March 2017

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STERLITE TECHNOLOGIES EUROPE VENTURES LIMITED

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OTHER OFFICERS

Board of Directors:Anand Agarwal
Andreas Avraamidis

Popi Savva

Company Secretary: Chelco Management Services Limited

Independent Auditors: Costas Tsielepis & Co Ltd

205, 28th October Street Louloupis Court, 1st Floor

3035 Limassol Cyprus

Registered office: 221 Christodoulou Chatzipavlou

Helios Court, 1st floor

3036, Limassol

Cyprus

Banker: ICICI Bank UK Plc

Registration number: 289252



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Sterlite Technologies Europe Ventures Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Sterlite Technologies Europe Ventures Limited (the "Company"), which are presented in pages 5 to 13 and comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2017, and the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2017, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union and the requirements of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113.

Basis for Opinion

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 the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Cyprus, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of matter

We draw attention to note 2 to the financial statements where it is indicated that the financial statements have not been prepared on a going concern basis since it is the Intention of the Management to liquidate the Company as soon as arrangements can be made. Our opinion is not qualified in respect of this matter.

Other information

The Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the additional information to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on pages 14-16, 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 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 the Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and the requirements of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113, and for such internal control as the Board of Directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, which is a few forms.

205, 28th October Str., Leuloupis Court, 1st Floor, 3035 Limessel, Cyprus | P.O. Box 51631, 3507 Limessel, Cyprus | +357 25871000 | F: +357 25373737 | E: info®tsielepis.com.cy | Jwww.tsielepis.com.cy



Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

To the Members of Sterlite Technologies Europe Ventures Limited

In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Directors is 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 Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors is 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 the Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of 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 a true and fair view.

We communicate with the Board of 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.

Report on Other Legal Requirements

Pursuant to the additional requirements of the Auditors and Statutory Audits of Annual and Consolidated Accounts Laws of 2009 to 2016, we report the following:

- We have obtained all the information and explanations we considered necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- In our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Company, so far as appears from our examination of these books.
- The Company's financial statements are in agreement with the books of account.
- In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the financial Costas Talakatamenta. give the information required by the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113, in the manner so 205, 28th Gequiredir, Louloupis Court, 1st Floor, 3035 Limassol, Cyprus | P.O. Box 51631, 3507 Limassol, Cyprus T: +357 25871000 | F: +357 25373737 | E: info@tsielepis.com.cy | pyww.tsielepis.com.cy



Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

To the Members of Sterlite Technologies Europe Ventures Limited

Other Matter

This report, including the opinion, has been prepared for and only for the Company's members as a body in accordance with Section 34 of the Auditors and Statutory Audits of Annual and Consolidated Accounts Laws of 2009 to 2016 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving this opinion, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whose knowledge this report may come to.

GEORGE C. TSIELEPIS

COSTAS TSIELEPIS & CO LIMITED
George Tsielepis

George Tsielepis
Chartered Accountant and Registered Auditor
for and on behalf of
Costas Tsielepis & Co Ltd

Limassol, 14 June 2017

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME. 31 March 2017

| | Note | 01/04/2016- 31/03/2017 € | 01/04/2015- 31/03/2016 £ |
|---------------------------------------|------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Administration expenses | | (1,119) | (1,634) |
| Operating loss | | (1.119) | (1.634) |
| Finance costs | S | (15) | (75) |
| (Loss) before tax | | (1.134) | (1.709) |
| Tax | 6 | <u>.</u> | |
| Net loss for the year | | (1.134) | (1.709) |
| Other comprehensive Income | | | |
| Total comprehensive loss for the year | | (1,134) | (1,709) |

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION 31 March 2017

| ASSETS | Note | 31 March 2017 € | 31 March 2016 € |
|---|----------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Current assets Receivables Cash at bank and in hand | 7 | 7.822 2.496 | 11,658 |
| | | 10.318 | 11,558 |
| Total assets | - | 10.318 | 11,558 |
| EQUITY AND LIABILITIES | | | |
| Equity Share capital Share premium Accumulated losses | 9 | 2.000 13.000 (5.577) | 2.000 13.000 (4.443) |
| Total equity | 15 16 | 9.423 | 10.557 |
| Current Habilities Trade and other payables | 10 _ | 895 | 1.001 |
| | | 895 | 1,001 |
| Total equity and liabilities | - | 10.318 | 11.558 |

On 14 June 2017 the Board of Directors of Sterlite Technologies Europe Ventures Limited authorised these financial statements for issue.

Director

www.manyorkishfokumm Director

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY 31 March 2017

| | Share capital € | Share premium € | Accumula- ted losses € | Total € |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Balance at 31 March 2015/ 1 April 2015 Total comprehensive loss for the year | 2.000 | 13.000 | (2.734) (1.709) | 12.266 (1.709) |
| Balance at 31 March 2016/ 1 April 2016 Total comprehensive loss for the year | 2.000 | 13.000 | (4.443) (1.134) | 10.557 (1.134) |
| Balance at 31 March 2017 | 2.000 | 13.000 | <u>(5.577)</u> | 9,423 |

Companies which do not distribute 70% of their profits after tax, as defined by the relevant tax law, within two years after the end of the relevant tax year, will be deemed to have distributed as dividends 70% of these profits. Special contribution for defence at 17% will be payable on such deemed dividends to the extent that the ultimate shareholders are both Cyprus tax resident and Cyprus domiciled. The amount of deemed distribution is reduced by any actual dividends paid out of the profits of the relevant year at any time. This special contribution for defence is payable by the Company for the account of the shareholders.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT 31 March 2017

| | | 01/04/2016- 31/03/2017 | 01/04/2015- 31/03/2016 |
|--|------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Note | € | € |
| CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES (Loss) before tax | | (1.134) | (1.709) |
| (2005) Belove tall | | (1.134) | (1.709) |
| Changes in working capital: Increase in receivables Decrease in trade and other payables | | (7.822) (106) | (12. <u>000)</u> |
| Cash used in operations | | (9.062) | (13.709) |
| CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES | | | |
| CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES Unrealised exchange profit | , | - | |
| Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year | , | (9.062) 11.558 | (13.709) 25,267 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year | 8 | 2.496 | 11.558 |

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 March 2017

1. Incorporation and principal activities

Country of incorporation

The Company Sterlite Technologies Europe Ventures Limited (the "Company") was incorporated in Cyprus on 23 June 2011 as a private limited liability company under the provisions of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113. Its registered office is at 221 Christodoulou Chatzipavlou, Helios Court, 1st floor, 3036, Limassol, Cyprus.

Principal activity and nature of operations of the Company

The Company did not carry out any operations during the year.

2. Significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented in these financial statements unless otherwise stated.

Going concern basis

The financial statements have not been prepared on a going concern basis since it is the intention of the management to liquidate the Company as soon as arrangements can be made.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union (EU) and the requirements of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap.113. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Adoption of new and revised IFRSs

During the current year the Company adopted all the new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) that are relevant to its operations and are effective for accounting periods beginning on 1 April 2016. This adoption did not have a material effect on the accounting policies of the Company.

At the date of approval of these financial statements, standards and interpretations were issued by the International Accounting Standards Board which were not yet effective. Some of them were adopted by the European Union and others not yet. The Board of Directors expects that the adoption of these accounting standards in future periods will not have a material effect on the financial statements of the Company.

Finance costs

Interest expense and other borrowing costs are charged to profit or loss as incurred.

Foreign currency translation

(1) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the Company's financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Euro (\in) , which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

(2) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 March 2017

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Tax

Current tax liabilities and assets are measured at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the taxation authorities, using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted, or substantively enacted, by the reporting date.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Company's statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. The difference between the fair value of the consideration received by the Company and the nominal value of the share capital being issued is taken to the share premium account.

3. Financial risk management

Financial risk factors

The Company is exposed to liquidity risk and capital risk management arising from the financial instruments it holds. The risk management policies employed by the Company to manage these risks are discussed below:

3.1 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that arises when the maturity of assets and liabilities does not match. An unmatched position potentially enhances profitability, but can also increase the risk of losses. The Company has procedures with the object of minimising such losses such as by maintaining sufficient cash and by having available an adequate amount of committed credit facilities.

3.2 Capital risk management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to shareholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance. The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged from last year.

Fair value estimation

The fair values of the Company's financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts at the reporting date.

4. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and requires Management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. It also requires the use of assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on Management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may ultimately differ from those estimates.

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 March 2017

4. Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

The estimates 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 are discussed below:

Income taxes

Significant judgement is required in determining the provision for income taxes. There are transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Company recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

5. Finance costs

| | 01/04/2016- 31/03/2017 € | 01/04/2015- 31/03/2016 € |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Sundry finance expenses | <u>15</u> | 75 |
| | <u> 15</u> | 75 |

6. Tax

The tax on the Company's results before tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the applicable tax rates as follows:

| | 01/04/2016- | 01/04 / 2015- |
|--|-------------|----------------------|
| | 31/03/2017 | 31/03/2016 |
| | € | € |
| (Loss) before tax | (1.134) | (1.709) |
| | | |
| Tax calculated at the applicable tax rates | (142) | (214) |
| Tax effect of tax loss for the year | 142 | 214 |
| Tax charge | _ | PA . |

The corporation tax rate is 12,5% (2013:12,5%).

Under certain conditions interest income may be subject to defence contribution at the rate of 30%. In such cases this interest will be exempt from corporation tax. In certain cases, dividends received from abroad may be subject to defence contribution at the rate of 17%.

Due to tax losses sustained in the year, no tax liability arises on the Company. Under current legislation, tax losses may be carried forward and be set off against taxable income of the five succeeding years. As at 31 March 2017, the balance of tax losses which is available for offset against future taxable profits amounts to €17.940 for which no deferred tax asset is recognised in the statement of financial position.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 March 2017

7. Receivables

| | 31 March | 31 March |
|--|--------------|----------|
| | 2017 | 2016 |
| | € | € |
| Parent company's current accounts - debit balances (Note 11.1) | <u>7.822</u> | _ |
| | 7.822 | - |

The parent company's balance bears no interest and there is no specified repayment date.

The fair values of receivables due within one year approximate to their carrying amounts as presented above.

8. Cash at bank and in hand

| Cash balances are analysed as follows | | | | |
|--|-----------|---------------|------------------|------------------|
| | | | 31 March 2017 | 31 March 2016 |
| | | | € | € |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | _ | 2.496 | 11.558 |
| | | | 2,496 | 11.558 |
| | | | | |
| 9. Share capital | | | | |
| | 31 March | 31 March | 31 March | 31 March |
| | 2016 | 2016 | 2015 | 2015 |
| | Number of | | Number of | |
| | shares | € | shares | € |
| Authorised | 40.000 | 40.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 |
| Ordinary shares of €1 each | 10.000 | <u>10.000</u> | 10.000 | 10.000 |
| Tours desired faith, waid | | | , | |
| Issued and fully paid Balance at 1 April | 2.000 | 2.000 | 2.000 | 2.000 |
| Balance at 31 March | 2.000 | 2.000 | 2.000 | 2.000 |
| Dulance de 02 i-idren | | | | |
| 10. Trade and other payables | | | | |
| | | | 31 March | 31 March |
| | | | 2017 | 2016 |
| | | | € | € |
| Accruals | | | 895 | 1,001 |
| • | | | <u>895</u> | 1.001 |

The fair values of trade and other payables due within one year approximate to their carrying amounts as presented above.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 March 2017

11. Related party transactions

The Company is controlled by Sterlite Technologies Limited, incorporated in India, which owns 100% of the Company's shares.

11.1 Parent company's current accounts - debit balances (Note 7)

| 11.1 Parent company's current accounts - debit balances (Note 7) | 31 March 2017 | 31 March 2016 |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| Sterlite Technologies Ltd | € 7.822 | |
| Sterike reciniologies and | 7.822 | _ |

The parent company's accounts are interest free, and have no specified repayment date.

12. Contingent liabilities

The Company had no contingent liabilities as at 31 March 2017.

13. Commitments

The Company had no capital or other commitments as at 31 March 2017.

14. Events after the reporting period

There were no material events after the reporting period, which have a bearing on the understanding of the financial statements.

Independent auditor's report on pages 2 to 4

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

33 March 2017

| | 01/04/2016- 31/03/2D17 € | 01/04/2015- 31/03/2016 4 |
|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Auditors' remuneration - current year Auditors' remuneration - prior years Other professional lees | н93 | 1.000 6.34 1.634 |

| FINANCE COSTS 31 March 2017 | | |
|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | 01/04/2016- 31/03/2017 € | 01/04/2015- 31/03/2016 © |
| Finance costs | | |
| Sundry finance expenses Bank charges | 15 | |
| and the secondary | 15 | 75 |

| COMPUTATION OF CORPORATION TAX 31 March 2017 | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|---------------------------------|
| Net loss per income statement Not loss for the year | Page 5 | | (1,134) (1,134) |
| Apportionment to the relevant years of assessment | | 2017 € | 2016 |
| Period 03/04/2016 + 31/12/2016 | | | (1.134) (1.134) |
| Loss brought forward Loss carried forward | • | - | (1,134) (16,806) (17,940) |

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 March 2017

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 March 2017

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BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OTHER OFFICERS

Board of Directors:Anand Agarwal
Andreas Avraamidis

Popi Savva

Company Secretary: Chelco Management Services Limited

Independent Auditors: Costas Tsielepis & Co Ltd

205, 28th October Street Louloupis Court, 1st Floor

3035 Limassol Cyprus

Registered office: 221 Christodoulou Chatzipavlou

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3036, Limassol

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Banker: ICICI Bank UK Plc

Registration number: 289252



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Sterlite Technologies Europe Ventures Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Sterlite Technologies Europe Ventures Limited (the "Company"), which are presented in pages 5 to 13 and comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2017, and the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2017, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union and the requirements of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113.

Basis for Opinion

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 the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Cyprus, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of matter

We draw attention to note 2 to the financial statements where it is indicated that the financial statements have not been prepared on a going concern basis since it is the Intention of the Management to liquidate the Company as soon as arrangements can be made. Our opinion is not qualified in respect of this matter.

Other information

The Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the additional information to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on pages 14-16, 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 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 the Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and the requirements of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113, and for such internal control as the Board of Directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, which is a few forms.

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Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

To the Members of Sterlite Technologies Europe Ventures Limited

In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Directors is 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 Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors is 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 the Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of 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 a true and fair view.

We communicate with the Board of 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.

Report on Other Legal Requirements

Pursuant to the additional requirements of the Auditors and Statutory Audits of Annual and Consolidated Accounts Laws of 2009 to 2016, we report the following:

- We have obtained all the information and explanations we considered necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- In our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Company, so far as appears from our examination of these books.
- The Company's financial statements are in agreement with the books of account.
- In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the financial Costas Talakatamenta. give the information required by the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113, in the manner so 205, 28th Gequiredir, Louloupis Court, 1st Floor, 3035 Limassol, Cyprus | P.O. Box 51631, 3507 Limassol, Cyprus T: +357 25871000 | F: +357 25373737 | E: info@tsielepis.com.cy | pyww.tsielepis.com.cy



Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

To the Members of Sterlite Technologies Europe Ventures Limited

Other Matter

This report, including the opinion, has been prepared for and only for the Company's members as a body in accordance with Section 34 of the Auditors and Statutory Audits of Annual and Consolidated Accounts Laws of 2009 to 2016 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving this opinion, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whose knowledge this report may come to.

GEORGE C. TSIELEPIS

COSTAS TSIELEPIS & CO LIMITED
George Tsielepis

George Tsielepis
Chartered Accountant and Registered Auditor
for and on behalf of
Costas Tsielepis & Co Ltd

Limassol, 14 June 2017

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME. 31 March 2017

| | Note | 01/04/2016- 31/03/2017 € | 01/04/2015- 31/03/2016 £ |
|---------------------------------------|------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Administration expenses | | (1,119) | (1,634) |
| Operating loss | | (1.119) | (1.634) |
| Finance costs | S | (15) | (75) |
| (Loss) before tax | | (1.134) | (1.709) |
| Tax | 6 | <u>.</u> | |
| Net loss for the year | | (1.134) | (1.709) |
| Other comprehensive Income | | | |
| Total comprehensive loss for the year | | (1,134) | (1,709) |

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION 31 March 2017

| ASSETS | Note | 31 March 2017 € | 31 March 2016 € |
|---|----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Current assets Receivables Cash at bank and in hand | 7 | 7.822 2.496 | 11,558. |
| | | 10.318 | 11,558 |
| Total assets | - | 10.318 | 11,558 |
| EQUITY AND LIABILITIES | | | |
| Equity Share capital Share premium Accumulated losses | 9 | 2.000 13.000 (5.577) | 2.000 13.000 (4.443) |
| Total equity | 15 1 1 | 9.423 | 10.657 |
| Current liabilities Trade and other payables | 10 _ | 895 | 1,001 |
| Total equity and liabilities | - | 10.318 | 1,001 |

On 14 June 2017 the Board of Directors of Sterlite Technologies Europe Ventures Limited authorised these financial statements for issue.

Director

www.manyorkishfokumm Director

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY 31 March 2017

| | Share capital € | Share premium € | Accumula- ted losses € | Total € |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Balance at 31 March 2015/ 1 April 2015 Total comprehensive loss for the year | 2.000 | 13.000 | (2.734) (1.709) | 12.266 (1.709) |
| Balance at 31 March 2016/ 1 April 2016 Total comprehensive loss for the year | 2.000 | 13.000 | (4.443) (1.134) | 10.557 (1.134) |
| Balance at 31 March 2017 | 2.000 | 13.000 | <u>(5.577)</u> | 9,423 |

Companies which do not distribute 70% of their profits after tax, as defined by the relevant tax law, within two years after the end of the relevant tax year, will be deemed to have distributed as dividends 70% of these profits. Special contribution for defence at 17% will be payable on such deemed dividends to the extent that the ultimate shareholders are both Cyprus tax resident and Cyprus domiciled. The amount of deemed distribution is reduced by any actual dividends paid out of the profits of the relevant year at any time. This special contribution for defence is payable by the Company for the account of the shareholders.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT 31 March 2017

| | | 01/04/2016- 31/03/2017 | 01/04/2015- 31/03/2016 |
|--|------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Note | 31/03/2017 | 5170572010 |
| CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES | | (1.134) | (1.709) |
| (Loss) before tax | • | (1.134) | (1.709) |
| Changes in working capital: Increase in receivables Decrease in trade and other payables | | (7.822) (106) | - (12.000) |
| Cash used in operations | | (9.062) | (13.709) |
| CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES | | | ** |
| CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES Unrealised exchange profit | | - | |
| Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year | | (9.062) 11.558 | (13.709) 25,267 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year | 8 , | 2.496 | 11.558 |

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 March 2017

1. Incorporation and principal activities

Country of incorporation

The Company Sterlite Technologies Europe Ventures Limited (the "Company") was incorporated in Cyprus on 23 June 2011 as a private limited liability company under the provisions of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113. Its registered office is at 221 Christodoulou Chatzipavlou, Helios Court, 1st floor, 3036, Limassol, Cyprus.

Principal activity and nature of operations of the Company

The Company did not carry out any operations during the year.

2. Significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented in these financial statements unless otherwise stated.

Going concern basis

The financial statements have not been prepared on a going concern basis since it is the intention of the management to liquidate the Company as soon as arrangements can be made.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union (EU) and the requirements of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap.113. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Adoption of new and revised IFRSs

During the current year the Company adopted all the new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) that are relevant to its operations and are effective for accounting periods beginning on 1 April 2016. This adoption did not have a material effect on the accounting policies of the Company.

At the date of approval of these financial statements, standards and interpretations were issued by the International Accounting Standards Board which were not yet effective. Some of them were adopted by the European Union and others not yet. The Board of Directors expects that the adoption of these accounting standards in future periods will not have a material effect on the financial statements of the Company.

Finance costs

Interest expense and other borrowing costs are charged to profit or loss as incurred.

Foreign currency translation

(1) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the Company's financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Euro (\in) , which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

(2) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 March 2017

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Tax

Current tax liabilities and assets are measured at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the taxation authorities, using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted, or substantively enacted, by the reporting date.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Company's statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. The difference between the fair value of the consideration received by the Company and the nominal value of the share capital being issued is taken to the share premium account.

3. Financial risk management

Financial risk factors

The Company is exposed to liquidity risk and capital risk management arising from the financial instruments it holds. The risk management policies employed by the Company to manage these risks are discussed below:

3.1 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that arises when the maturity of assets and liabilities does not match. An unmatched position potentially enhances profitability, but can also increase the risk of losses. The Company has procedures with the object of minimising such losses such as by maintaining sufficient cash and by having available an adequate amount of committed credit facilities.

3.2 Capital risk management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to shareholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance. The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged from last year.

Fair value estimation

The fair values of the Company's financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts at the reporting date.

4. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and requires Management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. It also requires the use of assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on Management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may ultimately differ from those estimates.

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 March 2017

4. Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

The estimates 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 are discussed below:

Income taxes

Significant judgement is required in determining the provision for income taxes. There are transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Company recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

5. Finance costs

| | 01/04/2016- 31/03/2017 € | 01/04/2015- 31/03/2016 € |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Sundry finance expenses | <u>15</u> | 75 |
| | <u> 15</u> | 75 |

6. Tax

The tax on the Company's results before tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the applicable tax rates as follows:

| | 01/04/2016- | 01/04 / 2015- |
|--|-------------|----------------------|
| | 31/03/2017 | 31/03/2016 |
| | € | € |
| (Loss) before tax | (1.134) | (1.709) |
| | | |
| Tax calculated at the applicable tax rates | (142) | (214) |
| Tax effect of tax loss for the year | 142 | 214 |
| Tax charge | _ | PA . |

The corporation tax rate is 12,5% (2013:12,5%).

Under certain conditions interest income may be subject to defence contribution at the rate of 30%. In such cases this interest will be exempt from corporation tax. In certain cases, dividends received from abroad may be subject to defence contribution at the rate of 17%.

Due to tax losses sustained in the year, no tax liability arises on the Company. Under current legislation, tax losses may be carried forward and be set off against taxable income of the five succeeding years. As at 31 March 2017, the balance of tax losses which is available for offset against future taxable profits amounts to €17.940 for which no deferred tax asset is recognised in the statement of financial position.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 March 2017

7. Receivables

| | 31 March | 31 March |
|--|--------------|----------|
| | 2017 | 2016 |
| | € | € |
| Parent company's current accounts - debit balances (Note 11.1) | <u>7.822</u> | _ |
| | 7.822 | - |

The parent company's balance bears no interest and there is no specified repayment date.

The fair values of receivables due within one year approximate to their carrying amounts as presented above.

8. Cash at bank and in hand

| Cash balances are analysed as follows | | | | |
|--|-----------|---------------|------------------|------------------|
| | | | 31 March 2017 | 31 March 2016 |
| | | | € | € |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | _ | 2.496 | 11.558 |
| | | | 2,496 | 11.558 |
| | | | | |
| 9. Share capital | | | | |
| | 31 March | 31 March | 31 March | 31 March |
| | 2016 | 2016 | 2015 | 2015 |
| | Number of | | Number of | |
| | shares | € | shares | € |
| Authorised | 40.000 | 40.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 |
| Ordinary shares of €1 each | 10.000 | <u>10.000</u> | 10.000 | 10.000 |
| Tours desired faith, waid | | | , | |
| Issued and fully paid Balance at 1 April | 2.000 | 2.000 | 2.000 | 2.000 |
| Balance at 31 March | 2.000 | 2.000 | 2.000 | 2.000 |
| Dulance de 02 i-idren | | | | |
| 10. Trade and other payables | | | | |
| | | | 31 March | 31 March |
| | | | 2017 | 2016 |
| | | | € | € |
| Accruals | | | 895 | 1,001 |
| • | | | <u>895</u> | 1.001 |

The fair values of trade and other payables due within one year approximate to their carrying amounts as presented above.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 March 2017

11. Related party transactions

The Company is controlled by Sterlite Technologies Limited, incorporated in India, which owns 100% of the Company's shares.

11.1 Parent company's current accounts - debit balances (Note 7)

| 11.1 Parent company's current accounts " debit buildiness (1969) | 31 March 2017 | 31 March 2016 |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| Sterlite Technologies Ltd | € 7.822 | € |
| Sterike Technologics Eta | 7.822 | _ |

The parent company's accounts are interest free, and have no specified repayment date.

12. Contingent liabilities

The Company had no contingent liabilities as at 31 March 2017.

13. Commitments

The Company had no capital or other commitments as at 31 March 2017.

14. Events after the reporting period

There were no material events after the reporting period, which have a bearing on the understanding of the financial statements.

Independent auditor's report on pages 2 to 4

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

33 March 2017

| | 01/04/2016- 31/03/2D17 € | 01/04/2015- 31/03/2016 4 |
|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Auditors' remuneration - current year Auditors' remuneration - prior years Other professional lees | н93 | 1.000 6.34 1.634 |

| FINANCE COSTS 31 March 2017 | | |
|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | 01/04/2016- 31/03/2017 € | 01/04/2015- 31/03/2016 © |
| Finance costs | | |
| Sundry finance expenses Bank charges | 15 | |
| and the secondary | 15 | 75 |

| COMPUTATION OF CORPORATION TAX 31 March 2017 | <u> </u> | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|---------------------------------|
| Net loss per income statement Not loss for the year | Page 5 | | (1,134) (1,134) |
| Apportionment to the relevant years of assessment | | 2017 € | 2016 |
| Period 03/04/2016 + 31/12/2016 | | | (1.134) (1.134) |
| Loss brought forward Loss carried forward | • | · | (1,134) (16,806) (17,940) |



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Maharashtra Transmission Communication Infrastructure Limited

Report on the Ind AS Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of Maharashtra Transmission Communication Infrastructure Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2017, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs (financial position), profit or loss (financial performance including other comprehensive income), cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial control that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these Ind AS financial statements based on our audit. We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing, issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, as specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

Chartered Accountants

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

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2017, of its loss including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

- As required by the Companies (Auditor's report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the Annexure 1 a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
- 2. As required by section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:
- (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;
- (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
- (c) The Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
- (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;
- (e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2017, and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2017, from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164 (2) of the Companies Act, 2013;
- (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in Annexure 2 to this report;
- (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;
 - The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

SRBC&COLLP

Chartered Accountants

- There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
- iv. As per books of accounts of the Company and as represented by the management of the Company, the Company did not have cash balance as on November 8, 2016 and December 30, 2016 and has no cash dealings during this period.

For SRBC & COLLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

per Paul Alvares

Partner

Membership Number: 105754

Place of Signature: Pune Date: June 20, 2017



Annexure 1 referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our report of even date

Re: Maharashtra Transmission Communication Infrastructure Limited (the "Company")

- a. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment.
 - b. All items of property, plant and equipment have not been physically verified by the management during the year but there is a regular programme of verification which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
 - c. According to the information and explanations given by the management, there are no immovable properties, included in property, plant and equipment of the Company and accordingly, the requirements under paragraph 3(i)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- The Company's business does not involve inventories and, accordingly, the requirements under paragraph 3(ii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- iii. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iii) (a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no loans, investments, guarantees, and securities granted in respect of which provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act 2013 are applicable and hence not commented upon.
- The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public. Accordingly, the
 provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not
 commented upon.
- vi. To the best of our knowledge and as explained, the cost records prescribed by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, are not applicable to the Company for the year ended March 31, 2017.
- vii a. The Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including income-tax, service tax and other material statutory dues applicable to it. The Company did not have any statutory dues towards provident fund, sales tax, custom duty, excise duty, value added tax and employees' state insurance.
 - b. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, service tax, sales tax, custom duty, excise duty, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

SRBC&COLLP

Chartered Accountants

- c. According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of income tax, service tax, sales tax, custom duty, excise duty, value added tax and cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.
- viii. Based on our audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the Ind AS financial statements and according to information and explanations given by the management, we are of the opinion that the Company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to bank. The Company did not have any loans or borrowing in respect of financial institution or debenture holders or government during the year.
- ix. Based on the information and explanation given to us by the management, term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.
- x. Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud by the Company or no fraud on the Company by the officers and employees of the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- xi. According to the information and explanations given by the management, the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act is not applicable to the company and hence reporting under clause 3(xi) are not applicable and hence not commented upon.
- xii. In our opinion, the Company is not a nidhi company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- xiii. Based on our audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the Ind AS financial statements and according to the information and explanations given by the management, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the Ind AS financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards. The Company is required to constitute an audit committee under section 177 of Companies Act, 2013. However, audit committee has not been constituted and hence the Company has not complied with section 177 of Companies Act, 2013 for the transactions with related parties.
- xiv. According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet, the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review and hence, reporting requirements under clause 3(xiv) are not applicable to the company and, hence not commented upon.
- xv. According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him as referred to in section 192 of Companies Act, 2013.



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xvi. According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 are not applicable to the Company.

For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

per Paul Alvares Partner

Membership Number: 105754

Place of Signature: Pune Date: June 20, 2017





ANNEXURE 2 TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF MAHARASHTRA TRANSMISSION COMMUNICATION INFRASTRUCTURE LIMITED

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Maharashtra Transmission Communication Infrastructure Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2017 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing as specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls system over financial reporting.





Chartered Accountants

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of Ind AS financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of Ind AS financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the Ind AS financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2017, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For S R B C & CO LLP Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

per Paul Alvares

Partner Membership Number: 105754

Place of Signature: Pune Date: June 20, 2017

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| District Control | | 182.22 | | ***** |
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| Charles Age | 11 | 221.45 | 219 JU | 63,34 |
| Employee bancin at his own | 15 | 1,32 | 0.70 | 0 !9 |
| . , ., | | 254,47 | 213.60 | 67.45 |
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Summary of a gradicant accounting policies

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| INCOME | | | |
| Revenue Vani operations | 11 | 2.59 | 2.8 |
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| Total Browne (C) | | 2.50 | 1.4 |
| PVPFNSES | | | |
| Солитен должн | | 11), | 1,6 |
| Employee tanging suprise | !" |) <u>; ;</u> | |
| Other expenses | 22 | 267 | 24 |
| Terat engantes (III) | | 16.31 | 1.0 |
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Sun wany of significant accounting policies

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Labert Halling

(**hotofes II**, 4)) sear Director DIN 06517214

Taryu

Taka Slegh Company Secretary

Pace Marriai Date: Jase 20, 3917 Piece Mentral Date Ju≠ 20, 2017



MANARAS JUTRA TRANSMISSION COMMUNICATION INFRASTRUCTURE, LIMITED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(All attenues in Rs. Millions calesy otherwise states)

A. EQUITY' SITARE CPLIAL. Equity slares of Bo 10 cook resent, subscribed and fully paid No. In millions Jts, In National 1559 ALL April 2015 122.56 Issued during the year 0.44 64 36 ACM March 2016 18,72 153.73 Assert during the year At 31 March 2017

| B. OTHER RODINY | | (Ra. | In Williams |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Capital Coagrilyation | Sterpriff() | Réjalacil |
| | (refer mote 3 and 10) | Prenticul | Karolage |
| Asint I April 2015 | \$1.00 | נררן | (72,13) |
| Less for the year | | | (3.76) |
| Calles comperisentive income | | | - |
| Third emitgrebenshie luciene | \$1.00 | 21.35 | (27.87) |
| Premion on those of pipoly diagra | • | 3 4 L | |
| At at Al March 2016 | 51.00 | 21.72 | (23.87) |
| Loss for the year | | | (43.40) |
| Office comprehensive occurs | | | 0.15 |
| Total comprehensive income | 51 00 | 21.72 | (71.14) |
| As at 31 5 lovek 2017 | 51.III | ž1.71 | (71.14) |

The accompanying motor are an integral gain of the financial statements

& Co

SCED ACCU

As per our report of even date

For S Ω B C & CO LLP

Chartered Asso<u>rnithits</u> Firm Replymania **үү**гэмэгини, гэээги

per Paul Alvades Mesaberskip Number ; 105754

Place Pune Hate June 20, 7017

on behalf of the Quard of elections of For mily tiofart film of Texasissission Continue tration Infrestructure Limited.

You Miles Managing Director D#N:06632919

JH. Vanan Vanan ecal Officer

Placo: Mumboi Date: June 20, 2017 strading D. Clayen Director

1887063333234

18.72

187.22

TOUR! Tano Singh Company Secretary

Place Muntan Beigt June 20, 2017

MARIARASHTRA TRANSMISSION COMMUNICATION INFRASTRUCYURE LIMITED CASH (LIMY STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31 MARCH 200)

| | Notes | 34 Masch 2017 (Ha. in Millions) | At Murch 2016 (Ry. In Millions) |
|---|-------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. Cash flow from Operating Activities | | | |
| Not loss before two as per the statement of profit and loss Adjustment for Treatment | | (+1 +0) · | 1516) |
| Land Jeffine loc | | [4,140] | (5.76) |
| Adjaments for: | | | |
| Depreciation and emertication expense | 20 | 22.72 | .1 16 |
| - Grance income | 21A | | (0.02) |
| - Interest e uper no | 216 | 12.29 | 1.03 |
| | | .14.51 | 4.19 |
| Operating profit before working capital changes | | (8.89) | (1.57) |
| Movements in washing capital | | | |
| (Increase) Arabica usself | | (16.97) | (29.52) |
| (Increase) / decrease in trade reveloables | | 15.08 | (19.69) |
| Hindreade) / Courtons awaither (inspecial sancts) | | 2.39 | [2.19] |
| - (Incremen) in relief a retent Macia | | (0.11) | (0.38) |
| - Francise / (clucrease) in employee Contain obligation | | 1.79 | (0.94) |
| Ascraige / (decrease) in imde payables | | 1.77 | (1.21) |
| - Increase to reter figurated Subilities | | 0,41 | 1,79 |
| - Teorema / (Georgase) in Jettor Cureovo liaby (tips | | (0.84 | 12,36 |
| Clonge at norshing capital | | 3.13 | (34.18) |
| Not Carlington operations | | (5.16) | (75.75) |
| Oliver raves gold | | - | |
| Net cosh used in Operating Activides | | (5.16) | (35.75) |
| II. Cash flaw from Incepting Activities | | | |
| Purchase of plant and equipment (metholing capital work at progress) | | (2.95) | [976,01] |
| Redesigned of investments in multiple firm\$ (not) | | | 1.54 |
| Proteine from investment in motoral Appl | | | 9,02 |
| Not tash used in investing Artivities | | 12.95) | (174,45) |
| C. Carlofton from Florencing Activities | | | |
| Proceed's from terrer boar | | | 157,86 |
| Not start turn bettermings from related parties | | 16.40 | (0.01) |
| Proposition forces (after their regardy officers) machining securities premium | | | 71.77 |
| Finoke e Vorges | | (7.44) | (11.27) |
| Net Cash floor from Floorning Arth Utes | | M.V6 | 212.29 |
| Nei Intereste în cests anul casts equivalents | | 0.85 | 1.00 |
| Cash and cosh equivalents as at the legglening of period | | 7.18 | 649 |
| Costi and cash equivalent as ut the coul of the period | | 3,03 | \$ 18. |
| | | 34 Namet 2017 (No. to 2000ccs) | 34 March 2016 (18s. in 3000 ons) |
| Components of Cash and Cash Equivalents; Balance with banks on covern receivata (refer Note 8) | | 164 | 7.18 |
| Acres at Mark Hand about the state of the state of | | *** | |
| Cash and Cash Equitorizeds by cash flow stotzanted | | 3.14 | 2.19 |

Summary of sign-fitant accounting policies

At per our report of even tinte

For SINDIC & CO LLD

Chartered Accountants Form Regissionia (No. 32496) Fie 36000 V

per Paul Alvi

Menbership Number: 103754

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Vert Aleri Tirenal Managing Director DIN:06652019

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Place: Mumbai Date: June 20, 2017

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Rachutra M. Chavan Director DIN:06531324

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Plece: Mundon Dec June 20, 2017



Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017.

1. Corporate information

Maharashtra Transmission Communication Infrastructure Limited ('MTCIL' or 'the Company') is a joint venture between Sterlite Technologies Limited ('STL') and Maharashtra State Electricity Transmission Company Limited ('MSETCL'). The Company was incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 on 9 August 2012. The registered office of the Company is located at Prakashganga, Plot No C 19, E-Block, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai MH 400051.

The principal commercial activity of the Company would be making available fibre capacity on lease rental to retail, wholesale and enterprise/corporate customers, drawn from Optical Power Ground Wire (OPGW) network.

The Ind AS financial Statements were authorised for issue in accordance with resolution passed by the Board of Directors of the Company on June 20, 2017.

2. Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

For all periods up to and including the year ended 31 March 2016, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance accounting standards notified under the section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Indian GAAP). These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 are the first the Company has prepared in accordance with Ind AS. Refer note 34 for information on how the Company adopted Ind AS.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value or revalued amount:

Certain financial assets measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments).

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees Millions, except when otherwise indicated.

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

The following is the summary of significant accounting policies applied by the Company in preparing its Ind-AS financial statements:

a) Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/non-current classification. An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- lixpected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 Murch 2017

- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Operating cycle of the Company is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in each or each equivalents. As the Company's normal operating cycle is not clearly identifiable, it is assumed to be twelve months.

b) Foreign currencies

The Company's Ind AS financial statements are presented in INR, which is its functional currency.

c) Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments such as investments in mutual fund at fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company,

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the Ind AS financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1- Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2- Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable;

Level 3- Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the floancial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities of the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy, as explained above.

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017.

This note summarises accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

- Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions (note 24, 30, 30A)
- Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy (note 30A).
- Investment in mutual funds (note 4).

d) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and that the revenue can be reliably measured.

Income from services

Revenues from services are recognised pro-rata over the period of the contract as and when services are rendered. The company collects service tax on behalf of the government and, therefore, it is not an economic benefit flowing to the company. Hence, it is excluded from revenue.

Revenue from projects

Fixed Price Contracts:

Revenue from fixed price contracts of last mile connectivity is recognised based on the stage of completion of the individual contract using the percentage completion method, provided the order outcome as well as expected total costs can be reliably estimated. Where the profit from a contract cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is only recognised equalling the expenses incurred to the extent that it is probable that the expenses will be recovered. The stage of completion is measured by the proportion that the contract expenses incurred to date bear to the estimated total contract expenses.

The estimates of contract cost and the revenue thereon are reviewed periodically by management and the cumulative effect of any changes in estimates is recognised in the period in which such changes are determined. Where it is probable that total contract expenses will exceed total revenues from a contract, the expected loss is recognised immediately as an expense in the statement of profit and loss.

Prepayments from customers are recognised as liabilities. A contract in progress for which the selling price of the work performed exceeds interim billings and expected losses is recognised as an asset. Contracts in progress for which interim hillings and expected losses exceed the selling price are recognised as a liability. Expenses relating to sales work and the winning of contracts are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Interest income

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable. Interest income is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

c) Taxes

Corrent Income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the tax authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.



Current income tax relating to items recognised outside of profit or loss is recognised outside of profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions (after in the lax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised:

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 profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the hability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside of profit or loss is recognised outside of profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable Company and the same taxation authority.

f) Property, plant and equipment.

Capital work in progress, property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the property, plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of the property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in statement of profit or loss as incurred. No decommissioning liabilities are expected or be incurred on the assets of plant and equipment.

Expenditure directly relating to construction activity is capitalised. Indirect expenditure incurred during construction period is capitalised as part of the construction costs to the extent the expenditure can be attributable to construction activity or is incidental there to, income carned during the construction period is deducted from the total of the indirect expenditure.

Depreciation on the item of property, plant and equipment is calculated on a straight line basis using the rates arrived at based on the useful lives estimated by the management which are equal to the life prescribed under the Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the currying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit or loss when the usset is derecognised.

The residual values, usoful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at cach financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017.

g) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the expenditure is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over their useful economic lives and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

The Company does not have any intangible assets with indefinite useful lives.

Right of way (ROW) pertains to the right granted by Maharashtra State Electricity Transmission Company Limited to the Company to establish communication network in the state of Maharashtra. ROW is amortized on a straight line basis over a period of 20 years for which the right has been granted.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

b) Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or safe are empitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

i) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which/are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term



Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent hudgets/forecasts, the Company extrapolates cash flow in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. In any case, this growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries, or country or countries in which the entity operates, or for the market in which the asset is used.

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except for properties previously revalued with the revaluation surplus taken to OCI. For such properties, the impairment is recognised in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation surplus.

An assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the earrying amount that would have been determined, not of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

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 an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit or loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Retirement and other employee benefits.

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund are defined contribution schemes. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan in India, which requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund.

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method.

GC & CO

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to prolif or loss in subsequent periods.

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit hability or asset. The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the statement of profit and loss:

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
- · Net interest expense or income

Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- i. Debt instruments at amortised cost
- ii. Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOC1)
- Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).
- iv. Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to eash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal anount outstanding.

This category is the most relevant to the Company. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the statement of profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables. For more information on receivables, refer to Note 5.

Debt Instrument at EVTOCI

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPL.

Debt instruments included within the FVFOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses and reversals and foreign exchange gain or less in the statement of profit and loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised



Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017.

in OCI is reclassified from the equity to statement of profit and loss, Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Debt instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCL is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's combined balance sheet) when:

- The rights to receive eash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive each flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received each flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive each flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

- a) Financial assets that are debt instroments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., deposits, tradereceivables and bank balance;
- b) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive each or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of lad AS 11 and find AS 18.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:

- Trade receivables or contract revenue receivables; and
- All lease receivables resulting from transactions within the scope of Ind AS 17

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impolinment loss allowance based on lifetime BCLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has



Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017.

increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, eredit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, an entity is required to consider:

- All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension, call and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument;
- Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss. This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the statement of profit and loss. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

Financial assets measured as at amortised cost, contractual revenue receivables: ECL is presented as
an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The
allowance reduces the net earrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does
not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

The Company does not have any purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI) financial assets, i.e., financial assets which are credit impaired on purchase/ origination.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Pinancial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and horrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of toans and horrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables and loans and borrowings.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss,





Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017.

Loans and borrowings

This is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

This category generally applies to borrowings. For more information refer Notes 11 and 12.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective entrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

m) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of each flow statement comprise of each at bank and in hand and short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less.

n) Presentation of EBITDA

The Company presents Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation ('EBITDA') in the statement of profit or loss; this is not specifically required by Ind AS 1. The term EBITDA is not defined in Ind AS, Ind AS compliant Schedule III allows companies to present line items, sub-line items and sub-totals to be presented as an addition or substitution on the face of the financial statements when such presentation is relevant to an understanding of the company's financial position or performance.

Accordingly, the Company has elected to present EBITDA as a separate line item on the face of the statement of profit and loss. The Company measures EBITDA on the basis of profit/ (loss) from continuing operations. In its measurement, the Company does not include depreciation and amortization expense, finance income, finance costs and tax expense.

2.3 Standards issued but not yet effective

The amendments to standards that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are disclosed below. The Company intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has issued the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2017 and has amended the following standards:





Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

Amendments to Ind AS 7, Statement of Cash Flows

The amendments to Ind AS 7 require an entity to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from linancing activities, including both changes arising from each flows and non-cash changes. On initial application of the amendment, entities are not required to provide comparative information for preceding periods. These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2017. Application of these amendments will not have any recognition and measurement impact. However, it will require additional disclosures in the financial statements.

Amendments to Ind AS 102, Share-based Payment

The MCA has issued amendments to Ind AS 102 that address three main areas: the effects of vesting conditions on the measurement of a cash-settled share-based payment transaction, the classification of a share-based payment transaction with not settlement features for withholding tax obligations, and accounting where a modification to the terms and conditions of a share-based payment transaction changes its classification from each settled to equity settled. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2017. These amendments are not expected to have any impact on the Company.





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| Retrotion Manage - Vandors | 106.95 | (01.16 | |
| Payables the periodicing of property, plant and equipments.* | 147.17 | 193.35 | 1597 |
| Payatre to MSCTCC | 0.23 | CE) | |
| Utlea | 2.19 | 87.1 | 0.21 |
| | 451.60 | 295.51 | 19.03 |
| | | | |
| " Payatka for paratura of smipmil, place and gryspingue are equilibrated bearing and significa- | mally scribt on Mi-120 days remn. | | |
| | | | |
| NOTE: 15, EMPLOYEE DENETED OF LIGATIONS | | | |
| | 51 March 2017 |) I A72 K2 1086 | 01 April 4015 |
| | riti, in Miluani) | [His An All Assemb | also to villation |
| Nya (urrya) | | | |
| Processor for gravity | | 2 /3 | <u></u> |
| | 1.33 | £49 | 0.89 |
| Current | | | |
| Providence for his conference | 0.43 | 025 | 0.52 |
| | 0.42 | 6,28 | 0.53 |
| 71181784.471787117887878 | | | |
| MATERIAL DESCRIPTION OF VOID TO BE 2 | h. ta 10am | | |
| | ነ፣ ለመታሚከ ያሰመን | JE March 7018 | n1 'rlu u 1:12 |
| Current | (III. IA AZIII (BZ) | 195 to 41 Hanst | (Rv, to Mill your |
| Uncarried on the control (IRS) controls | 16 19 | 17.20 | |
| TOS jagats | 0.09 | 0.720 0.45 | - 4- |
| 11.9 John's | | 17.64 | 627 |
| | | | 4.25 |
| NOTE D: REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS | | | |
| | | 31 March 1017 | 11 March (QLS |
| | | CIRE IN MINISTER | (R), In 61 490an) |
| | | SIAK In alliamort | 1141.16.11.44.00.17 |
| Commerciate control for the control control of Refer note to 171 | | 115 | 2.37 |
| Service invaries updat IBC (project) | | 5,45 | 002 |
| | | | |
| Hereaux from operations | | 2,59 | 2.19 |
| * Ameura belove Rs 0.00 million. | | | |
| | | | |
| NOTE 18: OTHER INCOME | | | |
| | | 31 March 2011 | 31 March 2016 |
| | | [Ks, 4] \$[04a0a) | <u> (Recht Milleng)</u> |
| | | <u> </u> | |
| Mina clarge as Engineer | | D 0C+_ | 9,00 |
| | | 0.00 | 0.09 |
| * Annual below Ru DCI matus | | | |
| | | | |





MANARASHERIA TRANSMISSION COMMUNICATION INFRASTRUCTURE LIMITED Nors to Bougglo! pagements for the year coded to March 2013

NOTE 15: EMPLOYER BENEFIT EXPENSE.

| | 36 March tDI7 | 33 Niami-2016 |
|--|--------------------|-----------------------|
| | (jis, jų Ajalines) | [Ha, In Al Elbraia] |
| Calamina, wagegraphic floring | 5.76 | The at the particular |
| Contribution to provident find | 0.29 | |
| that bify expenses (refer rate 25) | 1.15 | |
| Stall in 6 faire superats | 0.12 | |
| State of the State | | |
| | | |
| NOTE 10: DEPRECIATION AND AMORDISATION EXPENSE | | |
| | 31 March 2017 | 31 March 2006 |
| | Ula, la Milliona | IRE IN MILLOND |
| Depressione (couple averts | 10.00 | Ogl |
| Amenius and expects years | 251 | 2.55 |
| | 12.12 | 3.16 |
| | | |
| NOTE 11A: FINANCE INCOME | | |
| | At Macch 2007 | 31 March 2016 |
| | (No. or M. Com) | ritt, la Militiary |
| Net gain on talk of correct level members | | 9,02 |
| | · - | 9.01 |
| | | |
| NOTE THE FINANCE COST | | |
| | 31 March 2017 | 38 State6 2016 |
| | r R.s. Ta Millions | (Ma. In Millians) |
| Progress a specific on from the miterals a | 12 29 | 104 |
| Fact charges | 046 | 0.00 |
| | | 105 |
| | | |
| AGLE 22: OTHER EXPENSES | | |
| | 71 PE 624418, | 31 Attack Billy |
| | 181. la Millioni) | dta la Miliocati |
| Hater and resp | 017 | 0.00 |
| Trangiting and comeyoned | 0.77 | |
| largel & Professional | 6.75 | 190 |
| Adjustment for lands: | | 0.12 |
| Revenue State in MSETCE | 9.11 | ē rā |
| Dayment to auditor feefer ditar's below! | C.58 | 9.11 |
| Almos Carrein experted | 0.65 | 6 21 |
| | 7.67 | |
| | | |
| As auditor: | | |
| AuSi see | 0.55 | 0.65 |
| in other capacity: | | |
| Other services (certification foca) | | 0.07 |
| | 0.46. | 0.93 |
| | | |
| | | |
| NOTE THE EARSINGS PLY SUMBE | | |
| | | |
| The following reflects the loss and share data used on the basic and diluted BPS curry statices. | | |
| | | |

| | 31 5fgach 2017 | 31 54 parti (C.) 8 |
|---|------------------|--------------------|
| | (Ma. In SERSONI) | ((C) to Attitions) |
| Earl for the year | (47,40) | (5.7ú) |
| Weighted average number of equity risks in calculating turns and direct EPS (A) | 15.72 | 15.64 |
| Earnings) Louis per shale: | | |
| Base and House for nominal value of He 1D per share! Rupors thank | (2,32) | (a. 32) |

NOTE RESIDENTIAND ACCOUNTING JOINT MEYON PSYMMED SAND ASSISTED ONS

The proposition of the Company's form at supernova requires management to make judgements, entirely and symmetric of different in supernoval management (philities and the extension and the extension and the distance of contragent held the distance of contragent to the extension and these supernoval entire contracts and the distance of contragent held the distance of contragent and the extension and the extension and the distance of contragent held the extension and the extens

The beginning processing the father and other key respect of extinction contractly as the reporting flue, this have a significant tick of curring a control adjournment of the range granulation and total local with the francial statements upon proposed. Father contracts on processing and contracts of the total statements upon proposed. Father contracts and contracts about father developments, however, may change the to market changes of contracts and contracts the developments, however, may change the total changes of contracts and contracts the developments have been been determined as the contract of the Compton. Such changes are effected in the accomplished when they occur.

Full contributes for a process recognition on contraction contract.

To the purpose of matrix recognition on fixed price instruction contract. Navious price magnetic of completes included the Company determines the ways of completion of the project as purposition of actual cost included to the contract of the graphs. The Company established to the fixed cost period and the role opposed with recodes authorized with period and was purposed been established of the cost fixed cost for the complete one of project.



MARIA BASHIBA YRANSMINSHIN COMMUNICATION (MIRASYRPETTORS, LIMBIED NIBS IO DAMACH DISPOSARI for the year ended 21 Maryle 2017

NOTE VS. GRATURTY

The Company has a defined handle growing plan which is managed by the Hulling Company. There employee who has compliated five years or more of ran ice gets a grain 4, on department of the spiny that drawn values for each completed year of contact.

| Changes in the present value of the diffined Sou(G) observation are an fellows: | 31 112103 2417 | ,53 Starrb Jeló |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| == == + 1,000 | (Re in Milliana) | (Hn. to Malisma) |
| Defreed benefit of the second of the forgoning of the year | 1119 | |
| Interest Cest | 0.15 | 1.25 |
| Francis (residence) Actualist (pain) loss due la charge in Francis Actualignos | 0.04 | |
| Actional Cally Tota on chiege on the to by process | (0.16) | |
| Present Valve of Dispose Of Open and the end of the Period | | 175 |
| Octanh of defined broeffi skillgalist | | |
| Parketon | 21 198 KH 2017 | AC Allare 6 2006 |
| | (R.c. Ir. Millioner) | [Rg, to Millocy] |
| Propriet acts of Stifegal behalful obligation | 1,42 | 125 |
| Lan value of clea assets | - | |
| Plan listerly | 1.52 | 1,35 |
| Set annihood benefit expense recognised in the districted of profit and look | _ | |
| Pankalas | 11 Afarrh 2067 [Ha. Is 31 Khusa] | 31 March 2016 (Par III Milliant) |
| | 2 10 | 1.55 |
| Commission de desti Jagoryn com printeration deligation | 0.10 | |
| Fagoriad istirovan pilmusedi | | |
| Control of the contro | | |
| Sulfamela disease | 0.00 | 5.25 |
| Expenses Recognised to the Other Compeditions of Infants (CMT) to Concess Reconstructed | | |
| Publishing | At March 2017 | 31 Aboveh 1916 |
| latking | 184 M Millions | (K), in Asi:Sons |
| Actual Galact Lastest en Coliquest for the general | 10.131 | |
| Return as Plan users , Excluding Interval liquidar | | |
| Claime in Asia Coline | - | |
| Net Heavier Wingerse for the period mangained in OCI | 10 634 | - |
| A monits for the current and province posterious as Alfronta | | |
| Particular | AF March JC11 | Al March 30 le |
| | (Rs. in Millians) | tilla. 😉 Miğil <u>anat</u> |
| thefred break obligator | 132 | 1.25 |
| Mar. policis | | |
| Supplied (deficial) | (1.32) | 11 251 |
| Experience adjustments on plant in the idea | 65,163 | |
| Experience and only some completenesses a | 1.32 | |
| "They Company did the acceptain valuation for gratesty for the Last 1900 as 16 / 1. March, 2016, because friends to that are not actual?" | e. | |
| The getterfest aspure placet inted is determining defined blocks of till gallan are shown licker: | | |
| Indirium | 31 March 1017 | M March 2016 |
| Demonstrate | 1.4/% | 5 pinkli |
| I specified rate of return to place the second | 5A 15 Oct. | 5A 10801. |
| | | |

| משוחוקני | 31 March 1017 | MI Marel 2016 |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| Demogram | 1.4/% | 5 pii*l. |
| I operated rate of return on plant 4500 | SA | 58 |
| Employee harmon | 15 04% | 10 80% |
| Expected rate of solary insteads | 1.00% | 5.80° k |
| Actual rate of the land on plan agroup | NA . | 3/4 |

The commed from value increase, considered in accordance to the person like effect on intuition reviews, parameters and other relevant factors with a supply red decease the employment market. The introduced rate of totals on give paper or determined based on the market piece producing as on ballines sheet. One, applicable to the person of its which the obligation is to be certified.

Semitticity Analysis

| fenisiun | At March 2011 | 21 March 8416 |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Projected Core \$1 Colegation on Foreign Annoyaptions | 1.52 | 1,25 |
| Beha Effect of 41% Change in Rate of Discouring | (0.08) | (2,02) |
| Beau Effect of The Charge of Rate of Concounting | 207 | 30/ |
| Dicks & Rout of 41 to Change in Base of Salan Ingresse | ວກັນ | 0.07 |
| Deba C flery of 1984 Change of Rate of Salary Constant | (0.06) | (0,02) |
| Help Cifes of 41% Change in Hass of Freeducer Ton user? | (0.09) | (0.01) |
| Deba Cilyer of 184 fittings in Rate of Limpleyee Two aver- | 2.00 | 0.96 |
| * Amounts below Ric 2.01 call or | | |

Manurity Analysis of projected teachi chilipation: Francisc Employer

| Conkellor | | M Marylondo [|
|---|-------|---------------|
| Projected Benefits Payable to Farore Years Prote the Chair of Keporting | | |
| Est Fafuning Year | ð i) | 911 |
| 2nd Cofording Yes | ð 12 | ù 12 |
| Jid Following Year | 0.12 | 0.10 |
| Hill Clouding Year | 0.12 | 0.42 |
| Still Wildering Year | 0.12 | 0.75 |
| Suinct Years 6 to K | 1,27 | 5% |
| · | | |

ADAMARASHERA TILANSMISSION COMAZONP AT FOR JN PASTARCET RE LIMITED Notes to il 42 66% materia 480 for the year content il Storch 2017

NITE 26-CAPIEM, AND OTHER COMMITMENTS.

Existing Commence of the Commence of the August Commence of the Commence of th

SOLK IT: DISCLOSORES PUBLICANT TO ACCOUNTING SCANISARDEING AS 12 *CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS*:

| for interdistry | JI Marya 1917 [Hr. In Millions] | 11 Ataesti 2016 (Rs. In 38019-015) |
|---|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Awarn of contract revenue transplied during the philid | 1.15 | 2.29 |
| The approprie arrives of costs were need and recognised profits (from recognised for test) for 4% coverage to the contract of 300 coverage to program up to the report of 300 c | 14 | 2.19 |
| Amount of container advances only secting for contracts in progress up to the copied my date | | |
| Recording second due from projecting for restrict time gragiest up to the repeding divide. Grow application from projectings for contest in set at an assist | 3.54 | 2.79 |
| Group as Marks due to accisionness for commiss works as a Said-My | ' | ·· |

SOME 28; DELANIS OF INJES TO MICHOL SMALL AND MEDICAL FATER PRISES AS PER MISHED ACT. 2004

As in March 51, 2013, no supplies the interacting company about its insurant memory and excrupines or or regulation, that the appropriate as footing under the March Small and Medican Environment Accordance to Acc. 1976 and Series, the amore the insulation between the contraction of the amore than accordance to Acc. 1976 and Series (Acc. 1976 and Series).





(This space is represently left bank).

MAHARASHTRA TRANSMISSION COMMENCATION INFRASTRUCTURE I IMPTED Notes to financial statements for the year custod 31 March 2017

NOTE: 29 FAIR VALUES

Set out below, is a comparison by place of the corrying amounts sed (a) value of the Company's facectal insurances, other than those with entrying amounts real are consumble agrees in plant of this values as of March 31, 2017;

| -· · - · - · - · - · · · · · · · · · · | | Carrying Value | | | Fast Value | (Rs <u>, In Millions)</u> |
|--|---------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| Par (leulars | 31 March 1917 | 31 March 2996 | I Apali 2015 | M March 2017 | 31 March 2016 | April 2015 |
| Financial assets Exestingent of manual fattal | | | 1,54 | - | | 1.54 |
| Total | | - : | 1.54 | | · | LST |

The management assessed that each and each equivalents, trade regivables, under payables, other current assets and liabilities regrow importance their currying automate largely due to the short-trade management. The management has limited assessed that becoming availed approximate their corrying automate largely due to the interest rates being warishle or in case of fixed rate borrowings leans, any currents in interest rates being warishle or in case of fixed rate borrowings leans, any currents in interest rates being warishle or in case of fixed rate borrowings leans, any currents in interest rates being warishle or in case of fixed rate borrowings leans, any currents in interest rates being surface.

the fair value of the dimness most and depolines is included at the amount of which the instrument could be exclusived in a current renovember willing parties, offer that in a forced or localization sale. The following recounts and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

. The for values of the opioint motival hands are based on price quotations of the reporting date

NOTE: 29A FAIR VALUES BIENACHY

The following table provides the fair value measurement blownelly of the Company's exects and liabilities

Quantitative discharges fair value mensurement literarchy for assets as at Murch 31, 2017, March 31, 2016 and April 01, 2015

| · . | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|---|---|--|
| · · - | Fair value in consideration using | | | |
| - | Amount | Quoterl paleet in perive markets (9.0×el 1) | Significant abservable imposs (Nevel 2) | Significant uppliservallet inputs [I cost 3] |
| Assessith Sill that recessored at fair cabor through profit and loss | | | | |
| Fals value through profes or loss to revenues is | | | | |
| As at March 31, 2017 | - | - | - | |
| As at March 31, 2016 | | - | | |
| As at April 01, 2015 | 1.54 | 1.54 | - | |

There have been no tipus (revisions in such 1, 1 evel 2 and Level 3.





NOTE IN VINCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT ORIFCHIVES AND PRINCIES

Big-Concepts priorital femorial behavior compare borrowings, hade jed other payables and other freezigal babbles. The main payable of freezigal babbles to refer to compare the Compared to the Compared to the form of the compared to the first section of the compared to the first section of the compared to the first section of the first section Reported across that therive through both an operations.

The Company is depended to in laker tills, made not and liquidity tills. The Company's server making uses a contact the management of these make. The Company resident and agroup paterns has energyling sixts of flores ricks, which are so estate and before

The Rock Management politics of the Company are established to be only and makes the filled based by the Company, in sell abytely we high larves and execute and to receive this see, in the section in the Company to t

Management by control empora beloy for the entitled meet and exempte of the Company's mill recongressed Famework. In potenting the expension, including and four or greater as the Company to expension to the Proof (Refs. Expension and Service title).

(a) allowed title

Market right to the real, that the fact white of frager cash flows all a branched hymnesse will Declarate because of the great in tradest prices. Market right complete a free types of only interest and high, connecty that and some process, such an equity price duly sent connecting title. There is a hospitation of the control of t

The proportion and the following system relate to the position at 2011 March 2012 and 34 March 2016

The spanning analysis have been prepared on the basis for the a never of new rubs. I certified floories fingling element rubs will be debugged. A constant at 19 March 11, 2011 and March 31, 2016

The analysis contact the largest of recognition in works) would be on the complete these of growing and provinces.

The following larger plant has been made in coloubling the good many analysis

- Progressing of the released in the control of profession new in the office of the asserted of angeres in respecting worker rather the in-based control flower and franced light of the first of the first of the control of the contr

Peternt rate risk

Principles of the first description of the foliation of a family by the first will fortune between of the gas in makes increased in 11 a Company's operated to the risk of the gas in makes increased as a 11 a Company's large seem data shippings with the given with the given between the company's large seem data shippings with the given between the company's large seem data shippings with the given between the company's large seem data shippings with the given between the company's large seem data shippings with the given between the company's company and the given the company and the

The Company in displaced to the exercise and Company in Lord Sources and Foolige Company borrowing. The Company contaged to exercise with by Assert a Displaced position of Exercised should be been unable company.

Intriest rate length site

more than transferred to the page and provide provide charge or the intent metalenth of democracy. With all the other suitables held consume, the Company's peaks before the it affected through the impact on France and borrowings, in Section 5

| Twi (cular) | | l en casablectiale Sa Santa potols | (Ris, Sel STIStoon) P10 : Law profit before time (gates the equity |
|-----------------------------|---|---|---|
| Mark Ji, 2017 | • | -10 | 2,91 |
| Hare Note Hare Kale | | .49 | (4.51) |
| March 31, 2006 Haio Kole | | -tu | 2.05 |
| Date Kate | | -74 | 19759 |
| | | | · |

au Codhokk

Conference in Georgia than a counterparty and a country of mentions under a financial instrument or existence content, finding to a financial loss. The Conference is substituted to the content of the Conference of the Conference

Trible remissables

Control or the an integral I Pougo could that points, processed and restrict educate control of the annual control of the processed and a control of the annual body of the annual of the annual body of the annual of the a

An vegither of pathons is performed at each reporting date. The calculation is board on each edge loaded between the massive and option to creat on its at the reporting date is the ampling value of creat start of Control action for the control action of the Control action of Contro

Hala gray of the breaks

Creating from behave a mile bestone managed by the Company of treating depression in secretarize with the Company's goldey because in the secretarial management of the secretarial manage hmorph concaterparty's partitive to fact on make payments

C & CO જ Design !

(This space of mercianity k@Block)

MAIIA BANITTOA THANSIASSTON COMMUNICATION IN BEOCHECO TERRET PROFES. Note to the offered senses for the cost offered and the senses agent.

(r) Liquidity risk

Languing rate in the mix fronte direction of the direction of the property of period and financial control of function to the direction of the second of the

The Liquiday call to averaged to the basis of expected organized soft of marcial basis limit. The average world percent also no realizated payables as about \$1.00 (April The vibro physiologism with about term discrete and processed appears are as a of two place. The table basis are manifest the matrix of percentage of two places are table basis are manifest the matrix of percentage of two places are table basis are manifest the matrix of the Company's financial Cabit despite of operations of payables.

| | | | | | | <u>'Ila In Vi</u> dliana |
|---|-----------------------|--------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| Pangularu | Payable on Acresol | Late (Non) | ž manika 4a I ž manika | Lyrar to Syara | N.S.years | Tere |
| Ar no 37614 b 11, 2011 | | | | | | |
| No-weigs | 16.46 | | | 173,13 | | 219.55 |
| Other Secretal Habitrees | | 2.62 | | | | 347 |
| Tudepayatia | | 133 | | | | 3.59 |
| Payabley for purchase of this party, plant in And equipments | | 347.54 | 136.99 | | | 44<.19 |
| | 15.40 | 149 14 | 18645 | 107.15 | | . P84 BE |
| As at March II, Joes | | | | | | |
| Peruvoings | | | | 218.90 | | 719.55 |
| Urber feregout habitage | | 2.00 | | | | 260 |
| Tr.Mo págables | | 0.41 | | | | ų si |
| Paysètra Gergray tara of Zropping, plant eAd ary ignorm | | 192.00 | 101.14 | | | 29) 31 |
| | | 191,46 | 101.1a | £16.70 | | |
| As at April 1, 2019 | | | | | | |
| litores rings | 6,417 | | | 4174 | | 92.71 |
| Oher fisuazist labilitin | - | 0.21 | | | | 5.21 |
| Tendy populates | | 1.52 | | | | 4,52 |
| Payables for providing of Prophity, plant | | | | | | |
| um Legeripuse 4 a | | | 20.0 | <u> </u> | | 24.62 |
| | | 1.71 | 14.11 | 6) 14 | | 181 11 |

NOTE HE CAPITAL MANAGEMENT.

For the propert of the Company's explait ranagament, expend instally, insent equal capital of All other equity reserves are broaded to the equity habiters of did.

For the property the privacy object is to file Charles and a capital ranagament in to amount in a capital order position, and managament plant object is a file Charles explain to the position and managament plant object is a file of the position.

The Comptoy of mages in capable moves and makes adjustmentate is in light of charges in economic conditions and the regardingsmis of the tragesial economic. To expiritly not educate the expiral medical manual manual medical manual manual medical manual manual medical medical manual medical med

| Potendire | Augi Alarch 11, 8517 | An ar Migely An, 1910 | 5019 |
|--|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| - | alls fulktivomy | LH# Lu Zhiisiwi | 4Rr In AMiliard |
| Mileson Drucing Laters and bonowings | 219.45 | 714,30 | 8/11 |
| Travig Payabika | 131 | 6,31 | 1.31 |
| Does tiruscut Lab tries | 455.40 | 275.51 | 19,70 |
| Leth, seaf and such equivalence and number its enumerus | լչնգր | 82.151 | 11.6% |
| Sisterial | 094.51 | \$11.94 | 152.24 |
| Equipment or nixt | 187 22 | 187.21 | 172.46 |
| Calculation of the Calculation o | 157 | 4415 | 42.21 |
| Total regist | 155.78 | 211.07 | |
| Capital and enideb) | 110.62 | 244.01 | 70730 |
| Ganite isto | 1695 | 68.81% | 47.09% |

to effer to all the Okament object to the Company's repeat merupaters, among a step of the Second Hard it meets from at excellent as each of earth history form and borrowing of a define capital structure regiments. He seem is meeting the Charlest common most if payon to be to be medically call leave and borrowings.

No thinger more in which the objectives, publishes in processor for rearraging explaint during the years modest physical 1, 2017 and Mischall, 2018.



(This special intercounty fall stand)



MAHARASHTRA TRANSMISSION COMMUNICATION INFRASTRUCTURE LIMITED Notes to Biological statements for the year ended M March 2017

NOTE 32: BELAYED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Λ . Name of Relixed Serry and nature of relationships

ii. Related party where control exists:

Name of the Belated Porty
Stellar Technologis Limited (STL)
Denotative Heading Company
Denotate George Factor, Macrilla
Union Heading Company
Union Interest Heading Company
Union Relative Heading Company

b. Other related partles with whom transcellars have raken place thating the year

Speedon Network Billion (SINE) Follow subsidiary
Stocket Power Transmission Limited (SIPTFellow subsidiary

Mahamal Ira Store Menicky Earling Excity Exercising Significant Influence

Transmission Computary Limited

(MSETCL)

D. The transicileus with extated parties during the year and their outstanding unioness are se follows:

| | | | | | | | | | 4[6, i | n Millfereg |
|--|--------|----------|----------|-----|--------|------------|------|------|-------------|-------------|
| Particulars | | JI Afore | 11 2017 | | _3 | March 1000 | 1 | | L April 101 | 5] |
| | 5140 | _ SEL | MISETCI. | SNL | Sitt. | AISE FOL | SMI, | STL | MSETICL | SNL |
| Transaciónes du dag the year | | | ' | | | | | | | |
| Issue of equity states | | | - : | | 46.70 | 17,60 | | ١. | | |
| Securities Progrium | | | · í | | 3.41 | | | - | | |
| Purchase of plant and equipment? | 134.55 | | | - | 198.50 | | . | - | | . 1 |
| Sevenue share of MSETCL | | | 0.13 | - | | 0 12 | . | - | | |
| Short term of various | | 16.40 | | - | ! | '- | | - 1 | | |
| Scitchumenters of expenses poid or payable | | U ZII | - | ٠, | | | 0.69 | | - | |
| Closia : Indantes | ļ | | ļ | | | | | | | |
| Payubles j | - | 16:50 | 0.23 | ·i | | ů.13 | 400 | 0,07 | | 1.39 |
| | | | | | 1 | i | | | ∟. J | آ |

*Parclases have been over Japan Consortion with KirC International 1 of a value level parameters of Steller Power Transpression Lieuwed (previous year Stelline Lechantagies, Liouned) as the documentary pender. As at the year end an amount of \$2,429.1 still and \$3.4 Morth 2016; Rs. 206.5 Millions, 1 Agril 2015; Rs. 83.3 McRand of respect of the grantones made is payable to KEC International Let water lead members of economium.



(This space is loge usually left blank)



NOTE SE CALIFACISATION OF EXPENSES

The expendency traition is the nesting up of the project is require as presuperative expendency was reclaimed in Capital Work in Progress which is appear when to the most on completion of the project and resonance and of contract of contract of projects.

| Hersite of work experience included in capability and an progress our as follows: | 11 Ademia 2017 (Rulls Millional | M Njargh 2014 Ru in Millional |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Opening belongs of a control of achieved in CWIP | .918 | 32.77 |
| Substant Other enymes Finance cont | 1144 1749 | 6 07 1 24 54 24 23 55 |
| Loss. Treas Served to property, plant and equipment during the year | | 21.15 |
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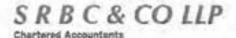
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Speedon Network Limited

Report on the Ind AS Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of Speedon Network Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2017, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Ind AS financial statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs (financial position), profit or loss (financial performance including other comprehensive income), cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial control that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these Ind AS financial statements based on our audit. We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing, issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, as specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the Ind AS financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the Ind AS financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Ind AS financial statements.

SRBC&COLLP

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2017, of its profit including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

- As required by the Companies (Auditor's report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the Annexure 1 a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
- 2. As required by section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
- (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;
- (b) In our opinion proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as appears from our examination of those books;
- (c) The Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive income, Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
- (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;
- (e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2017, and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2017, from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Companies Act, 2013;
- (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;
- (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;
 - The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
 - There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company;



S R B C & CO LLP

iv. As per books of accounts of the Company and as represented by the management of the Company, the Company did not have cash balance as on November 8, 2016 and December 30, 2016 and had no cash dealings during this period.

For S R B C & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

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per Paul Alvares

Partner

Membership Number: 105754

Place of Signature: Pune Date: May 10, 2017

SRBC&COLLP

Chartered Accountants

Annexure 1 referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our report of even date

Re: Speedon Network Limited (the "Company")

- (i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment except for locationwise details of Optical Network Terminal (ONT) devices and telecom boxes installed in societies/apartments, telecom devices lying with subscribers/customers and certain other assets which the Company is in the process of updating.
 - (b) All property, plant and equipment have not been physically verified by the management during the year but there is a regular programme of verification which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Property, plant and equipment such as, Optical Network Terminal (ONT) devices and telecom boxes installed in societies/apartments and telecom devices lying with subscribers/customers have not been physically verified during the year. Further, certain assets like cables etc. cannot be physically verified due to the manner in which they have been installed/laid. In respect of other assets verified, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
 - (c) Based on our audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to information and explanations given by the management, there are no immovable properties, included in property, plant and equipment of the Company and accordingly, the requirements under paragraph 3(i)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (ii) The Company's business does not involve inventories and, accordingly, the requirements under paragraph 3(ii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iii)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, provisions of section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of investments and loans given have been complied with by the Company. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no loans, investments, guarantees, and securities given in respect of which provisions of section 185 of the Companies Act 2013 are applicable and hence not commented upon.
 - (v) The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.



SRBC&COLLP

Chartered Accountants

- (vi) To the best of our knowledge and as explained, the cost records prescribed by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, are not applicable to the Company for the year ended March 31, 2017.
- (vii) (a) The Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it. The Company did not have any statutory dues towards provident fund, custom duty, excise duty and employees' state insurance.
 - (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, service tax, sales tax, customs duty, excise duty, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
 - (c) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of income tax, service tax, sales-tax, custom duty, excise duty, value added tax and cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.
- (viii) Based on our audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to information and explanations given by the management, we are of the opinion that the Company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to bank or debenture holders. The Company did not have any outstanding loans or borrowing dues in respect of a financial institution or to government during the year.
- (ix) Based on the information and explanation given to us by the management, term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.
- (x) Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud by the Company or no fraud on the Company by the officers and employees of the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (xi) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the managerial remuneration has been paid / provided in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013.
- (xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a nidhi Company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (xiii) According to the information and explanations given by the management, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the Ind AS financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards. The Company has not complied with section 177 of Companies Act, 2013 for the transactions with related parties during the year.

SRBC&COLLP

Chartered Accountants

- (xiv) Based on our audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has complied with provisions of section 42 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of the preferential allotment or private placement of fully convertible debentures during the year. Based on our audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given by the management, we report that the amounts raised, have been used for the purposes for which the funds were raised.
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him as referred to in section 192 of Companies Act, 2013.
- (xvi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 are not applicable to the Company.

For SRBC&CoLLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAL Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

per Paul Alvares

Partner

Membership Number: 105754

Place of Signature: Pune Date: May 10, 2017





ANNEXURE 2 TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF SPEEDON NETWORK LIMITED

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Speedon Network Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2017 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing as specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provi reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of

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financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2017, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For SRBC&COLLP

Chartered Accountants

Number: 324982E/E300003

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per Paul Alvares

Partner

Membership Number: 105754

Place of Signature: Pune Date: May 10, 2017

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Alak Makapatra Chief Essentiae Officer

Place Montal Date: May 10, 2017

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Asspen Siebel | Director

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Place: Mumbal Dane: May 18, 3017

Place: Pure Doe: May 15, 3017





| | Nave | 31 Month 2017 (So. In Sept. | JI Marin 7014 (Dr. le 160) |
|--|----------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| INCCOLE Brusse Son approxime Other locates | 2 | 1,859,97 | 15.50 |
| Total imporer (f) | | 1360.01 | 160.0 |
| EXPENSES Purchise of Index goods Explained benefits expenses Cobet sepenses Total expenses (F) | 1 | 10,34 300.59 L,168.13 | 2623 L14600 6,701.46 |
| Exercing before interest, tax, depreciation and encartaction (EBITDA) (3)—(31) | | un n | (100.04) |
| Depreciation and enverteation expense: Fluorist tests Thomas impose | 34 10 38 | 1,903.39 1,903.55 (1,54) | 1,935.33 1,935.85 (8,34) |
| Lass before rax | | (2)(1.86) | 0.898.86 |
| The expenses Current his Deferred ins Bousses for expense | | DATES. | igtes terati |
| Profit / (loss) for the year | | 1046 | 0.6185 |
| Other remarchemics income | | | |
| Other comprehensive immust not be be technicallist for profit or took in subsequent periodic. En experienced griss on dictional benefit place. Jacobse not effect. | | 6.34 (2.80) | (8.56) |
| Not when competiously income not to be pulled first to profit or line to subappared periods | | 5.44 | 11.8 |
| Total comportnessive issues for the year | | THERE | (5,984,13) |
| Eurology per repolly share | 54 | | |
| Back & 20 order Companies of profit of force for the poor (Rs.) | | 49,31 | (346.29) |
| Summary of significant according policies | 1 | | |

The aucompanying series are an irregard part of the Seasolal staronoms

As yet our report of even done

ed then be the hot the heart of direction of Species Stewark Limited

DM 10023596

Mile X

Fac Mumbal Dec May 10, 2017

Place; Munici Dies: Map 10, 2017

Place Pare See: May 16, 2017





| | Nates | 36ech 31, 2017 (Ste. in here) | Starch St., 2016 (Sta. in Sect) |
|--|-------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A. Cash Box from operating artivities | 177 | 15/88 | (3,699.86) |
| Net less helion to us per statument of profe and lots | | (5,246,99) | - Edward - |
| New costs adjustment to recovering loss before tax to not peak figure | 34 | 6,035,29 | 1,025.33 |
| Depreciation of property, plant and equipment | î. | 1.90 | 1000 |
| Franklise for deeletful delta and advances | 3 | 9,64 | 5.48 |
| Last on rain of property, plans and aquipment. | 21 | 1,485.30 | 1,852,65 |
| Flancia corte | 29 | (5.24) | (9.54) |
| Funtor lienter | 29 | 95.5 | (124,54) |
| Operating peofit Seizer overbleg registel changes | | 36.53 | Theorem. |
| Marenenti is working crpisi | -11 | 146.43 | 43.61 |
| Jaconesiae lie stada projektira | 10 | (14.17) | (3.45) |
| (Dasseare) in employee breafts obligations | 165 | (98.52) | 14.78 |
| Increase (Secresse) in reverse Numeral Solutions | 14 | | 6.66 |
| Incresse((dramese) in other aureus liabilities | 16 | (26.38) | (2.5%) |
| (Deceracy) in other one-current finishing | 16 | (7.19) | (104.38) |
| Decrease in analy receivable | | (719.92) | 12.18 |
| Clocrossol/Aferresse in leans | 10 | (4.65) | (51,00) |
| Contracts/Services in what current and our current searts. | - 1 | 101.70 | |
| Character/phonesse in current and non-current financial poors | | 61.42 | (31.04) |
| Change in merking capital | | (45.55) | (100.99) |
| Construction constant | | OLW | (\$25.55) |
| Cush generated from operations | | | |
| Diseast (sees) paid. (not of refunds). Not each flow from operating nethilders | | 134.76 | (825.55) |
| B. Cash Sarr from investing settlettes | | 15000 | (3,622,44) |
| Purchase of property, place and equipment, including capital work-to-propress and | | (347,35) | \$10mmad |
| copied advances | , | 4.51 | 5.70 |
| Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment | 5A | (23.26) | |
| Investment in back deposits (having original manurity of name date three murchs) Investment in subsidiary | 4 | 139 | (2.00) |
| | | (166.50) | (3,428,71) |
| Not each flow used in loverthing activities | | | W |
| C. Cush Saw State Stateling activities | 12 | 13,070.00 | 30 |
| Proceeds of least of Compulsodly Cocumbile Debentures | 13 | 122,000 | 2,172.00 |
| Proceeds from of long imm hornewings | 4.4 | (12,106.09) | |
| Repropuest of long term burnerings | 17 | (,803.07) | 2,096.85 |
| Not convolved in short tens buttervieus from building evenyony | 17 | | 257.55 |
| Net successful in other short term bornweign | | (746.81) | (1,398,71) |
| Interest paid: | 35 | (9(2.54) | 8.54 |
| luprid Brone | 100 | | 3,316.23 |
| Net such flow Draw Sciencing activities | | d1/49) | - AND |
| Net decrease in east and east equivalent | | (196.80) | 123.97 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at al beginning of year | | T29.50 | 5.54 |
| Cash and cash equivalents as at year and | | 22.44 | 119,83 |
| | | Minch 21, 2017 (No. la Set) | March 35, 3016 (Rx. in beg) |
| Companies of each and emb equivalence | | Date in Sect. | |
| Subsects with books: | | 44.45 | 129.33 |
| On runnett supports | | 23.64 | 129.63 |
| The second secon | | 23.64 | 19830 |
| Total such and each equivalents (rathe ness 9) | | | |

The accompanying sales are an imaged part of the founded entersorts

We her are subout of either green

per Faul Abrans Farmer Membership Number : 185754 Properties behelf of the based of directors of Speeding Natural Limited

Diseaser Diseaser

Alak Mahapatra Chief Secontre Office Ansper Finish District DDI 00040078

Management of the state of the

Place : Purel Date : May 19, 2017



Phase: Morehol Ches: May 10, 2017 SPEEDON NETWORK LIMITED (Enwide STEELITE SETWORKS LIMITED?)
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR EXSED EXDED IN MARCH 2017

A. Equity Share Capital

| Participes | Ma. in face |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| Ar April 01, 2015 (Refer sure 11) | 155.00 |
| At Merch 31, 2016 (Refer ante 11) | 115,06 |
| At Murch 31, 2917 | 155,00 |

E.Order, Keedtr .

| Particulars. | Sescifies Prenium | Retaind Earniep | Equity Pertine of Computerity Convertible Debestures | Equity Contribution from Parent* | Total Equity |
|--|----------------------|----------------------------|--|--|---|
| As Agril 01, 2016 Profit for the year Other competituative income: Receivs performed a compellutely connectifie deheatures issued during the period | 3,195,06 | (12,6871) 71(A) 5.44 | | 357.45 | (E,793.26 771.40 5.44 (2,070.0 |
| At Moreh 31, 2017 | 1,595.00 | (11,8832 | | 131,45 | 4,953. |

| For the year ended bitseth 31, 2016 Particulary | Securities Provident | Retains Enraige | Equity Parties of Compelierity Convertible Debendents | Equity Contribution from Perent* | Total Equity |
|---|-------------------------|----------------------------|---|--|---------------------------------|
| At April 01, 3915 Loss for the period Odor corporatemine lacome | 3,195.06 | (15,146,87) (13,175,87) | 1 | 151.45 | (4,994.14 (3,817.5° 18.4° |
| At March 31, 2014 | 3,595.00 | (12.65.11 | | 257,45 | (8,793.2 |

*On measurement of least from person company as affective interest name

Summury of significant accounting policies

The assumptoying costs are on integral part of the featural stremment

As per our report of even date

49925/9300000

Moroborskip Number: \$85754

Place: Pute Date: May 10, 2017

Dept on behalf of the Board of Directors of Depth on Network Limited

KSR Directe DIN: muni

Asspare Fiedel Director DIN: 6364007E

Alose Subspars Chale Subspars

Alabade Standarders Chief Featroid Officer

Piece Mahe Date My 10, 2017

Place : Mumbri Date : May 10, 2017



Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

Corporate information

Speedon Network Limited (the 'Company') is a public company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Sterlite Technologies Limited. The business of the Company is to lay telecom network i.e., to deploy active and passive equipments of last mile and backhaul telecom infrastructure (wire-line) aimed at facilitating the delivery of Voice, Video, Text, Data Services and other related telecom and media services by various service providers to business and households on payment basis.

The financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of directors on 10 May 2017.

2. Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The Ind AS financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

For all periods up to and including the year ended 31 March 2016, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance accounting standards notified under the section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Indian GAAP). These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 are the first the Company has prepared in accordance with Ind AS. Refer note 33 for information on how the Company adopted Ind AS.

The Ind AS financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis.

The Ind AS financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees Lacs, except when otherwise indicated.

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

The following is the summary of significant accounting policies applied by the Company in preparing its Ind AS financial statements:

Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/non-current classification. An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A lisbility is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

Operating cycle of the Company is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in eath or cash equivalents. As the Company's normal operating cycle is not clearly identifiable, it is assumed to be seed to months.



Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

b) Foreign currencies

The Company's Ind AS financial statements are presented in INR, which is its functional currency.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencles are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

c) Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

In the principal market for the asset or liability, or

In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another-market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the standalone Ind AS financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1- Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2- Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable;

Level 3- Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets such as property, plant and equipment. Involvement of external valuers is decided by the management on a need basis and with relevant approvals. The valuers involved are selected based on criteria like market knowledge, reputation, independence and professional standards. The management decides after discussion with the external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

At each reporting date, the management analyses the movement of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or reassessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the management verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

The management in conjunction with external valuers also compares the change in fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable. The valuation results are discussed at the Board meetings.



Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 Morch 2017

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy, as explained above.

This note summarises accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions (note 27)

Quantilative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy (note 38)

Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost) (note 5, 8, 10, 13, 14, 17, 18, 38)

d) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, usually on delivery of the goods. Revenue from the sale of goods is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates. Sales tax/value added tax (VAT) is not received by the Company on its own account. Rather, it is tax collected on value added to the commodity by the seller on behalf of the government. Accordingly, it is excluded from revenue.

Rendering of services

Revenues from services are recognised pro-rata over the period of the contract as and when services are rendered. The Company collects service tax on behalf of the government and, therefore, it is not an economic benefit flowing to the company. Hence, it is excluded from revenue.

Revenue from one time charges billed to service providers is recognized over the related estimated customer relationship period.

Unbilled revenue represents revenue recognized from the bill cycle date to the end of the reporting period. It is billed in subsequent periods as per the agreed terms of billing.

Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the applicable interest rate.

Taxes

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the tax authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside of profit or loss is recognised outside of profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction rither in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:



Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit

In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temperary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the curry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

 When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss;

In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be

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 profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside of profit or loss is recognised outside of profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity,

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable Company and the same taxation authority.

Sales/value added taxes paid on acquisition of assets or on incurring expenses.

Expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of sales/value added taxes paid, except:

- When the tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the tax authority, in which case, the tax paid is recognized as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable
- When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of tax included.

The net amount of tax recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment have been measured at fair value at the date of transition to Ind AS. The Company regards the fair value as deemed cost at the transition date, viz., 1 April 2015. Capital work in progress, Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.





Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful fives of the assets as follows:

| Tangible assets | Useful lives estimated by the management (years) | Useful life as per Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 (Years) |
|--|---|--|
| Plant and Machinery | 1-18 | Plant and machinery other than continuous process plant - 15 years and for continuous process plant - 25 years |
| Optical fibre cable (included in plant and machinery) | 18 | 18 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 5 | 10 |
| Office equipments | 6 | 5 |
| Data processing equipments | 4-6 | Servers and networks 6 years and desktops and laptops 3 years |
| Electrical fittings | 5 | 10 |

The Company, based on technical assessment made by the management, depreciates certain items of property, plant and equipment over estimated useful lives which are different from the useful lives prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

g) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses if any. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

The Company does not have any intangible assets with indefinite useful lives.

Duct taken on Indefeasible Right of Use (IRU) is amortized over the agreement period on a straight line basis.

Customer acquisition costs consist of payments made to obtain consents/permissions for laying of fiber cables and other telecom infrastructure in residential and commercial complexes/townships. Such cost is amortized over the period of the consent/permission on a straight line basis.

Software/ Licences are amortised on a straight line basis over a period of 5 years.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.



b) Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

i) Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lesse if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly stated in the arrangement.

For arrangements entered into prior to 1 April 2015, the Company has determined whether the arrangement contain lease on the basis of facts and circumstances existing on the date of transition.

Company as a lessee

A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease. A lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the Company is classified as a finance lease.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts, the Company extrapolates cash flow in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. In any case, this growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries, or country or countries in which the entity operates, or for the market in which the asset is used.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except for properties previously revalued with the revaluation surplus taken to OCI. For such properties, the impairment is recognised in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation surplus.

An assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.



k) Provisions

General

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reinibursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit or loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appeopriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Retirement and other employee benefits

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan in India, which requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund.

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method.

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained carnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the statement of profit and loss:

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
- Net interest expense or income

m) Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.





Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

. Debt instruments at amortised cost

ii. Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

- iii. Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- iv, Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCT)

Debt instruments at amortised cost

A "debt instrument" is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fres or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the statement of profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Debt instrument at FVTOCI

A "debt instrument" is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI. b)

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses and reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the statement of profit and loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to statement of profit and loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR. method.

Debt instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS103 applies are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-byinstrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to statement of profit or loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.



Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or

The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

- a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance;
- b) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive each or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 11 and Ind AS 18.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment-loss allowance on:

Trade receivables;

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition:

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, an entity is required to consider;

- All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension, call and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument;
- Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms. ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss. This amount is reflected under the head "other expenses" in the statement of profit and loss. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:
 - Financial assets measured as at amortised cost, contractual revenue receivables and loase receivables: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company dops impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.



Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Company combines financial instruments on the bases of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

The Company does not have any purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI) financial assets, i.e., financial assets which are credit impaired on purchase/ origination.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, losus and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as bedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts and derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective bedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

Loans and borrowings

This is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

This category generally applies to borrowings. For more information refer Note 13.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Reclassification of financial assets

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gainx or losses) or interest.



Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

The following table shows various reclassification and how they are accounted for:

| Original classification | Revised Classification | Accounting Treatment |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Amortised Cost | FVTPL | Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortised cost and fair value is recognised in statement of profit and loss. |
| FVTPL | Amortised Cost | Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount. EIR is calculated based on the new gross carrying amount. |
| Amortised cost | FVTOCI | Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortised cost and fair value is recognised in OCI. No change in EIR due to reclassification. |
| FVTOCI | Amortised cost | Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new amortised cost carrying amount. However, cumulative gain or loss in OCI is adjusted against fair value. Consequently, the asset is measured as if it had always been measured at amortised cost. |
| FVTPL | FVTOCI | Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new carrying amount. No other adjustment is required. |
| FVTOCI | FVTPL | Assets continue to be measured at fair value. Cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified to statement of profit and loss at the reclassification date. |

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

n) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

Presentation of EBITDA

The Company presents Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation ("EBITDA") in the statement of profit or loss; this is not specifically required by Ind AS 1. The term EBITDA is not defined in Ind AS. Ind AS compliant Schedule III allows companies to present line items, sub-line items and sub-totals to be presented as an addition or substitution on the face of the financial statements when such presentation is relevant to an understanding of the company's financial position or performance.

Accordingly, the Company has elected to present EBITDA as a separate line item on the face of the statement of profit and loss. The Company measures EBITDA on the basis of profit/ (loss) from continuing operations. In its measurement, the Company does not include depreciation and amortization expense, finance income, finance costs and tax expense.

2.3 Standards issued but not yet effective

The amendments to standards that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are disclosed below. The Company intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has issued the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2017 and has amended the following standards:

Amendments to Ind AS 7, Statement of Cash Flows

The amendments to Ind AS 7 require an entity to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from each flows and non-cash changes. On initial application of the amendment, entities are not required to provide comparative information for preceding periods. These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2017. Application of



Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

these amendments will not have any recognition and measurement impact. However, it will require additional disclosures in the financial statements.

Amendments to Ind AS 102, Share-based Payment

The MCA has issued amendments to Ind AS 102 that address three main areas: the effects of vesting conditions on the measurement of a cush-settled share-based payment transaction, the classification of a share-based payment transaction with net settlement features for withholding tax obligations, and accounting where a modification to the terms and conditions of a share-based payment transaction changes its classification from cash settled to equity settled. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2017. These amendments are not expected to have any impact on the Company.



| Taughte Assets | Laurheid Fi | net and MacNastry | Eurolten and Eleberts | Data Processing Equipments | Office Equipments | Eleanest Firmings | Tece |
|--|-------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| Caud | 21.04 | 3,912.44 | 42.89 | 66.06 | 37.40 | 8,50 | 18,264.86 |
| At 1 April 3015 ** | 34.25 | 1,326.11 | | 0.05 | 3.27 | - | 1,223.63 |
| GM/Gene | 204 | 120 | 4.87 | 6.13 | 531 | 74 | 18,32 |
| Name of the last o | 3639 | 11,134.49 | 7.00 | 45.34 | 36.59 | 6.53 | 11,269.31 |
| ka w 31 Morett 2004 | 34,31 | 794,72 | - 21 | 0.79 | 0.54 | - (*) | PH1.19 |
| Additions | 35.72 | 2.78 | 3.0 | 4.01 | 430 | 0.13 | 11,40 |
| Doposia | 8.57 | 11.816.62 | 1.0 | 62,64 | 31,79 | 9.66 | 12,813.73 |
| Ad st. 31 Mapris 2017 | - 10 | | | | | | |
| Dractischer | | 2000 | 639 | 25.72 | 16,99 | 636 | 2,321.43 |
| ALL April 2015** | 17.84 | 2,840.0W 913.0W | 1.88 | 12,33 | 8.09 | 811 | 944.45 |
| Chiege for the year | 635 | 181 | 2,95 | 0.70 | 2.28 | 4 | 7.12 |
| Disposits | | 3,674,36 | 611 | 37.54 | 76.82 | 8.0 | 3,598.46 |
| Ad \$4.95 Morch 2014 | 34.79 | | - 4.00 | 11.85 | 6.76 | 9.84 | 853.36 |
| Charge for the year | 231 | 931.52 | 4.94 | 1.90 | 2.79 | 0.41 | 37,25 |
| Dispatelli | 26.35 | | 147 | 47.87 | 76.86 | 0.86 | 4,875.57 |
| As as 3t Niarch 2017 | 8,37 | 4,844,34 | 447 | | - 071 | | |
| Net Work : | | 2000 | 642 | 46.34 | 9430 | 631 | 7,841,00 |
| ALI April 2015 | 1631 | 2,351.02 | | 25.81 | 73.16 | 8.19 | 8,189.91 |
| At 31 March 2016 | 3.00 | 6,856,32 | 1,92 | | 0.0 | 6.00 | 2,836,0 |
| As M March Will | 6.29 | 1313.34 | 1.0 | 14.17 | 10.11 | 6.00 | |

NOTE 344 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

| | | | | Dix in Lard |
|--------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| Second/blu poets | Saftra total Commons | Jedebrolitis Hight of Upt | Casterier Acquisition | Yans |
| Cest | 222 | H36 | 99,07 | 129.34 |
| Li 1 April 2015 | 348.71 | THE PARTY | 14.10 | 22.79 |
| Additions* | 12.29 | | 27.7 | |
| Digosik | 14-10 | 96.16 | 164.81 | 356.50 |
| Ar at 31 March 2016 | 254.00 | | | 1.17 |
| Additions | | 1.17 | 22 | |
| Dispusals | 100 | 20.00 | 104.57 | 218.10 |
| As at 31 hieroh 2017 | 364.00 | 99.50 | 104.37 | 200.00 |
| Amedicalus A Societaria | | | *** | 169.54 |
| Ar S April 2018 | 19509 | 54.34 | 3.19 | 46.58 |
| Charge for the year | 84.20 | 6.63 | 1000 | 49.00 |
| Disposels | 10. | | 10.00 | 249.90 |
| As or 35 Silvest 2016 | 713.49 | 36.76 | 0.55 | 61.00 |
| Charge for the year | 45.08 | 16.34 | 4.61 | |
| Disposits | - 2 | | | 221.00 |
| As of \$5 biseris, \$017 | 276.67 | 10.02 | 19,67 | 333,36 |
| Net Block - | | - 2004 | 40.00 | 360.10 |
| At 1 April 2015 | 191,62 | \$2,20 | 36.00 | |
| At 31 March 2016 | 140.11 | 75,38 | 91.32 | 367.80 |
| At 31 March 2017 | 75.63 | 66,41 | 84.70 | 736.11 |







| 33 Starth 2017 (Sta to Sant) 4.00 4.00 21 Starth 2017 (Sta to Sant) 68.64 197.37 (Starth 2017) (Starth 2017) (Starth 2017) (Starth 2017) (Starth 2017) | 10 Mooth 1919 (En. in term) 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 1 | 61 April 2015 (Rs. in Item) 61 April 2015 (Rs. in Item) 19136 19136 19136 |
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| 21 March 2017 gRa, le host) 68.45 88.95 156.25 0.64 127.57 | 186 31 Meet 1794 (Ro. is Sect 163.76 163.76 | (8), 9: (4), 18 (9), 28 (9), 28 (1), 29 |
| 21 March 2017 gRa, le host) 68.45 88.95 156.25 0.64 127.57 | 186 31 Meet 1794 (Ro. is Sect 163.76 163.76 | (8), 9: (4), 18 (9), 28 (9), 28 (1), 29 |
| 21 March 2017 gRa, le host) 68.45 88.95 156.25 0.64 127.57 | 186 31 Meet 1794 (Ro. is Sect 163.76 163.76 | (8), 9: (4), 18 (9), 28 (9), 28 (1), 29 |
| 21 March 2017 glb, to best 88.85 88.96 156.25 0.64 125.37 | 36 Moreto 1974 Oto in Senti 165.78 166.87 | (8), 9: (4), 18 (9), 28 (9), 28 (1), 29 |
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| (St. 24 hors) 68.85 88.95 (St. 25 (St. 27 (St. 27 (| (65.79 165.79 166.77 | (8), 9: (4), 18 (9), 28 (9), 28 (1), 29 |
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| STAT | 141,87 | 177.65 |
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| | 35 March 2018 | 81 April 2015. |
| | (No. in Vest) | (No. to her) |
| 96.94 | 165.39 | 1850 |
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| THE ST | 1,140 | |
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| 1,179.00 | 1000400 | 0-11-5 |
| 6.31 | The second second | 26.78 |
| 4304.13 | 1,804,65 | 1,0434 |
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| | | 34 Moore 2016 (Sto. in Next) |
| | \$10.34 | 1,626.15 |
| | | (139.40) |
| | 3,036,09 | |
| | (85.15) | (4.58) 911.64 |
| | 794-78 | PRIST. |
| | | |
| | 25 March 2017 | 21 March 2016 |
| 19 | (No. in Inpo) | (Ma, le Nept |
| | an eart said | 11571 |
| 59 | (3,611.44) | 117.71 |
| | | |
| | 18 | 13 |
| II Block Will | Ni March 2016 | DI April 1915 |
| (Fa. in held) | (Ru. le Jecti | (No. in less) |
| 66.87 | 84.0 | 10.15 |
| 803.66 | 910.16 | 965,72 5.94 |
| | | |
| 903.63 | 1,845.89 | 725,41 |
| 24 | 2.00 | 29.44 |
| | 209.49 | \$19.69 |
| 19.25 | W.37 | 2640 |
| 361,80 | 38534 | 649,74 |
| | | |
| | 433 433 433 433 433 433 3943 3943 433 3943 433 3943 433 3943 433 3943 433 3943 433 3943 433 3943 433 3943 433 3943 433 3943 433 3943 433 3943 433 3943 433 3943 433 43 | #31-46 92.98 #375.00 #331 14.39 #334.12 14.39 #334.13 14.39 #335.34 #3 |





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| Impulsement adhermous (adhermous for test and deads to being . Considered, established good . Considered deads for | 236 | | |
| Tiple brude receivables | 40.00 | 1904 | 1881 |

No make or solver invariable are that from documents or other solvers of the exempting earlier essentily or justify with any other person. Not may make we other recitable are time from an prison representative to which may director to a partner, a director or a security.

Trade resolvables we presently two sensors become and are presently on terms of 30 to 40 days.

| NOTE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS | 30 Mberch 3917 (Bis In fact) | St November (Ro. in host | El April NUS (Rp, in bels) |
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| Euleurs with besit: On current amounts | 2244 | 728.00 | 5.34 |
| Co special primary | 11.44 | 946 | 5,46 |
| NOTE SAL OTHER BANK BALANCES | 21.34 | - 4 | |
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| Teni | 108 | NO. TO VA | |

* Cash at hards name invested of Studies cases betted the Shiphed Shiphed street. Short-turns deposits any sente the regring periods of between door reposits and tendes the complements of the Company, and seen assumed at the semperature development, of the Company, and seen assumed at the semperature development.

| NOTE 10: LOANS (Intersectal, standard great) | 31 March 2017 (So. la ject) | Ji March 2016 (Rs. le best) | St April 2015 (Sp. in loss) |
|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Louis to school parton (Nobe now 23) | 6.44 | 1.79 | 13.89 |
| Table | Est | 1.9 | 0.86 |
| | | | |
| NOTE IN SHARE CAPITAL | 31 March 2007 2Na. for home | St March 2006 Obs. in less | 65 April 2005 (Ro. in Sept |
| Accidented (Sure). 2016; 3,000,000; 1 April 2013; 3,000,000; Equity Shares of Ro. 10 min. | 500.00 | 300.00 | 300,04 |
| housed, Technorised and fully printing shows: L.550,000 CH Mercin 2014. L.500,000, 1 April 2015. 1,510,000; Equity Shows of We, 10 mark Softy-paid—up. | 155.00 | 153.00 | 155.00 |
| That it word, subscribed and fully publicap steem coping | 156.30 | 155.00 | 185.00 |

lating of the shares percentiling at the beginning and of the and of the reporting ported

| | 30 March 28 | 1 | 31 Murch 26 | ia . |
|--|--------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| | Has to Larry | Ba Select | Not to Last | No. in last |
| At the beginning of the period bound during the polar | 0.90 | 135.04 | 15.59 | 113.00 |
| the second second of the second | 15.50 | 155.00 | 15.86 | 155.80 |

The Company two only one sizes of equity shares buring a per ratio of Bo. 10 per share. Each habber of equity shares in antified to one new per share. In the known of logical particular of the Company, often distribution to the control of manufacture of the Company, often distribution to the number of easily shares total by the shareholders.

| e. Shows hold by leading company and their subsidiaries: | esselvies: | | St Monda 29 | | 91 April 19 | B |
|---|---------------------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|--------------|
| | Nor to Lore | % belifier | No is Lau | % halding | Non-in-Lace | To beliffing |
| Starter Technologies Lincland, Minkling Company | 1836 | 100,00% | 15.59 | 110.50% | 15.50 | 100,00% |
| d. Detail of shareholders beliding more than \$50 of shares | in the Company In March 2 | | 35 Starch 2 | H - | St. April 2 | |
| | Not to Lare | % busing. | Blacin Larg | 16 belding | Nos in Last | S, helding |
| Sindle Technologies Limited, Holding Company | 16.90 | 100.00% | 1530 | 100,00% | 15.58 | SMARK |





| HIS CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| NOTE IL OTHER EQUATY | 21 Moreh 2011 (Ra. In long) | M March 2008. (No. in both | BL April 2015 (No. le Seo)) |
| Supplies proving scients | 1,915.00 | 3,595.00 | 3,995.00 |
| Regula Contribution have Forces | 201.01 | 814 | 297.65 |
| Bigging Florings of Computantly Committies Debossore. | 12,690.00 | 6. | |
| Statuted national Statement Statements: | (12,646.81) | (ILBH-19) (ILBH-19) | |
| Add his quals (Sees) for the pass. Add him quals (Sees) for the pass of the p | 3.64 | 18.45 | |
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| NOTE IN LONG-TERM RORROWSNOR | | | |
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| Renovament Indian Super State (Summers) (we're was in hykine) | 3,312,38 | 18,786,27 3,679,84 | 8,840/01 3,641,64 |
| balan topes from time from Hidding Company- STL (Democrat)-(other year a below) | 170736 | 14,374,81 | 0.1636 |
| The shore empore include. Secured bestembys. Unexceed bestembys. | 3,582.38 | 3,479,64 | 3,6031 3,6164 |
| Total minerary benering | 5,521.20 | 14,236,91 | 0265 |

- 6) The Company the similar Command Successing Sizes Initially company which names increase of 10% p.s. (2015-16, 10% p.s., 2014-17; 10,37%) The last Sarbing the immed in supervisit only after Sent sentences of name (or strained Sentences of Sentences of Name (or Sentences of Sentences of
- contenent of sum team consuming given thesis of Selfan.

 3) The verms have represents numbered values of Selfan responses to the Selfan Rule (18.00) to 10.00 to 10.0

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Last was also around by not disposable individuing from sponsor directly indirectly to hold at least 57% of rejuly 68 foul actionsmit directly.

| Light was placed by the conference mean range of the conference of | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| TOTE 14 OTHER PIKANCIAL LIABILITIES | 36 March 2017 (No. in Sept. | JJ Harrit 2016 (Rs. le ton) | El April 2015 (St. in long |
| Necertal | | | |
| Shanoted Satalition at networked each Pulphine for purchase of property, plant and equipment * Increase people's a halding computer | 4439 (21631 | 210.69 882.41 | 4(3,58 470,63 |
| Tank | (,564.80 | 1,10,28 | 913.69 |
| Cornel | | | |
| Pleasanted Ephilities of amountpeed one! learning numeric and due on becomings: Learning amounted and due on becomings: Contract numerical of all and due on becomings: Execution belowing: Parables for procedure of property, plant and equipment.* Conhesis of the purpose of property, plant and equipment.* Conhesis of the purpose. | 201.20 90.30 90.30 90.30 90.30 90.30 | 123.46 1.56 1.56.22 99.72 371.40 54.23 (27.56 1.504.37 | 5,44 3/8.76 135.77 175.11 13.27 136.80 1,364.55 |

Popular for purchase of property, plant and equipment are not victored braving and are numeric serviced as NO-126 stops terms. It also includes the covered metallists of image terms papelles for purchase of property, plant and equipment for both bases because of a serviced are stopped to the serviced and are property which have been exceeded at price dates and to differential account in recognition are stopped as a serviced and the serviced and the differential account in recognition as instruct expenses are the period of areals.

NETWA

Other pupalities are turn-interest hearing and have an everyon term of 30-40-dept.
For explosiones are for Company's small stak management processes, with termin 36.



| TE IN CONTRACT MENSION CHROCKLINGS | M. March 3017 (th. le boot) | Epagenery 30 Staret 2004 (St. School) | \$1 April (81) (No. lo beld | Ji Nach 2017 (No. to less) | Sinon Techs 21 Harris 1844 18a, ja herri | DE Agent MAR (Dis. In Sect.) |
|--|---|---|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| Provision for emprayer benefits | | 38.40 | 94.15 | 148 | 166 | 332 |
| Providing for postally | 13.96 | 3417 | 19 | DAI Hill | 21.56 | 40.29 |
| Francisco de lazor bondo. Total | 13.69 | 36.41 | 4430 | | and he call property | year of process |
| Total The Company But & Actual bounds grantly plan. Every one | coupe was ten completed for yo | or or service process than | y Bernel or advance or | 11 mpc acces (co. 200 | | |
| Changes in the present value of the defeard benefit shifty | align pay as follows: | | | 16 Starch 2007 | 10 March 2018 | 81 April 2008 |
| Tursino | | | | (Do. in Mod) | (50, le ten) | (No. lacket)) 25.25 |
| Defined Service stringstown in the begreating of the pow Current cost | | | | 2,63 2,81 (8,24) | 9.54 (21.05) | 147 147 8,8 |
| A marid (gets) en true sentor cost. Besefor prid | | | | (CLES) CLES | 368 | 40 |
| Defined browth collection, in the mid-of-the-part | | | | | | - |
| Details of states of breach stallgaries | | | | 30 Starth SECT. (See, in less) | Jil SlavyA 2014 (Bu, to ben't) | Of April 3016. (No. in face) |
| Packation | | | | 1881 | 26.00 | 44,07 |
| Private value of diclared benefit obligation Pair value of plan more. Plan briefly | | | | uin. | 368 | 431 |
| Net ampletes benefit expense encagnized in the comme | cat of profit and took | | | 21 Steer's Mail | II black 2016 | \$1.0pc 300 |
| Turkehen | | | | (To, le her) | (Sa. in best t | JPs, to hor |
| Current comitive count | | | | 3.0 | 3,94 | 2.6 |
| Secretaries on boods obligation tries accorded spales I bear trensposed | | | | 1.2 | | - 2 |
| Expected eclaris on plant persis. Contribution by employer tion benefit expents | MINERAL WARRANT | | | 100 | 11.84 | 18.4 |
| Not amplayed besuffe expanse enceptions in the other | comprehensive treasur (OCT) | | | II March 2017 | H.Mayor.His | ti spri iti |
| Perdudos | | | | (8x in best) (8.24) | (B), b) b(c) (2186) | (So, le lan |
| Assumed Space places on obligation for the period flatters on place seconds, excluding beautic lecture Change in mind-solving that (beauting) to coping the time period committeed in SVII. | | | | 0.36 | arim. | · · |
| Assumes for the outreet end province partials are re | Minne | | | | 31 Novel 1915 | Ni March 16 |
| Facioles | | | 30 36 ech 30 58 a ha h | (BA 14 Mg) | (Ba.le least | - Aller States |
| Delies beach eldgetter | | | - 1 | | 4 | (33) |
| Fin-1480 Septe - (Addres) Experience adjustments on plan Labilities Experience adjustments on plan seem | | | in in | M) CTAN | | (6. |
| The principal accomplisate used to determining dark | mai benedi etrigjelse pra chere | shileet | | H March 181 | 21 Numb 2Hi | 6 84 April 3 |
| Testeriori | | | | 129 | | 5 000 |
| Experied core of prome on plan stand | | | | 14.000 14.000 1.000 | 10.00 | 18.5 |
| Employee between Expected core of actory increase Autorit (see of actors on pion exects | | Market Displayer | | - 1 | N N | A |
| Author of states on plan areas. The artificant fature ordery increase, accordingly is not. The artifical expected one of states on plan coopes is do | paried reduction, railor tree demonstrated based on the parket pel- | ne bearingful as on popular | n does dans applicable to | the period array which the of | digation is no be wroted. | |
| Sanitrity Assignit | | | | M March 20 | | |
| Turksten | | | | (Ba 16/6) | 11 24 | 24. |
| Projected beautic aberganes on narrow moneywhell Deby affect of "4"% change in one of diventaling | | | | | 23 2 | 37 |
| Delta effect of -PN change in our of subsy summer | | | | (1.4 | 0.0 | 186 |
| Debugiller of 47% things to not of salely british Talls effect of 47% things to not of copieties have Date effect of 47% things in site of copieties have | The second second | - | | 6.1 | 0. (0.) | 36 |
| Maturity Analysis of projected beselfs shippeless | | | | Ni Morth P | (7 3) March 2 | III BI AME |
| Factories | A CHILDREN | | | (N. it) | ret (No. le la | (fa.h |
| Projected benefits populate in future years from the o | on of equality | | | | 11 1 | 38. |
| Set billianting your Set billianting your | | | | C.A. | 20 2 | AC |
| 3rd Schweing Print | | | | | Jy 3 | #2 · |
| 46 Silveling (mail 36 Silveling (Mail | | | | | 39 (3 | |





| OTE NO CITAGE STANSATIES | | 31 Mounth 2017 (No. le lect) | 51 Stave 244 CRs. in heat | St April 1815 (No. in heat |
|--|---|--|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Non-Cornet Unised Institut | | 17,64 | 5430 | 45.68 |
| Yest | | \$5.44 | 54.85 | 82.02 |
| Current | | 0000 | 99.48 | puise. |
| Donald street | | 49.81 | HAE | 81.54 |
| Test | | | | |
| OCE IN SUCRE TERM REPROMINES | | 31 March 2017 OKs. in Ings | 31 March 2014 (No. in hee) | St. April 2015 (Sta. in Swit) |
| Buyer's seeds Sum holds (secured).* Loss Sum holds Company (searcest) # | | 4,9604 | 2,497.00 | 49926 398.30 |
| Total | | 4,566,84 | 3343.84 | H17.46 |
| The status assessed incheire Second horosology | | 4,36001 | 2,493.00 | 1017,26 318,20 |
| Quaryed lanamings | | ORBIT. | 15034 | 881.00 |
| Not Amount. * These were account by hypothesestics of Sand arous, trade accounts and when empiration. Supply on a Tile acceptory has element consequent becausing from bolding computer which carries account at 2,00%. | meth is expeld traffed over silve k.p.a. (2015-10: 10% p.a., 201 | e period of the matellite and comy is 640 : 10.5740 | amili 4.06.i.59%.y. | |
| NOTE UP TRADE PAYABLES | | 31 March 2017 (Ro. in horg. | 31 Hareh 2016 (No. In Sent) | St. April 1844 (St. 36 Sec. |
| Trude psychiat (indic note 23 for deside of data to Minos, small and medium exceptions) | | 194,31 | 24138 | 164.3 |
| Tool | | 314.33 | 50,0 | 194.7 |
| Trade position on up-intense bearing and are normally senied on 60-day worse | | | | |
| NOTE IN REVENEE FROM OPERATIONS | | 31 Marris 3417 Ola in hept | 31 March 2016 (Ep. le lient) | |
| Buth of probed greets | | 13.35 | 28.22 1,618.17 | |
| Sub-of-unvions Other operating revenue. | | 1,856.99 | 8.79 | |
| - Scrippedito Berguss from aptrofine | | CASILIT | I,ACLIN | |
| | | 1- | | |
| NOTE IN FINANCE INCOME | | 3.10 | 140 | |
| Impost on income tow reland | | 1,13 | 3,81 | |
| Total | | 134 | 1.01 | |
| NOTE IN OTHER DICOME. | | 31 Moreh 2017 (Sto. to here) | 31 Noveh 2014 (Ro. la leet) | |
| Marilannia larent | | | 15.50 | |
| Test | | - | 78.60 | |
| NOTE IN THIPLOYER RENEMS EXPENSE | | 31 March 2017 (So. in Inco) | 30 March 2016 (Sto. in tent) | |
| 50009000000 | | 471.85 | 1,007,011 | |
| Solveire, wages and bernsi CaserSorion to permission fand | | 11.46 | 31.81 11.66 | |
| Generally expenses," dealer seen 13) Staff welfast expenses | | FT.88 | 7E.55 | |
| | | 565,38 | 1,146,85 | 100 |



| NOTE IN OTHER EXPENSES. | 3) March 2017 (IBs W hoo) | 35 March 2018 (No. in berry |
|--|--|--|
| | 421.72 | 479.88 |
| PARTICULAR PROPERTY. | 7626 | 10.00 |
| NameA Exposer | | 165.89 |
| Private, fact and water | 34.23 | |
| Sales production and mediating | (28.8)- | 329.10 |
| Rest . | 26.85 | 31.86 |
| bunder | 35.85 | 99.53 |
| Laget and professional flow | 347 | 2.48 |
| | 4.0 | \$1.67 |
| Ruma and tases | | |
| Travelling and converposed | 8,64 | 3.46 |
| Lean on pair of Sout street, and | 141 | 1.64 |
| Manketably and editorytim expetent | 1695 | 23.18 |
| Taleglaser charges | 1.07 | (121 |
| | | 34.43 |
| Seemd soft fire: | 42.14 | |
| Other surprisences streets | 2.16 | 24.76 |
| Remineral phages | 9.55 | 9.10 |
| Downset sitting for end communities. | 14.30 | 10.56 |
| Property is middler (milit details below) | 3436 | 19.12 |
| projected in proceed front street, and | 3676 | |
| Michael Darenne engrumen | | 777.74 |
| Total | 1,060.25 | Litter |
| (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) | The second second second | - CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH |
| Payment to polition | 21 Albert 3017 | 31.56m3-281A |
| | Other The Private . | Ella, in family |
| | The state of the s | 345 |
| Jameline: | 8.50 | 8.50 |
| | 1.00 | 1.50 |
| Audi Str | 1.80 | 1.00 |
| Tox coff! for | | - 70 |
| To salar copyright | 4,00 | 1.50 |
| Diver survivor circleding confliction front | | 100 |
| | 14.50 | 18.65 |
| Deaf | | |
| The same and the s | | |
| NOTE 14 DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSE | 35 March 2007 | 31 Storch 2016 |
| | (No. in least) | (Ma, in land) |
| | The second secon | |
| | 100 10 | 844.65 |
| | 853,36 | |
| Depositation of congline around | 61.00 | 30.38 |
| Agreement of energible soons | | |
| | (,8)(,3) | (305.1) |
| Total | 7 | |
| NOTE IN FINANCE COST | 21 March 2017 | 31 March 2014 |
| BOLL IN IN-ICASE | (Na la lett) - | City, in lead |
| the second secon | Chita de Section | The same |
| James on James of Subdiving recommed as associated well | non | 1,334.59 |
| Section of Marie of Spicios Common or Association | | 485.33 |
| - On term loss flore bank | 629.12 | |
| - On loss from helding samplery | 27.87 | 95,16 |
| -Oten | 11.40 | 25.84 |
| | | 77.77 |
| Boscolumen | 1,46.35 | 1,953,06 |

NOTE IN EARTHROS PER SHARE (EPS)

Basis EPE amounts are patiented by directing the predictions) for the year annihilation is equity holder by the weighted average number of Equity stores commelting their year.

Direct DTI assesses are national by dividing the profit (but) arctinuable of equity bidden by the weighted average number of Equity these successful diving the year plan for weighted average number of Equity these shall be timed to converting of all the filmine potential Equity shares been Equity thoses.

| The following referes the probables;) and shore that ment in the basis and dituned EPS companions | | 31 Storch 2017 (Ro. la loin) (FL-41 | 31 Sturch 7514 (No. to Sect) (3,517.37) |
|--|---|---|---|
| Tracks(Lone) the the year Weighted average number of equity places to extracating burit & Allebed EPS | - | 15.50 | 15.39 |
| Enemy per share Enem & Distraction named other of Ea. 16 per share) Expensions | | 6.7 | .04628 |

MOTE IN SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING PLEGGREGITS, EXCHANGE AND ASSUMPTIONS

The properties of the Security contracts requires appropriate to make judgments, nationally and accomplished that office the experted accounts of presence, expenses, account of the final decisions, and the disclosure of configuration for the decision of configurations. Described about the decision of configurations and the decision of configurations of configurations and configurations and configurations and configurations are configurated as a configuration of configurations and configurations are configurated as a configuration of configuration of configurations and configurations are configurated as a configuration of configuration of configurations and configurations are configurated as a configuration of configuration of configurations are configurated as a configuration of configuration of configurations are configurated as a configuration of configuration of configurations and configuration of configurations are configurated as a configuration of configuration of configurations are configurated as a configuration of configuration of configuration of configurations are configurated as a configuration of configuration of configuration of configuration of configurations are configurated as a configuration of configuration o

The key assumptions connecting the finances of other lary souther of estimating assumption of the reporting date, that have a significant tolk of exacting a recent adjustment to the conjugate assumption and indicates in passengers notified when the financial place, are described below. The Company based his exceptions and indicates in passengers and financial place, are described below. The Company based his exceptions and indicates in passengers and financial place. Sometiments, between one official in the exemptions when they examine should be company that changes are influenced in the exemptions when they examine should be considered as the changes are influenced in the exemptions when they examine should be considered as the changes are influenced in the exemptions when they examine should be considered as the changes are influenced in the exemptions when they examine should be considered as the changes are influenced in the exemptions when they examine should be considered as the changes are influenced in the exemptions and includes the changes are influenced in the exemptions and includes a supplication of the exemption o scret.

programme.
In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, accounting policies, accounting policies, accounting policies, accounting policies.

Barragolites of Delarroid has arent to lower:

As explained in Note: 14, voluments per of business of the Company is in the process of being demorged and margal with Sortine Technologies Limited (STLS). The same has been represent by the Doubl of Assertance and the Company and is destroad profile; the summed of PACLT, but AS 12 promits recognition of deferroid as a sent as less surgificated of the series of the Company and is destroad profile; the summed of PACLT, but AS 12 promits recognition of the Company with STL will allow the set is been to the Company to be offlined against the transition assisted the summed to large a series of the Company and the STL will allow the set is series to be offlined against the transition of STL. Assemblingly, the Company has recognited a deliced tax succised Rs. 3.171.00 but on the Issue of the Company periodics in the business being energed with STL.

Impairment of non-forced according to the complete of an agent or soft generaling unit accords in preventing around, which is the higher of by the costs years of disposal and in veloc in one of the same. The tribe is a special according to the same of the sa NETWO



SPECIFICS NETWORK LIMITED (Drownle STEELITE NETWORKS LORITING) re in Binatural alterpresents for the year modest 28 bitures 2007

NAME OF TAXABLE

Operating frees.

The Company has asked office buildings on operating from . The force iron is the periods of faces to other place and reservable in the space of the Company.

Force missions have proposed for our constituting parties of operating brains as an delinent:

- (só Lears paymona energetori se dia manneri of professad loss for the year in fig. 128.07 Loss (ii) March 2014 ft., 170-40 Loss, (April 2015 ft. 2003/4 Loss).
- (A) The Same continues have payments payed to seer the seen user year in No. 93.77 Care (2) Novel 2016. Ro. 542.53 Laux, i April 2016. Ro. 225.44 Laux.
- (c) The Spice nationals have property populations that were post tool not have than they year in the 217-25 Lane (3) Moreh 2016 the, 3-O. D. Lace, it is paid 2015; the 230-75 Lace,
- (E) The Matter maximum base popular popular later than the passe in Eq. 1 (4.19 Later C1) Month 2016 Ro. 817.06 Later, 1 April 2015 Ro., C28.77 Later.

NOTE IN CAPITAL, AND OTHER COMMETMENTS

- al Enterent absence of contracts attentioning to be consumed on Cognitive count and one provided the (New of Subspaces) in No. 121-35 Lives (31 March 2016). No. 412-20 Lives, 8 April 2010; Str. 1946. The Child Consumer of Cognitive County of Cognitive County of the Child Consumer of Cognitive County of Cognitive County of the Child Consumer of Cognitive County of Cognitive County of the Child Consumer of Cognitive County of Cognitive County of the Child Consumer of Cognitive County of Cognitive County of the Child Consumer of Cognitive County of Cognitive Cogn
- The sumprey has referred into master service agreement (MSAs) with resource stricks previous processed as which the company has the exceptible MSAs. The MSAs commis provious the dissembles and protein as seen of remain distance.

MOVE 10: DERIVATIVE DISTRUMENTS.

- (a) There were so don't althe increments taken sharing the peer or numberaling at the real of the just.
- Do Foreign concerny impressors that have not have hadged by a derivative interpress or elements are given in

| Citype | Corresponding | Year | Fundas Certimos da Less | And in Bo. On Local |
|--|---------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| impers of goods and services, begans coole, em. Import of goods and services, begans coole, mis import of goods and services, between mode, on | US 5 US 5 | 2016-27 2013-14 2014-15 | 137 13.94 23.34 | \$16.32 1,187,16 1,366,53 |

NOTE IN BETAILS OF LOADS AND ADVANCES CIVEN TO SUBSTITUTED

Philippine and Date of the Control o

| Name of Subothery | 21.349 | rek.1007 | | och 1614 | All Apri | |
|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| Street in Section 1 | Outstading steams | Maximum bulance | Dateigaling interest | Management believes | Outstanding research | Allesianon Soles |

ES TO SOCRO AND EMALL ENTERPRISES AS SEPURED UNDER MINGE ACT, 1986

| Brangles | | 71 March 29(7 (No. in 1000) | 33 Month 2016 (Sts. in held) | \$1 April 2012 (Na. in Inci |
|--|---|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (b) The principal annual and the increase that there a (a the waterpayable) remaining stageth to the trapfort on at the and of each artumology year. | | | | |
| Principal account the is mirror and small enterprises. | | 2 | | 6.00 |
| (i) The tremest of interest point by the huges in turns of section 14, of the Minns Error and Medium Enveryohin Development Act, 2006 along with the common of the present much to the supplies beyond for appaired they during such accounting year. | - | 50 | 1.5 | - |
| (iii) The assume of heterot due and popular the the parted of datay in recking payment (which have been paid for beyond the appointed day thating the year) has without adding the invente specified under Minns Small and Madican Enterprise Development Act, 2000. | | 81. | | ~ |
| (in) The amount of interest autroad and meaning copold at the real of each autrosting year. | | 4.1 | 147 | |
| (v) The paramet of hother interest remaining the and payable over in the succeeding years, well such does when the interest data or shows are attently pool to the sould-orderpies. So the payable of all otherwises as a distinctible of the parameter of the sould be of the follows: Four-most Development Act, 2006. | | | 25 | |

Disco to minys and could promption have been decreased to the extent much parties have been identified on the basis of intentions marked from the "Augstres" / inflamentous registries with the Computer parties their marked to below, Employed Act, 2004.

BA END TO NOTTED AND TREES AS

Three Susmid parameters. For the year ended 34 blanch 2013, are the liters the Company has prepared in something with led AS. The periods up to and including the year notes 2 (March 2016, the Company parameter for the company in a second-second parameter with necessity studies could asked contained the following parameter for the company in the com

otten application of instale requirements under lost A.S. The Company has applied the Solve led AX CDC allows fore-time adopted certain comprises from the err

b. Progerty, plied and appropried takes been measured at this value at the fibre of Equations to Self AS. The Company has shorted to regard these values of Property, gives and equipment as decread more at the fibre of transition to Ord AS.

tes of 1 April 2015 and of 21 March 2016 are executed with thost study for the serie dates in assentings with father GAAP (when adjustments is refer any differences in second for the Comment is proposed from present in accomment to the comment in accomment with 2d AS refers exactly and 2015, the few of beautiful to See AS and as of 10 March 2016. net med by the Com-



| ewillation of equity as at 1 April 1911 (s | Late of annual season of Add | Feetherin | Local GAAP | adjustments. | Anneaer to per ted AS (St. le feet) |
|--|------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| | | _ | (No. le berd | (No. le Petit | And and |
| SETS countried minists | | 1 | 15,445.00 | (3,409.03) | 5290.93 |
| porty, plant soci napipement risal words ine progress | | | 1,803.49 | | 360.16 |
| registe awest | | | 346.18 | | |
| areid Assets. Other Susmid sores | | | 148.83 | (10.40) | 199,38 |
| Speed has assess (set) | | 2.4 | 7840 | (04/6) | 792.6 |
| er makemente leheti. | | | 63,794.00 | (2,434,34) | 11,127,66 |
| erent souts perial Assets | | | | | 106.00 |
| Trade seroivables | | | 126.01 5.30 | - 3 | 3.36 |
| Curb and rack squarefront | | | 13.89 | | 13.89 |
| Cabre Musici stems | | | 117.20 103.61 | 6.95 | 69,76 |
| ner crammi leatile. | | 3.4 | 916.33 | 4.51 | 923.28 |
| PEAL ARREST | | | 14,09.01 | D'AIR-SHI | 12,490,94 |
| DUTTAND MARKETING | | | | | |
| pilty | | | 81530 | 40.00 | 133.00 |
| pity ylane copiel her agaity mal Egysty | | 1,3,4 | (0,517.80) (0,617.83) | 03030 | (A,094,14) |
| e-cursi beliku | | | | | |
| smout Lideline | | | 11,429.20 | - (10730) | 13,382.83 |
| Burrowings Other Roserful Soldieres | | | 508.44 | 5.24 | 913.6R |
| egisper bereift ebligations | | | 40.77 | | 63.02 63.02 |
| Sering sen Shittier | | | 14,643 | (90.9) | 14,112.62 |
| worest Sale-Solve special 1, intelliges | | | 0.000 | | 887.46 |
| Serseings. | | | 194,27 | 200 | 184.27 |
| Todo populára | | 1. | 1,360.67 | 3.83 | 1,364,50 |
| Chier Sharesal Statelline Our current Scotlane | | | 86.54 | 13 | 68,54 42,39 |
| replayer benefit obligations | | | 2,043.63 | 3.40 | 3,547.46 |
| OTAL | | | 14,419,23 | QAHAM. | 13,858,34 |
| usuactionism of equity as at 31 Murch 20 | 116 | Executive | Alexant as per | ted AS | Amount to per |
| | | THE SECTION . | (Na. he host) | offsetnests (No. in lent) | (No. in item) |
| ASSETS | | 100 | 1000 | 49.75 | 8,109.91 |
| topoly, place and equipment | | | 91,307,72 775,19 | 0.153.80) | T75.19 |
| apial wark-in-progress | | | 307.81 | + | 307.01 |
| singlice sores eventores le périolitry | | | 1.00 | * | 3.00 |
| Sometal server | | | 166.63 | (3.94) | 163.79 |
| Other financial assets befored ust, assets (AVI) | | 1 | 1,034,06 | (38.3%) | 1,843,69 |
| Other surests | | 2,6 | 13,441.83 | (2,566.30) | 11,394.52 |
| Contract same | | | | | |
| Took resinkte | | | 239.45 | | T9.0 |
| Clash and stash reprintment | | | 709,83 1,79 | | 1.79 |
| Cores Councild scores | | 975 | \$44.87 | | 36.34 |
| Difer current access | | 2.4 | 1,496.35 | 0.m 0.m | 1,04.16 |
| and there | | | 15,160.87 | g,ba.m | 11,795,45 |
| TOTAL ANDERS | | | | | |
| EQUITY AND LUABILITIES | | | 135.00 | | 195.00 |
| Equity share copini. | | 1, 3, 4 | (6,106,67) | GOMAN | (8,393,26 |
| Diter squity Turni Equity | | 1100021 | (6381.47) | (J.Beck) | (9,436.26 |
| Nan-current Robilities | | | | | |
| Papacid Melitire | | 4 3 | 14,174.10 | (294.11) | |
| Bunowings Other Pleaseld Saltition | | 3 | 1,316.36 | 4.39 | 11039 |
| Employee herefit shilgations Orber Subilifier | | | 34,0 | - 4 | 74.00 |
| | | | 83031 | GH38) | 15,489.41 |
| Curves tiddition Feamin Listings | | | | | |
| Secretary | | | 1,00,04 247.45 | 1 | 130.8 |
| Trade payables | | | 2,312,83 | 1134 | 2,324,1 |
| | | | 26,80 | 0.0 | 15.6 |
| Other Suresial Exhibites Exercises benefit abligations | | | 9.0 | | |
| Color Summer Lawrence Employee benefit abligations Order Intellities | | | 3,304.91 | 1134 | 5,945.2 |
| Employee besuffs skrigations | | NETU | 16,560,97 | 63840 | E. Control of |



| Profit researchering for the over-exploit 20 March 2016 : | Rammer : | Lead GAAP (8s. ts. leag) | adjusteents (Rp. lie best | Assumed on part had Alf. (Do.)to beet) |
|--|----------|---|------------------------------|--|
| (HCCORE) Neverthal limit operations Other income | | 1,647,78 | | 1,647,10 |
| Tytol locates (f) | | 1,6379 | | 1,60.71 |
| EXPENSES Prophets of model game Employee localita expense Other expenses Tatal enganese (R) | 9 | 28.25 1.278.28 1.238.30 2,348.40 | 22.96 8.21 88,15 | 28.73 (24.85 (270.90 1,390.78 |
| Excessing bedane highwork, i.e., degeneration and assurements (ESTEA) (0 - 00) | | (679.74) | (36.17) | (200 sep |
| Separation and amendments of probat Figures 1989 Figures States | A. 9. | 1,464,28 1,806,83 1,15 | (AUCNI) 182.20 3.61 | 1,003.33 1,951.08 8.58 |
| Loss before sin | | (1,00,00) | 195.00 | (brewne) |
| Tax repreself Current sa. Defined to: | 3 | 1 | um | min |
| Secure in express | | | 114.50 | 113.75 |
| Prudit / (lead) for the year | | (3)(5)(40) | 176.28 | Datase |
| <u>Odiczenembrania Irona</u> | | | | |
| Other supprehensive betwee net to be recipatified to profit or loss in subsequent perfects: An excussioners loss defined bondly place focume us office | | 4 | 27.HE (9.50) | 17.95 (9.50) |
| Net after comprehensive income too to be reclassified to people or loss to volcoopness periods | | + | 18.45 | 18.45 |
| Typid complehening became for the pair | | (3365.66) | 694,73 | (3,299,14) |
| | | | | |

Fluctuation to the resourcilation of equity us at 1 April 2015 and 31 Morch 2016 and profit or less for the year assist 21 2 Statch 2016.

Evaporty, place and equipment The Company has depend a national term of property, place and equipment in his value of the date of branchine in had AS. There at the date of property is a december of the 3,000.00 have (3 March 2016).
Bit 3,101 hours are recognised to property, place and equipment. The assume has been recognised against resulted assuming just of deferred dot). As a required first above, the dependence for the year ended maked (3 March 2016 is bester by Re. 418.95 hou.

1 Other surveyment Respirat copies

The Company has gives refusibility security deposits to a part of time attemptorous. The same function or transport or transported place and transport before as per but AS, the security deposits and the measured at the refusibility transport or transpo

Subsequent to initial recognition, the notatity deposits are recovered as amended not using the effective inners not method with transfer, measure increased over the bear proved ages the refundable amends. The amount of increase in recognised as interes inners and the lasts propagations are amended to a straight fee horse over the house ported.

5. Befored his

Deterred NA.

Indice GAAP regime delimed an excussing using the income assessment approach, which facines an difference between another profes and accounting profes for the period, but AS 12 requires resonance for deliment amount of he most or fidelines during the believe short start approach, which facines in improvey deliments between the complex present of he most or fidelines during the believe short set for any host. The various transitional for complex processes are supported as the second for the believe of the second for the second as an account for the second f

Index bollow CAAP, interaction cores incurred in connection with inserted bearing large and Josephiley assessment of any that perfect of Jan. The interaction portion of improcessed under other assess. Under land AS, interaction cores are included in the face with ad flamous Solicitors as instit recognition and changed by profit or large under the deletion indexes any profitsed. The interaction of interaction cores included under other assets has been demandated and new complex other of bossesteps has been managined after concluding transactions used offered printed and effective interest state question. Succeedings
 Under Indian CAAP, Intercention come incurred in co.

Loss Than pured company has been recovered at momentum price under hidian GAAP. However as per hal AE, the troo should be measured at this value as initial recognition. The initial fire value is criminal or the person value of the been in classified under other apply as constitution from pured.

1 Other Sahillities

Order Stabilities.

Chilenel purplish in respect of portions of Jones and equipment ware parameter or ensured as invariant location (AAAP, However on pix half AS, the steen are recognised as the project on the effect of the project of the project

Datus comprehensive increed
 Union Schill, the Company has not presented refer comprehensive incree (DCD) separately. Scoon, it has meanched indian CAAP profit or less in graft or loss on period AS. Purion, Selfond CAAP profit or less in promoted in sont comprehensive increes on per led AS.

5 Sintenses of each flows The resolution from Indian CAAP to find Ad has not help a resortal impact on the example of each flows.

NOTE IN MERIODS OF SUBMISS OF THE COMPANY DATO STEELITE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

The Second of Directions have appeared the spragger of parties indigenous are building of the Company with Second Technologies Limited with the appeared date of 1 Consider 2016, adapte on requisite regulatory appropria. The Schools of Second-second in this region has been that because of second-second in this region in the beautiful Description and Alternative Means and in penaling their representa-





SPECIOON NGTWORK LINGTED (Donesder STEELING RETWORKS LINGTED) Notes to Benedid statements for the year coded 31 Month 2017

NOTE 34 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

A. Name of related party and nature of relationships

a Related parties whose assemble extern

Starfias Tockoslingkis Lindinsk (STLS) (Starmstlan bolding company)
Turknas Overses Lindinsk, Manifosa (Smemusliene bolding company)
Volum Investivanta Lindinsk, Stalminse (Ullineae bolding company)
Starfia Stalmyteme Lindinsk STEC) (Stafeldinsk) (Socioporamid on 2000)

Other roband purifies wills, whom transmises have taken place during the year.

-

Mideratins Tenemierin Commission Inframenter Liested (NTCLL)

Ray Manuprist Person (NORPY)

Md. S. Ameri (1971ade since Director) (comed to be director from 60 Adm 2014) Md. Adm Makepere (Chief camedine officer) (appointed w.s.f. 66 Merch 2017) Me. Abbishak Mandonere (Chief Senesial effice?) (appointed w.s.f. 66 Merch 2017) Presidence with related purties decing the year and sufcomfing behoves ow as follows:

(Re. in Lact)

| | T Pro | Presentations with XTL | | Trans | Translutions with MTCIL. | CHC. | Transe | Transactions with 1775, | 12 | Trans | Transciser not KNIN | 5 |
|--|-------------|------------------------|----------|----------------|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|---|---------------------|-------------|
| Purficulars | 389417 | 2015-04 | | 2016-17 | 2015.56 | | 2016.77 | 1885.14 | | 3445.17 | 305/16 | ı |
| Transcision duties the rest | 86.23 | 188.99 | | | 4 | | * | | | ÷ | 1 | |
| Procedure of State Spring Internation or come one | | | | (7. | 4 | | *[| 2.00 | | | | |
| Completely committee Colomina to bolding company | 12,876,00 | | | | 4 | | 53 | | | | e i | |
| Kuses takes (principal cooms) | 271175 | 2,098,83 | | | | | 0 | 1 | | | | |
| Repayment of turns | 113.17 | 10000 | | | 3.00 | | 5.58 | 0.91 | | ď. | Y | |
| Rainfarmment of proposes (weathed or rectivable) Reinfarmment of exposes (paid or popility) | 21.21 | | | ٠ | la l | | × | * | | 2 | | |
| Sales jord before of define and terrols. | 1 800.00 | 1.080.79 | | * | 191 | | * | * | | 27.0 | * | |
| (b) Schools privated | 10673 | 104.07 | | | | | * | | | 4 | , | |
| | 100,000 | 487.19 | | 3.5 | | | | 107 | | (4) | 92 | |
| Desiron on house takes | | | | * | ÷ | | 976 | ř | | | ė, | |
| September and to KMDs No. 5 Assess | 20 | | | | + | | ±(| - | | 16.00 | 20.20 | |
| Charles believes in 45 case and | Asset Asset | Add to being | Add the | Asset 31, 7817 | As at May 31, 2016 | Apr 3, 2815 | As 91, 2817 | At 16 34 or 35, 2814 | Apr 1, 2015 | As at | Arti.Title | Apr 1, 3811 |
| Congression has when | 3,502.39 | 1 | 1,441.44 | | | | | | - 4 | | 4 14 | 512 |
| Coopstantly consertible dehanisms | C16034 | 2,497.00 | 38,38 | 1 | | i t | | 1 | 9 | (8) | * | |
| Amount revivable | 18,241 | | 133,95 | | 5 | ord. | 9 9 9 | W | .9 | | | |
| based confindible | 1,60£30 | 197741 | 479.41 | | | | 350 | 4 | 30 | | | |
| Assemi profile | 13.03 | | 36.34 | | | | | - | | | | |



NOTE 36: PENANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE SECOND PROPERTY OF THE BOTT POLICIES AND POLICIES.

The Company's provinged Suspected Industries, computes becoming, under and other psychologist States for Second States. The reservoirs and short-term includes in the Company's operations. The Company's entering fluoristic include States and other receivables, each and short-term deposits and other fluoristic analysis and other receivables.

The Company is expected to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's tenior interspected environs the management of these risks. All decisions activities for risk interspectation of appropriate delile, experience and experience in it the decisions activities for risk interspectation of experience for expension in the decision. The Company's policy that no making in derivatives for epeculative property may be audiorative. The Company ordered and agrees policies for managing each of Company's policy that no making in derivatives for epeculative property may be audiorative. these risks, which are remnarted below.

The Rack Management policies of the Computer are established as identify and enalyse the risks faced by the Compute, as out appropriate risk limits and controls and to mention take and adhesines as limits. Back management policies and systems are reviewed signific to reflect changes in market readministrated. the Company's activities

Management has usuall responsibility for the establishment and overlight of the Company's risk management fluoresmin. In performing its apositing, specifing and Senanting activation, the Company is repeated to the Confir Rick, Liquidity Balk and Market risk.

Model this is the risk that the fair value of distance each flows of a flavorial instrument with thursare because of changes in motion prices. Model each consprises DO Mores risk there types of risk; moreor rate risk, correctly risk and and other prior risk, such as equity price risk and resumedity risk. Financial immunerate affected by market risk assistly instacts because and homeorings. The Company is not exposed to other prior risk.

The sensitivity analysis in the following restrict relate in the position as or 54 March 2017 and 37 March 2010.

The analysis exclude the impact of movements in models remidles use the carrying values of gravity and provinces.

The following secureption has been made in criticizing the security analyses:

The complicity of the relevant absonous of pools or less less in the office of the sourced absonous in respective market ricks. This is based on the femorial continued financial intelligence (intelligence) intelligence (intelligence).

Instruct one risk is the risk that the thir veloc or the fature cosh livers of a flowered instrument will flucture become of changes in motor instruct roles. The Company's expounce to the risk of changes to market interest one principly relates to the Company's dubt shillgerious with fluoring interest arter.

The Company is exposed to the instruct rate floatuation with respect to decreasin bosonwings. The Company manages in leasure rate such by briving a bilanced portiolis of fixed and variable rate bosos and horsewings.

The following takes on the emplicity to a reasonably possible closure in the invest rates on that pursue of lease and horsewings effected. With all the other variables held courses, the Company's profit before tax is effected through the impact on farating sate beautifully, as follows:

| | (Rs. in hero) |
|---|---|
| Puriculars | Intrasar/Decrease: Effect on pradit in Body Points: before tex? pro- tex equity |
| Moreth 31, 2017 Dane Rose Bare Rose | +50 (29-43) -50 29.43 |
| March 31, 2016 Date East But Rett | +98 (57.5%) -59 57.59 |

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fire value or flature cash flows of an exposure will flatment because of changes in fineign exchange rates. The Company's operating activities (when exposure is demonstrated in a foreign summer()

Fureign currency sensitivity

average currency sensitivity.

The following tables demonstrate the sungicisity to a museuality possible change in USD sentange rate, with all other variables hald ensures. The impact on the Company's profess before tax is due to changes in the fair value of measury ascets and SubDivice. The Company's profess to foreign commonly changes for all Company's profes before tax is affected family, the impact on change of foreign other contraction is not material. With all the other variable, held constant, the Company's profit before tax is affected family, the impact on change of foreign

| correct rate to foliows- | | (No. to Local) |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Change in USD rult | Effect on profit before ten |
| March 31, 2017 | 45% -5% | (25.52) 25.52 |
| March 31, 2016 | 45% -0% | (59.34) 39.36 |

(0) Crest: risk

Credit risk is the risk dan a constrapanty will not must be obligation under a flavorial instrument or custom, tending to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily reads reservoirs) and deposits with besits.





Trade receivables

Consenser country sink is managed by becomes until antypes to the Company's combining policy, procedures and assumed ordering to consume country sink in management. Credit quality of a contented based on an increases stellar using accessant and traditividual credit lands are default in increasions with management. Outcoming transmission management and procedure of management and procedure of management and procedure of management and procedure of management and increases are substant, a large management process or credit procedure to be important procedure or credit procedure or the control of t independent eractures.

Essential introgenies and pass deposits.

Credit risk that believes with beste it surround by the Company's researcy department in accordance with the Company's policy, invariances of majors. Since are made only with approved counterparties and within credit lessis augment in each counterparty. Counterparty events feeder are received by the Company's Steam of Directors on an annual beste, and may be updated throughout the year. The limits are set to received the concentration of risks and therefore subspace flatered less through counterparty's potential feeder to make payments.

The Company's reasonum exposure in crede risk for the components of the believes short at 31 March 2011 and 31 Month 2014 in the complete amounts of each afters of Francist arrests.

Liquidity risk in the risk that the Company may secounter difficulty in moving, its present and future obligations associated with financial technicis that are required to be settled by delivering each or associate financial sent. The Company's objective is so, at all times, maintain optimizes benefit of byddiny in most to could not different obligations. The Company requires finals took for slant terms operational mode as well as for long term investment programs making us cash and collected obligations. The Company possibles in liquidity position and displays a reheat cash management system. It always to ministrate programs reports. The Company aboutly maintain in liquidity position and displays a reheat cash management system. It always to ministrate programs are found to the second to committed hard facilities, will provide ingrishly

The impulity risk is reasuand on the basis of expected restarily does of the fluorical listellates. The average could period critics as seeks trade payables is above 50 days. The other payables are wish short term densities. The carrying assurant are sourced to be reasonable approximation of fair value. The table below namenature the extensity possile of the Campung's fluorists buildings based on connectual sudpressured preparate.

| Perticulars | Payable sa demend | Lein then 3 mostle | 3 ments to 12 ments | Lyear in Syears | > 5 years | Total |
|---|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|
| As at Moreh 31, 2817 Bornowings Trade psyshins Psychites for purchase of property, pixels and expirement Other financial liabilities | 4,360.04 | 384.33 42.23 | 44028 | 3,522.20 44.29 | - 1 | 7,882.34 364.33 531,40 |
| | | 231.32 | 96.84 | 1,220.51 | +0 | 1,698.21 |
| | 4360.H | 73.0 | 543,14 | 4,787.64 | | 10,466.18 |
| As at March 21, 2016 Scenarings Trade populate Syptoles for purchase of property, plant and replement | 12034 | 247.88 | 371.46 | 14,274.91 230.88 | | 17,518.75 247.88 602.28 |
| | | 697,43 | 1,25530 | 883.41 | | 2,835.17 |
| | 3,343.84 | 945.11 | 1,626,74 | BOBLE | | 21,204.68 |
| As or April 1, 2815 Sonovings Trade payables | 887.46 | 19437 | 773.51 | 13,283.56 443.00 | | 184,779,52 184,27 1,216,59 |
| Payables for purchase of property, plant and equipment Other Seweckel Vabilities | | 455.27 | 135.77 | 479.61 | | 1,041,60 |
| | B7.46 | 639.49 | 669.28 | 14.194.25 | | 15,602.40 |





NOTE 37: CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The file purpose of the Company's explicit management, capital suchabit listered equity registal and all other equity reserves subhituable to the equity holders of the Company. The princips objective of the Company's capital management is to conservable is maintained a strong conflictuating and healthy expital resists for order in support its business and manifestive shareholder value.

The Company transges to capital gracture and makes adjustments to it is light of changes in occording conditions and the conjugaments of the financial coverages. To maintain or adjust the trapial emeture, the Company may adjust the divided payment to therefolders, return capital on phasinatives or issue new shares. The Company monitors report using a generic state, which is not drive divided by rent capital plus not debt. The The Company policy is to keep new shares. The Company includes within and date, increase bearing lease and other payolities have code and other payolities between codes. ppendent.

| Particulars | As at Mireck 34, 2817 (Rs. In lett) | As at March 31, 3616 (St. In hes) | As et April I., 2015 (Rs. In text) |
|--|---|---|---|
| inspect Boxing Leans and horsewings Trade Payables Other Francial Lindbles Lant Cash and Basis believes | 7,552,24 394,33 3,168,97 (45,90) | 17,5(8.75 247,88 3,437,45 (729,53) | 14,170,02 184,27 2,276,18 (3,36) |
| Net delts | 10,419,63 | 29,474.55 | 14,636,91 |
| Euroly share expired | 155.00 | (1,793.29) | (4,994.14) |
| Other cquiry Tunal copiles | 4,204.65 | (8,438.29) | (4,829,14) |
| Capital and not debt | 14,629.28 | 11,816.26 | 11,287.77 |
| Capital and and and | 71.27% | | 141.03% |

In coder to arthurs: this overall objective, the Company's copical memogeneous, sensegal other things, since to more that it means flexucial covenance attached on the interest boarding from and borrowings that define topical structure outpointments. Biraches in morting the financial covenance would permit the beath to the interest boarding from and borrowings. There have been no beneather in the flexucial covenance of any interest-boarding forces and borrowings in the current

No changes mere made in the objectives, policies or processes for ensemping capital during the years coded Murch 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016.

NOTE 38: FAIR VALUES

The transgement assumed that cash and cosh equivalents, unde receivables, tools populate, other exercise assume assume and liabilities approximate their currying annuous largely due to the other-term mutualities of these immunical. The reasuppresent has further exercised that horsewings smalled and losses given appears to the other currying amounts largely due to the interest new being variable or in case of fixed rate horsewings/froms, movements in increase rates from the secognitive of such financial instrument till period and not being unswital.

NOTE 39: COMPULSORILY CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES

During the year, the Company has issued 1,307 less wasseared Computantly Convertible Dehenaum ("CCDq") of Rs. 16 such at a price of Rs. 10 such as is belieful Computer. These CCDs are computerful conventible into equity shares after 2 years from the date of allocanus and conventible into equity shares after 2 years from the date of allocanus and conventible into equity shares after allocanus. Each CCD is conventible into 1 equity shares of fire early from after allocanus at the option of the holder. Interior payable on the CCDs is 0.01% per unusus. Each CCD is conventible into 1 equity share of fire value of Rs. 10.

As per our raport of even dole

9425/6/2000003

105764

& on behalf of the board of directors of Spenden Network Limited

DDI-00022533

Mu Alick Muhapatra

Chief Executive Offices

Place: Migrobal Date: May 10, 2017 Shipper Standarders Chief Foundation Officer

Plant : Microbal Date: May 10, 2017

Adapted Sinks! DOC 03040078

Place: Page

Date: May 10, 2017

C& CO 0 Q-60 ERED ACCO





上海仟一会计师事务所有限公司

地址:上海市武宁路423号1号楼8樓(200063) 电话: 021-62122672 传真: 021-62122673

邮籍: qianyi@qianyiservice.com

· Shanghai Qianyi Certified Public Accountants Co., Ltd.

ADD: Level 8, Building 1, 423 WuNing Road. (200063) TEL: 021-62122672 FAX: 021-62122673

E-mail: gianyi @ gianyiservice.com

Audit report

HU QIAN SHEN ZI (2017) NO513

To the Board of directors:

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of STERLITE(SHANGHAI)TRADING COMPANY LIMITED (hereafter "the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2017, and the income statement, cash flow statement, Statement of changes in owner's (Shareholders') for the year ended, and explanatory notes.

The responsibility of the management for the financial statement

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements. This responsibility includes: (1) Preparing financial statements with fair presentation in accordance with Accounting Standards for Business Enterprise (2) Designing, implementing and maintaining internal control that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

2. 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 the Chinese CPA Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we comply with the professional ethical requirements in planning and performing the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatements.

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 audit opinion.

3. Audit opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company, as of March 31,2017, its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended was prepared in accordance with the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises and the Enterprise Accounting Regulation.

Shanghai Qian Yi CPA Condittd.

China Shanghai

China CPA:

China CPA:

15th April, 2017

Balance Sheet

| Ben | 1 | At end of year | At beg, Of year | Seen | - | | THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAM |
|--|------|----------------|-----------------|--|------|--|--|
| Carment joints. | - | | - | | 2 | Allered of pass | All Deg, Of year |
| Noortery lands | | 710 MO 20 | 12/1/1/1/1/1 | Which laves found | 8 | - | |
| Outpool feriovation for factories | - | | - T | - Nonemon has swin been | 9 | | |
| Landings to hards and Other financial Institutions | - | | | I | 1 | | |
| Widelikon Imendal Asiata | * | | | -Pleismants from banks and other financial memoring | 2 | | |
| NOOD LECONOSCIUM | | | | Trensaction Grandal Labilities | E | | |
| Secretaria de la constante de | - | 330,017,43 | 18,273.48 | Alektes payables | 12 | | |
| Namum montable | ŀ | | | Accounts payables | 7,0 | | |
| Animalativa meneticas | | | | Pt chests | 74 | | 11,777.64 |
| fermulance cootsalt teames receivable | | | | which fem willing but and apendoning branch annu- | Ė | | |
| tered receivable | 2 | | | strength the pre and commission payedle | R | | |
| Violente recalvateires | 2 | | | Capture preparate | 13 | | |
| Other Assinglifes | 2 | Dit 100 m | ABIND. | Among A select payables | 11 | | |
| -Beying back the sale of financial aparts | 13 | | 31 | Account to the second s | 2 | | |
| entiques. | n | | | 20 10 2 | 8 | | |
| Including two nationals | 13 | | | Among & Tax sacratum | | 20,000,56 | 37,385 pt |
| | 11 | | | Hillment payothm. | 1 | W2002 | 17,265 94 |
| on commer assets due solden erre pres | | | | Christmal payotte | ŀ | | |
| COM COMMISSION OF THE PARTY | 2 | | | Other payofiles | 1 | | |
| Cartal current starts | 1 | 1,28,510 | 1,254,096,73 | -Dut to newares | ŀ | | 428,740,66 |
| manufactured states | 2 | 1 | | Afternoon for Practices comment | ŀ | | |
| ment and population on behalf | 33 | | | -Funds fore senselves teating agency | 1 | | |
| Contract of the Contract British | A | | | - Turnets from entleventing securities appears | ŀ | | |
| Marketin Schools security | 2 | | | 12 | 8 | | |
| LANG-Term may by transferants | 8 8 | | | Other surrent Sabel San | F | | |
| edinant Preparty | | | | Total current tabilities | 45 | 2002 | 525,TM 23 |
| of essets insi | | We have no | 1 | - | 13 | | |
| Late perumulated depreciation | 2 | 0.000.00 | 00,000,00 | Among mana powers | 2 | | |
| all assets not value | = | 20 000 00 | 2 10 10 | 8 B 1 | ú | | |
| Mexic impairment has of they could | a | 200000 | PA.000.11 | 811 | z | | |
| of annta - net | п | | | Should be seen | 33 | | |
| Communication in progress | × | | | Carlossed for Enditons | g | | |
| Mindle material | 12 | | | Offier non-cultural habitions | | | |
| of errets hquidation | N | | | Annual Property lies | 8 | | |
| ductive hang seams | 4 | | | Total of der surrent Satellines | | | |
| and des mount | H | | | Total of Indivises | 1 | To come on | |
| and the state of t | e | | | Switter's equity (Dupreficialer's equity): | 100 | C and and | CX785 |
| - Control of the Cont | 9 : | - | | Part in capital | 6 | The same of the sa | 1,486,5240 |
| Lang-term deferred agreemen. | | | | County outild | 100 | | |
| eried las assets | 10 | | | | 691 | | |
| er fort-fullent assets juffer lang-save assets | 1 | | | | 101 | | |
| Among Albertally approved seaming materials | 45 | | | Arrent or 1986 carred legal systematics to great | 607 | | |
| ı | | 25,5120 | 38,166.14 | Solicitude control of the special spec | 130 | | |
| | -0 | | | Firetan canta | | | |
| | | | | * Lenzbueldment Sphanad | | 1486,672.40 | 14855748 |
| | | | | that pand in supplied like share capability | | | |
| | 9 1 | | | | 1 | | |
| | 4 | | | Less thesiny stock | 1 | | |
| | 1 | | | philai many | | | |
| | 2 2 | | | orgida teserve | 100 | | |
| | 1 5 | 1 | | mong 8 : Lagel reserve | 1 | | |
| | 1 | | | Charactering stephy passes | 073 | | |
| | 12 | | | Pleasing Level | 5 | | |
| | 3 | | | Methodolog experimental | 123 | | |
| | 2 | | | Comment of the commen | 1 | | |
| | 3 | | | Application of the second | 5 | | |
| | 12 | | | | 13 | 223,514,61 | 50,34.15 |
| | . 29 | | | Note: of contacts equity afficiented to several concessor | 5 | | |
| | = | | | ы | 1 | -44444 | STREET, ST. |
| Total Assess | | | | Total of memor's equity. | 5 | 13611616 | Mileran |
| the Assumption of Contract of the Contract of Contract | | 120021185 | 1,200,001,002 | 200.001.54 Tetal lebilities it Owner's equity | 1,00 | 1,986 301 00 | 100000 |
| The second liverage and the se | | - A | | | | The same of | |

Profit and Loss Statement

| 1,800,587.31 Cothers Cothers Currently was Currently | HERS | Une | Current year | Lettvear | | - | 1 | UNERMIS |
|--|--|-----|--|-------------------|--|------|---------------|-------------|
| 1 | 1. Total revenue from operations | ŀ | | and team | Dems | t pa | Currentlywar. | Lard year |
| 1,000,007.57 1,000,007.31 Add Cabies on the changes in the stall value 3 1,000,007.31 Add Cabies on the changes in the stall value 3 1,000,007.31 Add Cabies on the changes in the stall value 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 | | 1 | 10,308,157.57 | 1,808,587,31 | Others | 8 | | |
| 1 1,0,000, 157.57 1,0,00,507.37 Cabins from Investment Garin from associated and content operation of a children from the structured gain from the structured and content of a children from the disposal of the children from the disposal | Including: Operations revenue | 2 | 10,308,157.57 | 1,808,587,31 | Add Gains on the changes in the fair value (Loss expressed with ".") | 8 | | |
| 1 | Including: Main operations revenue | 3 | 10,308,157.57 | 1,808,587,31 | Gains from investment flors accounted with 1.11 | 1 | | |
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| A | Almanest income | | 1 | | enterprise and joint venture | * | | |
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| 1 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 | Ablet locomes from face and constitution | 0 | | | 3. Operation profit (less expressed with "-") | × | 460 976 644 | 200 SAL |
| 9 9,018,021,034,034,04 Including Gale from the disposal of the Charles (Septiment August Charles (August | The second local and designations | - | | | Add: Non-operating revenue | 35 | 0000 | -122.15A.19 |
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| 13 | 4886 claims naid | : | | | Loss from non-monetary asset exchange | 27 | | |
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| 17 Lates (account tax expenses 45 <t< td=""><td>THE CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF</td><td>92</td><td>The state of the s</td><td></td><td>4. Total amount of profit (Locs express with "-")</td><td>17</td><td>and the same</td><td></td></t<> | THE CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF | 92 | The state of the s | | 4. Total amount of profit (Locs express with "-") | 17 | and the same | |
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| test 20 FARMORE STATE 2,468,000.22 * Minodity owner's equity 47 ch and development experies 22 411,459.62 13,456.81 Basic earning per share 40 ch and development experies 23 411,459.62 13,456.81 Basic earning per share 50 persons 24 4,554.24 21,379,60 7,04hrs comprehensive gain 51 persons 25 -1,233.82 247.38 Comprehensive gain attributed to parent company 52 ed with '-7 27 7,528.42 "comprehensive gain attributed to Minodity 54 | Resident tax and surtax | 13 | 46.600.66 | 84 054 92 | The second secon | 9 | 489,235,99 | -722,754.79 |
| et 22 471,495.42 2,486,827.12 2,486,029.23 6, familiage per share 40 of development expenses 22 411,495.42 13,486.81 Basic earning per share 50 sts 23 4,564.24 21,379.80 7,04se comprehensive gain 51 sts 35 -1,233.82 -247.38 Comprehensive gain attributed to parent company 54 sts -7,828.42 *Y,828.42 *comprehensive gain attributed to Minosity 54 | Operating expenses | 8 | - | Name of the least | ver prost attracted to perent company | 47 | | |
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| 7 | Net loss from exchange I gain expressed with "-") | × | 7,828.42 | | Comprehensive gain attributed to Minostin | X 5 | | |
| The same of the sa | Impairment loss of assets | 100 | | | | | | |

Cash Flow Statement

| - | 1 | 1 | | | ļ | | 1000 000 |
|--|----|---------------|--------------|---|---|--------------|--------------|
| | t | | and here | - | ŝ | Comment page | Land year |
| Cash filams from operating actualities | 2 | ı | ı | Test cards received from disposal of familiant anoths/changible assets for inter-integran assets | 2 | | |
| Card mentional fram talk of goods or sendening of services | * | 1551134925 | 2,000,100.69 | Net cath received from depose of admickary or other countries autition | = | | |
| Her increase in testimes bank deposits and that is banks and other random institutions. | - | | | Other costs monited solicing to investing achieva | 2 | | |
| Her increse in bommangs home certes hank | | | | Solb-total of cosh influence | 8 | | |
| Her increase in placements from other francial institutions. | - | | | Cart paid to acquire fixed assets, excepting assets & without long-turns assets. | × | | 3034.48 |
| chamisms increase from original interprets contracts | | | | Cash peld to exquire investments | × | | |
| other costs received from resources transcent | 1 | | | Wet increase in plady faster | × | | |
| chan increase in deposits from publicylimblers | - | | | Net cash paid for the expanement of subsidiary and other operational existen. | 2 | Ī | |
| then increase from disposal of tradeble foundal assets. | - | | | Coth paid for others advent with investment activities | 2 | | |
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| offset frommae in regularihana businessa capitali | 2 | | | 3 Cash flow from financing activities | ä | 2.5 | 1 |
| Refund of tax | n | | | Carb flyes from accepting investment | 9 | | 1486.672.40 |
| Other rank received relating to operating activities | 5 | 12082 | 4000 | Probability cash receipt of autoclary from chartery recently pleastudge | 0 | | |
| Selv-total of carb inflows | = | 10.512,182.02 | 2,011,888,57 | Cosh received have bernamings | 1 | | |
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| Met increase in loans and edinemes to customers | ti | | | Other cath received relating to therecing activities | * | | |
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| altrybulde Destroit Pag | n | | | Probating dividends and profes paid by substitute to minute phaseholders | 3 | | |
| Costs paint to and on bahalf of employees. | 22 | 3,410,352.56 | 891,000,42 | Other cash received relating to framing activities | z | | |
| Popments of all types of taxes | B | 401,220.87 | 10,000,04 | Sub-tests of cash ourflows | 2 | | |
| Other Last) paid relating to operating activities | 2 | 3,127,398.72 | (3025025) | Net cash Sons from Searcing activities | 2 | | 1,486,572,42 |
| Sub-rated of each northwes | 10 | 11,343,401.60 | 2,986,611.79 | 2,000,411.77 4. Effect of foreign enchange rates on each | 3 | 20,000,42 | |
| Not cash fount from speculing ectivities | R | 0891840 | HENSHI- | 5. Not increase / identered in cash and cash equivalents | 2 | 100,001.31 | 1,275,288,21 |
| Curb flows from investing activities :: | = | 1. | 1 | Add: Lash and said said equilations at the larger any of this period | ž | 1279,000.21 | |
| Carth received from disposal of investments | п | | | Unitance of code or costs equivalents on the end | a | 200007 | 1255,630,21 |
| Cash more returns an investment | R | | | | t | | |

Statement of Change in Stockholder's Equity 2016.4-2017.3

Report set, 64

| The control of the | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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I. Company profile

Sterlite (Shanghai) Trading Company Limited(the "company"),as a wholly foreign-owned enterprise ,was established on May 28,2015 invested by STERLITE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED .Obtaining the business license of the legal entity which No 91310000329521792L.The paid-in capital is 1,486,672.40,registered capital is 5,000,000.00RMB and the operation period is 30 years.

The business scope is wholesaling electronic products and components, optical fiber, metal materials and products (except precious metals, steel, aluminum oxide). The company provides the commission agency (excluding auction), importing and exporting agency. And the company also provides the related after-sales service, technica advisory services and other spporting business (Not related to the state-run trade management, involving quota and license administration of goods, shall be dealt with in accordance with the relevant provisions of the state to apply). (The business which is related to admitted business do business in accordance with the admitted license).

II. Basis for financial statements

The company's accounting statements are issued based the historical cost and on an accrual basis for accounting principles.

III. Address for enterprise Accounting System

The Company Implement the Enterprise Accounting Principles and "Accounting System for Enterprises", the preparation of financial statements in line with the Accounting Standard for Enterprises and "Enterprise Accounting System," and reflecting the financial position, operating results and cash flow information.

IV. Important accounting policies

Accounting system

The company implements Enterprise Accounting Standards and Accounting System.

2 Reporting period

Reporting period begins on April 1 to in the prior year to March 31 in the current year as its accounting year.

3 Basis of accounting and cost model

The company adopts accrual basis of accounting and historical cost model.

4 Bookkeeping base currency & foreign currency translation

The recording currency of the company is RMB. Transactions denominated in foreign currencies (currencies other than the recording currency) are translated into RMB at the exchange rates of the transaction date quoted by the People's Bank of China. Foreign currency-denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated into RMB at the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the balance sheet. Foreign exchange differences deriving from these currency translations were booked into "long-term deferred expenses – organization costs" in the preliminary period and the others as "financial expenses – exchange gains and losses" in current period.

5 Standard of cash equivalents

Cash equivalents represent those investments with short duration period, high fluidity and low risk in fair value change but can be easily convertible to cash with already known amount.

Cash and cash equivalents of this company include: cash in hands, cash in bank, other monetary assets and the short-term investments due within three months.

6 Short term Investment accounting method

The company's short-term investments are mainly Equity investment and debt investments with historical cost accounting method which is also applicable to sales of investment.

The lower of cost or market valuation method will be applicable to cost of ending period of the investment.

7 Bad debts accounting method

The bad debt losses of the company will adopt "allowance method" for accounting and will be proportioned based on the recoverability of the balance of the receivable account at year end. The company will conduct specific analysis to the receivable accounts for drawing bad debts provisions of the receivable account according to previous experiences, financial position and flow of the debtor as well as other information concerned.

- a) Under the circumstance that the debtor dies, the receivable is qualified as not collectable as the debtor does not transfer the debt;
- b) Under the circumstance that debtor does not fulfill its obligation over a period of 3 years with evidence that money still could not be received.

8 Inventory

The inventory is mainly comprised raw materials, semi products, self-produced semi products, finished goods and low value consumables

The inventories is calculated on actual cost

The weight average methodology is applied to daily inventories movement

The ending inventory will be computed based on the lower pricing between cost and net realized value, when the net realized value is lower the cost, the inventory provisions for the impairment loss will be recognized based on the difference

9 Fixed assets & depreciation

Fixed assets are referring to a long-term tangible property that a firm owns and uses in the production of its goods, service provision, lease and operation management and is not expected to be consumed or converted into cash any sooner than at least one year's time.

The fixed assets will be measured at historical cost and the depreciation will be accounted by linear method by categories

| Category of fixed assets | Economic use limit | Annual depreciation | Net residual value |
|----------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| | economic asc mine | rate | rate |
| Electronic equipments etc. | 3 years | 30% | 10% |

10 Fixed assets provision for impairment losses

Where the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount (book net value) based on individual item, the difference should be recognized as provision for impairment loss on fixed assets in the following circumstances:

- a) Fixed assets that are not in use for a long time and won't be used in the excepted future, as well as without transfer value
- b) Fixed assets that can't be used any more due to technology advance
- Fixed assets that can be used but lead to production with inferior quality
- d) Fixed assets with no more use value and transfer value after damage
- e) Other fixed assets that 're literally unable to bring economic interests to the enterprises

For those fixed assets that are already accrued for provision for impairment loss in full amount, the provision of depreciation doesn't apply any more.

11 Long term prepaid and deferred expense

Occurred during the start-up organization: In addition to purchase of fixed assets, all the other expense occurred in organization period will be accounted into "Long term prepaid and deferred expense" firstly which will be accounted it as expense dated from production and operations period.

Other long-term prepaid expenses will be amortized in benefit period averagely according to the actual amount of accounting.

12 Sales revenue

Goods sales can be recognized under following conditions:

The main risks and rewards of the ownership of goods has been transferred to the buyer;

- It will not be retained management associated with ownership of the right usually and no control for the goods sold;
- c) Economic benefits for the transactions related will inflow into the company,
- d) Revenues and costs related to reliable measurement.

Services sales can be recognized under the following conditions:

- a) Total revenue and total cost can be measured reliably;
- b) Economic benefits for the transactions related will inflow into company,
- c) Invoice issued or with the evidence of recognition of income

13 Corporate Income Tax

The company adopts tax payable method for the calculation of corporate income tax

14 Tax item

| - Tax category | Tax rate | Tax base |
|----------------------|----------|-----------------------------|
| Value added tax | 6%,17% | Service revenue ,Goods sold |
| Corporate income tax | 25% | Taxable profit |

V. Explanation for the change of accounting policy and evaluation & the correction of previous errors

NONE

VI. Notes the financial statements of the main items

In addition to special description in the following currencies stated are RMB

Monetary fund

As at March 31,2017, the balance of monetary funds is RMB 710,907.20

| Item | 2017.3.31 | 2016.3.31 |
|---------------|------------|--------------|
| Cash in hands | * | * |
| Cash in banks | 710,907.20 | 1,279,888.21 |
| Total | 710,907.20 | 1,279,888.21 |

2. Accounts receivable

As at March 31,2017, the balance of accounts receivable is RMB 329,617.43, provision for bad debts RMB 0.00, net value RMB 329,617.43.

3. Other accounts receivable

As at March 31,2017, the balance of other accounts receivable is RMB 224,150.00, provision for bad debts RMB 0.00, net value RMB 224,150.00.

4. Fixed assets and accumulated depreciation

| Category | 2016.3.31 | Increase of current year | Decrease of current year | 2017.3.31 |
|------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| A. original value | | | | |
| Houses and buildings | | | | |
| Mechanical equipments | | | - 4 | |
| Delivery equipments | - | | | |
| Electronic equipments etc. | 30,241.45 | | 1 | 30,241.45 |
| Total | 30,241.45 | | | 30,241.45 |
| B. Accumulated depreciation | | | | |
| Houses and buildings | | | | |
| Mechanical equipments | | | | |
| Delivery equipments | | | | |
| Electronic equipments etc. | 686.34 | 9,013.89 | | 9700.23 |
| Total | 686.34 | 9,013.89 | 12 | 9,700.23 |
| C. Net value of fixed assets | 6,075.25 | | | 20,541.22 |

No fixed assets provision for impairment losses for the period of March 31,2017.

As at March 31,2017, the balance of tax payable is RMB32,062.25. The detailed information is elaborated as bellows

| Tax types | 2017.3.31 | 2016.3.31 |
|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Value added tax | 28,373.67 | 24,129.16 |
| City construction tax | 1986.16 | 1689.04 |
| Additional tax of eduction | 1418.68 | 1206.44 |
| Channel charge | 283.74 | 241.3 |
| Total | 32,062.25 | 27,265.94 |

6. Paid-in capital

As at March 31,2017, the capital injection is USD 226,875.90 (or RMB1,486,672.40) and the list is as follows (In RMB)

| Name of Shareholder | 2016.3.31 | Increase of current year | Decrease of current year | 2017.3.31 | Percenta ge % |
|-----------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|------------------|
| STERLITE TECHNOLOGIES | 1,486,672.40 | | | 1,486,672.40 | 100.00 |
| Total | 1,486,672.40 | | | 1,486,672.40 | 100.00 |

7. Undistributed profits

| Item | Amount |
|--|-------------|
| Closing balance of last year | -722,754.79 |
| Plus: change of accounting policy, correction for error in previous period | |
| Beginning balance of this year | 489,235.99 |
| Plus: transfer-in from net profit | |
| Plus: other comprehensive gain | |
| Less: appropriated surplus reserves | |
| cash dividend | |
| Undistributed profit at the ending of year | -233,518.80 |

8. Total operation revenue

| Item | Amount of current year | Amount of last year |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| Revenue from main operations | 10,308,157.57 | 1,808,587.31 |
| Revenue from other operations | | |

9. Total operation cost

| Item | Amount of current year | Amount of last year |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| Operation cost | 3,821,818.81 | |
| Operation tax and surcharge | 46,839.85 | 13,934.27 |
| General and administration expense | 5,956,827.12 | 2,496,028,23 |
| Financial expenses | -6,564.24 | 21,379.60 |

| Audit Report | 2017.3. | 31 |
|--------------|---------|----|
|--------------|---------|----|

VII. Subsequent events

NONE

STERLITE(SHANGHAI)TRADING COMPANY LIMITED

March 31st, 2017



营业执照

注册号 310108000435022 证照编号 29000000201412180127

名 称 上海仟一会计师事务所有限公司

类 型 有限责任公司(国内合资)

住 所 青浦区赵巷镇沪青平公路 3609 弄 4 幢 2 号楼 107 室

法定代表人 张毅

注 册 资 本 人民币 100.0000 万元整

成立日期 2005年2月1日

营业期限 2005年2月1日至 2025年1月31日

经营范围 审计、验资、财务培训服务,企业登记代理,税务代理服务,财会咨询。

【依法须经批准的项目,经相关部门批准后方可开展经营活动】



登记机关

2014年 12月19日



STERLITE CONDUSPAR INDUSTRIAL L'TDA CNPJMF: 17.819.305/0001-22 BALANCETE DE VERIFICAÇÃO



ENCERRADO EM 31 DE MARÇO DE 2017

(Valores expressos em milhaves de reas - RS)

| OVITA | | PASSIVO E PATRIMONIO LIQUIDO | |
|---|--|--|--|
| ATIVO CIRCULANTE DISPONÍVEL Disponibilidades CRÉDITOS Citentos a Receber Tributos a Receperar Adiantamentos e Desp Exerc Seguinte Estoques | 281 281 12,316 4,031 1,166 2,476 4,643 | PASSIVO CIRCULANTE EXIGNUEL A CURTO PRAZO Fornecedores Impostos e Contribuições Empostos e Encargos Empostos e Encargos Providões Outres Obitgações Pares Retacionadas Adiantamentos Cientes Parcelamentos Tributários | 19,048 12,132 1,013 43 277 (267) 4,637 921 313 |
| Total do ATIVO CIRCULANTE | 12.696 | Total do PASSIVO CIRCULANTE | 19.048 |
| NÃO CIRCULANTE | | NÃO CIRCULANTE | |
| REALIZAVEL A LONGO PRAZO Tributos a Recuperar Partes Relacionadas Depostos Judicians Creditos Fiscais Diferidos | 0 0 | OBRIGAÇÕES A LÓNGO PRAZO Fornecedoras Emprestimos (Financiamentos | 1.122 0 0 |
| INVESTIMENTOS. Sterite Conduspar Industrial Little | 0 0 | Parcelamentos Tributários Provisões pare contigências DIFERIDO | 1.122 |
| MOBILIZADO Bens em Operação (-) Depreciações Imobilizado em Andomento INTANGÍVEL Bens Intengíveis (-) Amortizações | 8.376 9.908 (1.005) 74 0 0 | | |
| Total de ATIVO NÃO CIRCULANTE | 1.376 | Total do Passivo NÃO CIRCULANTE | 1,122 |
| | | Total do PASSIVO | 20.170 |
| | | PATRIMÓNIO LÍQUIDO | |
| | | CAPITAL SOCIAL. Capital Social Subscrito | 12.814 12.814 |
| | | RESERVAS Reserva de Lucros Reserva Legal Reserva para Futuro Aumento de Capital Resultado Exercicio Ajuste Avallação Patriotonial Lucros Ostribuidos | (12.913) (9.620) (2.993) 0 0 |
| | | Total do PATRIMÓNIO LÍQUIDO | 802 |
| otal do ATIVO | 20,972 | Total do PASSIVO + PATRIM. LIQUIDO | 20.972 |

encerrado em or RS ANDRE RAUEN ABAGE ADMINISTRADOR CPF 961.591.206-30

EDUARDO VITALE PR-064653/Q-7 CPF: 133.532.718-56



STERLITE CONDUSPAR INDUSTRIAL LTDA

CNPJ/MF: 17.819.305/0001-22





acumulado - 16/17

PERÍODO: 01 DE ABRIL DE 2016

A 31 DE MARÇO DE 2017

(Valores expressos em milhares de reais - RS)

| RECEITA OPERACIONAL BRUTA | 22.690 |
|--|----------|
| Receitas de Vendas | 22.690 |
| | |
| (-) DEDUÇÕES DA RECEITA | (7.160) |
| Impostos Incidentes Sobre Faturamento | (6.246) |
| Devoluções de Vendas | (914) |
| The translation of the state of | Mel. |
| OUTRAS RECEITAS OPERACIONAIS | |
| Receitas Operacionais Diversas | |
| RECEITA OPERACIONAL LÍQUIDA | 15.530 |
| | 19.550 |
| CUSTOS | (14.948) |
| Custo dos Produtos Vendidos | (14.948) |
| | |
| | |
| LUCRO BRUTO OPERACIONAL | |
| EUCRO BRUTO OPERACIONAL | 582 |
| (-) DESPESAS OPERACIONAIS | |
| DESPESAS OPERACIONAIS | (4.290) |
| Despesas com Folha de Pagamento | (375) |
| Impostos e Taxas | (32) |
| Despesas Administrativas Diversas | (3.883) |
| DESPESAS E RECEITAS FINANCEIRAS | 774 |
| CONTROL CONTRO | |
| DESPESAS FINANCEIRAS | 985 |
| Juros Pagos ou Incorridos | (449) |
| Outras despesas financeiras | (22) |
| Variações Monetárias | 1.458 |
| RECEITAS FINANCEIRAS | (212) |
| Outras Receitas finançeiras | 39 |
| Variações Monetarias | (251) |
| | |
| RESULTADO LÍQUIDO OPERACIONAL | (2.934) |
| | - |
| Managaran and Artifact and Arti | |
| RESULTADOS NÃO OPERACIONAIS Despesas Indedutiveis | (59) |
| Despesas Indedutiveis | (59) |
| RESULTADO LIQUIDO | (2.993) |
| PROVISOES TRIBUTOS | 12.444 |
| Impostos sobre o Lucro | |
| | |
| RESULTADO LÍQUIDO DO EXERCÍCIO | (2.993) |

ADMINISTRAÇÃO ADMINISTRAÇÃO CPV - WEL SEK 200-30

PR-004853/Q-T QFF 133.632 F18-06 Sterlite Global Ventures (Mauritius) Limited
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 MARCH 2017

Sterlite Global Ventures (Mauritius) Limited FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

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Date of appointment

DIRECTORS : Gyaneshwarnath Gowrea

10-Aug-10 10-Aug-10 Pravin Dwarkaprasad Agarwal Anand Gopaldas Agarwal 10-Aug-10 30-Jun-15 Doomraj Sooneelall

ADMINISTRATOR & CORPORATE SECRETARY

: CIM CORPORATE SERVICES LTD

Les Cascades Building Edith Caveli Street

Port Louis Mauritius

REGISTERED OFFICE : C/o CIM CORPORATE SERVICES LTD

Les Cascades Building Edith Cavell Street

Port Louis Mauritius

AUDITORS

: Crowe Horwath ATA

(Formerly known as Crowe Horwath (Mur) Co.)

Member Crowe Horwath International

2nd Floor, Ebene Esplanade 24, Bank Street, Cybercity

Ebene 72201 Mauritius

BANKER

: Barclays Bank (Mauritius) Limited

International Banking Division 3rd Floor, Barclays House 68-68A Cybercity, Ebene

Mauritius

The directors present their commentary, together with the audited financial statements of Sterlite Global Ventures (Mauritius) Limited (the "Company") for the financial year ended 31 March 2017.

ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the Company is that of investment holding.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The results for the year are as shown on page 8

The directors do not recommend the payment of any dividend for the year under review. (2016: Nil)

DIRECTORS

The present membership of the Board is set out on page 1. All directors served office throughout the year.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year 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 then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether International Financial Reporting 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.

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

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.

AUDITORS

The auditors, Crowe Horwath ATA, have indicated their willingness to continue in office, until the next annual meeting.



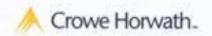
Sterlite Global Ventures (Mauritius) Limited SECRETARY'S CERTIFICATE SECTION 166(D) OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2001

3.

We certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, Sterlite Global Ventures (Mauritius) Limited ("the Company") has filed with the Registrar of Companies for the year ended 31 March 2017, all such returns as are required of the Company under the Mauritius Companies Act 2001.

Authorised Signatory

Date: 1 4 APR 2017



Crowe Horwath ATA
Member Crose Horwath International

2nd Fluis, Elliene Eligiberate 24. Blank Street, Columbia Elliene F2271, Microbia Bellephone (2205) 467 9694 / 466 2902 Sector (2205) 467 7478 IMMLECOMODOSABLES

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF Sterlite Global Ventures (Mauritius) Limited

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Sterlite Global Ventures (Mauritius)

Limited (the "Company") which comprise of 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 as set out on pages 7 to 10, and a summary
of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information as set out on pages 11 to 22.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2017 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and comply with the Mauritius Companies Act 2001.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Mauritius and we have fulfilled other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF Sterlite Global Ventures (Mauritius) Limited

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements (Continued)

In preparing the financial statements, management is 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 management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' 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.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgement, including the assessment of risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal control relevant to the Company'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 Company's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE SHAREHOLDERS Sterlite Global Ventures (Mauritius) Limited

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

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

- We have no relationship with, or any interests in, the Company other than in our capacity as auditors;
- · We have obtained all the information and explanations that we required; and
- In our opinion, proper accounting records have been kept by the Company as far as it appears from our examination of those records.

Use of this report

This report is made solely for the Company's shareholders, as a body. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's shareholders those matters we are required to state to them in our auditors' 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 shareholders as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinion we have formed.

Crowne Howath ATA

Crowe Horwath ATA Public Accountants

Date: 14 APR 2017 Ebene, Mauritius Vijay Bohorun, FCCA Signing Partner

Licensed by FRC

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

| ASSETS | NOTES | 2017 USD | 2016 USD |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------------|-------------|
| Non-current asset | | | |
| Investment in subsidiary | 7 | 12,375,000 | 12,375,000 |
| Current assets | | | |
| Other receivables and prepayments | :8 | 2,070 | 2,070 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | | 1,784 | 18,695 |
| Total current assets | | 3,854 | 20,765 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | | 12,378,854 | 12,395,765 |
| EQUITY AND LIABILITIES | | | |
| Equity | | | |
| Stated capital | 9 | 12,381,447 | 12,381,447 |
| Accumulated losses | | (47,351) | (34,818) |
| Total equity | | 12,334,096 | 12,346,629 |
| Non-current liability | | | |
| Borrowing | 10 | 40,000 | 40,000 |
| Current liability | | | |
| Other payables | 11 | 4,758 | 9,136 |
| Total liabilities | | 44,758 | 49,136 |
| TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES | | 12,378,854 | 12,395,765 |

These financial statements have been approved and authorised for issue by the Board of directors on and signed on _____1.4_AP2.707....... its behalf by:

DIRECTORS Joonsey Soonselect Gownson

The notes on pages 11 to 22 form an integral part of these financial statements. Independent auditors' report on pages 4 to 6.

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

| | NOTE | 2017 USD | 2016 USD |
|---------------------------------------|------|--|---------------------|
| EXPENSES | | and the same of th | 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 |
| Licence fees | | (2,015) | (1,891) |
| Professional fees | | (6,200) | (4,325) |
| Accounting fee | | (400) | (2,200) |
| Audit fee | | (1,768) | (2,056) |
| Disbursements | | (375) | (390) |
| TOTAL EXPENSES | | (10,758) | (10,862) |
| FINANCE COSTS | | | |
| Bank charges | | (985) | (290) |
| Interest expense | 11 | (790) | - |
| Loss before taxation | | (12,533) | (11,152) |
| Taxation | 12 | | |
| Loss for the year | | (12,533) | (11,152) |
| Other comprehensive income | | 2 | Ţ |
| Total comprehensive loss for the year | | (12,533) | (11,152) |

The notes on pages 11 to 22 form an integral part of these financial statements. Independent auditors' report on pages 4 to 6.

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

| | Stated capital USD | Accumulated losses USD | Total equity USD |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| At 1 April 2015 | 12,381,447 | (23,666) | 12,357,781 |
| Total comprehensive loss for the year | _ * | (11,152) | (11,152) |
| At 31 March 2016 | 12,381,447 | (34,818) | 12,346,629 |
| Total comprehensive loss for the year | 41 | (12,533) | (12,533) |
| At 31 March 2017 | 12,381,447 | (47,351) | 12,334,096 |

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

| | NOTES | 2017 USD | 2016 USD |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Cash flows from operating activities | 127 | | |
| Loss before taxation | | (12,533) | (11,152) |
| Changes in working capital: | | | |
| Increase in prepayments | | 1(4) | (1,199) |
| (Decrease)/increase in other payables | | (4,378) | 4,456 |
| Net cash used in operating activities | 10 | (16,911) | (7,895) |
| Cash flows from financing activities | | | |
| Refund of fund to holding company | 10 | | (190) |
| Funds received from holding company | 10 | | 25,000 |
| Net cash generated from financing activ | vities | | 24,810 |
| Net movements in cash and cash equiva | alents | (16,911) | 16,915 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at beginning | of the year | 18,695 | 1,780 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at end of the | year | 1,784 | 18,695 |

The notes on pages 11 to 22 form an integral part of these financial statements. Independent auditors' report on pages 4 to 6.

1 GENERAL INFORMATION

The Company was incorporated in Mauritius, under the Mauritius Companies Act 2001 on 10 August 2010 and holds a Category 1 Global Business Licence issued by the Financial Services Commission under the Financial Services Act 2007. The Company's registered office is at c/o CIM CORPORATE SERVICES LTD, Les Cascades Building, Edith Cavell Street, Port Louis, Mauritius. The principal activity of the Company is that of investment holding.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and under the historical cost convention, as modified by the exemption for non-consolidation provided by the Mauritius Companies Act 2001.

The preparation of Financial Statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires the directors to exercise judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the Financial Statements are disclosed in note 5.

3 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES

Adoption of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

(i) New and amended standards and interpretations

The Company applied for the first time certain standards and amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2016.

Amendment to IAS 1 Disclosure Initiative

The Company has applied these amendments for the first time in the current year. The amendments clarify that an entity need not provide a specific disclosure required by an IFRS if the information resulting from that disclosure is not material, and give guidance on the bases of aggregating and disaggregating information for disclosure purposes. However, the amendments reiterate that an entity should consider providing additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in IFRS is insufficient to enable users of financial statements to understand the impact of particular transactions, events and conditions on the entity's financial position and financial performance.

In addition, the amendments clarify that an entity's share of the other comprehensive income in associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method should be presented separately from those arising from the Company and should be separated into the share of items that, in accordance with other IFRSs:

- (i) will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss; and
- (ii) will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss when specific conditions met.

As regards the structure of the financial statements, the amendments provide examples of systematic ordering or grouping of the notes.

The application of these amendments has not resulted in any impact on the financial performance or financial position of the Company.

3 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES

Adoption of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) (Continued)

(i) New and amended standards and interpretations (Continued)

Annual improvements 2012-2014 Cycle

IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures

(a) Servicing contracts

The amendment clarifies that a servicing contract that includes a fee can constitute continuing involvement in a financial asset. An entity must assess the nature of the fee and the arrangement against the guidance for continuing involvement in IFRS 7 in order to assess whether the disclosures are required. The assessment of which servicing contracts constitute continuing involvement must be done retrospectively. However, the required disclosures would not need to be provided for any period beginning before the annual period in which the entity first applies the amendments. These amendments are not expected to have any impact on the Company.

(b) Applicability of the amendments to IFRS 7 to the financial statements

The amendment clarifies that the offsetting disclosure requirements do not apply to the financial statements, unless such disclosures provide a significant update to the information reported in the most recent annual report. This amendment must be applied retrospectively. These amendments are not expected to have any impact on the Company.

IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting

Disclosure of information 'elsewhere in the interim financial report'

The amendment clarifies that the required interim disclosures must either be in the interim financial statements or incorporated by cross-reference between the interim financial statements and wherever they are included within the interim financial report (e.g., in the management commentary or risk report). The other information within the interim financial report must be available to users on the same terms as the financial statements and at the same time. This amendment must be applied retrospectively.

(ii) Standards issued but not yet effective

A number of new standards and amendments to standards are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 April 2016 and earlier application is permitted; however, the Company has not early applied the following new or amended standards in preparing these financial statements.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 issued in November 2009 introduced new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets. IFRS 9 was subsequently amended in October 2010 to include requirements for the classification and measurement of financial liabilities and for derecognition, and in November 2013 to include the now requirements for general hedge accounting. Another revised version of IFRS 9 was issued in July 2014 mainly to include (a) impairment requirements for financial assets and (b) limited amendments to the classification and measurement requirements by introducing a 'fair value through other comprehensive income' (FVTOCI) measurement category for certain simple debt instruments.

3 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES (CONTINUED)

Adoption of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) (Continued)

(ii) Standards issued but not yet effective (Continued)

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (Continued)

Key requirements of IFRS 9:

All recognised financial assets that are within the scope of IFRS 9 are required to be subsequently measured at amortise cost or fair value. Specifically, debt investments that are held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flow, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding are generally measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting period. Debt instrument that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, and that have contractual terms that give rise on specific dates to cash flows that are solely of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, are generally measured at FVTOCI. All other debt investments and equity investments are measured at their fair value at the end of subsequent changes in the fair value of an entity investment (that is not held for trading nor contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which IFRS 3 applies) in other comprehensive income, with only dividend income generally recognised in profit or loss.

- With regard to the measurement of financial liabilities designated as at fair value though, IFRS 9 requires that the amount of change in the fair value of a financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is presented in other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of such changes in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. Under IAS 39, the entire amount to the change in the fair value of the financial liability designated as fair value through profit or loss is presented in profit or loss.
- In relation to the impairment of financial assets, IFRS 9 requires an expected credit loss model, as opposed to an incurred credit loss model under IAS 39. The expected credit loss model requires an entity to account for expected credit losses and changes in those expected credit losses at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition. In other words, it is no longer necessary for a credit event to have occurred before credit losses are recognised.

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

IFRS 15 establishes a single comprehensive model for entities to use in accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers. IFRS 15 will supersede the current revenue recognition guidance including IAS 18 Revenue, IAS 11 Construction Contracts and the related interpretations when it becomes effective.

The core principle of IFS 15 is that an entity should recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Specifically, the Standard introduces a 5-Step approach to revenue recognition:

Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer

Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract

Step 3: Determine the transaction price

Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract

Step 5: Recognise revenue (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

3 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES (CONTINUED)

Adoption of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) (Continued)

(ii) Standards issued but not yet effective (Continued)

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Continued)

Under IFRS 15, an entity recognises revenue when (or as) a performance obligation is satisfied, i.e. when 'control' of the goods or services underlying the particular performance obligation is transferred to the customer.

Far more prescriptive guidance has been added in IFRS 15 in relation to the identification of performance obligations, principal versus agent considerations, as well as licensing application guidance.

Amendments to IAS 12 Income tax -Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses

The amendments clarify the following:

- Decreases below cost in the carrying amount of a fixed-rate debt instrument measured at fair value for which the tax base remains at cost give rise to a deductible temporary difference, irrespective of whether the debt instrument's holder expects to recover the carrying amount of the debt instrument by sale or by use, or whether it is probable that the issuer will pay all the contractual cash flows;
- 2. When an entity assessed whether taxable profits will be available against which it can utilise a deductible temporary difference, and the tax law restricts the utilisation of losses to deduction against income of a specific type (e.g. capital losses can only be set off against capital gains), an entity assesses a deductible temporary difference in combination with other deductible temporary differences of that type, but separately from other types of deductible temporary differences;
- The estimate of probable future taxable profit may include the recovery of some of an entity's assets for more than their carrying amount if there is sufficient evidence that is probable that the entity will achieve this; and
- 4. In evaluating whether sufficient future taxable profits are available, an entity should compare the deductible temporary differences with future taxable profits excluding tax deductions resulting from the reversal of those deductible temporary differences.

The amendments apply retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017 with earlier application permitted. The directors of the Company do not anticipate that the application of these amendments will have a material impact on the financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash flows (Disclosure Initiative)

The amendments require an entity to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities.

The amendments apply prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017 with earlier application permitted. The directors of the Company do not anticipate that the application of these amendments will have a material impact on the financial statements.

4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below:

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and all substantial risks and rewards are transferred. A financial liability is derecognised when it extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires. Financial assets and financial liabilities are measured initially at fair value which is the value of consideration received or given plus transaction costs and subsequently at fair value or at amortised costs.

Financial instruments carried on the statement of financial position include cash and cash equivalents, receivables, borrowing and payables. The particular recognition methods adopted are disclosed in the individual policy statements associated with each item.

Disclosures about financial instruments to which the Company is a party are provided in note 14.

(i) 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.

(ii) Borrowings

Interest bearing loans and borrowings are recorded at the proceeds received. Finance charges are accounted for on an accruals basis and charged to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

(III) Other payables

Other payables are recorded at anticipated settlement amounts.

Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

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

(ii) Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currency of the Company at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognised in the profit or loss. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Equity

Stated capital represents the proceeds received and in consideration for which, ordinary shares were issued.

Accumulated losses include all current and prior period results as presented in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Expense recognition

Expenses are recognised on an accrual basis in the statement of profit or loss.

Related parties

Related parties are individuals and companies where the individuals or companies have the ability directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making operating and financial decisions, or vice versa.

Revenue recognition

Revenue earned by the Company is recognised on the following basis:

Interest income - as it shall be accrued, unless collectibility is in doubt,

Dividend income - should be recognised when the shareholders' rights to receive payments have been established.

Provisions

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

Investment in subsidiary

Subsidiary undertakings are those entities in which the Company controls an investee if all of the following elements are present:

- (i) power over the investee, exposure to variable returns from the investee, and
- (ii) the ability of the investor to use its power to affect those variable returns. Control is reassessed whenever facts and circumstances indicate that there may be a change in any of these elements of control.

De-facto control exists in situations where the Company has the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee without holding the majority of the voting rights. In determining whether de-facto control exists the Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances, including:

- (i) The size of the Company's voting rights relative to both the size and dispersion of other parties who hold voting rights,
- (ii) Substantive potential voting rights held by the Company and by other parties,
- (iii) Other contractual arrangements,
- (iv) Historic patterns in voting attendance.

Investment in subsidiary is shown at cost, less impairment. Where an indication of impairment exists, the recoverable amount of the investment is assessed. Where the carrying amount is greater than the estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount and the difference is charged to the profit or loss. On disposal of an investment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is charged or credited to the profit or loss.

5 SIGNIFICANT MANAGEMENT JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the directors to make use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires directors to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies.

The following are the management's judgements made in applying the accounting policies of the Company that have the most significant effect on the financial statements. Critical estimation uncertainties are described in note 6.

Determination of functional currency

The determination of 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 4, the directors have considered those factors therein and have determined that the functional currency of the Company is the United States dollar (USD).

Impairment of financial assets

Management assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial assets that can be reliably estimated. There are no such indications of events having impact on future cash flows of the Company. Therefore, no impairment provision is required to be made by the Company.

Impairment of non-financial asset

In assessing whether a full impairment test is required for the investment in the subsidiary, the Company has considered whether it has recognised a dividend from the investment and evidence is available that:

- the carrying amount of the investment in the separate financial statements exceeds the carrying amount in the financial statements of the subsidiary's net assets; or
- the dividend exceeds the total comprehensive income of the subsidiary in the period in which the dividend is declared

The directors have noted that the carrying amount of the investment in the separate financial statements is lower than the carrying amount in the financial statements of the subsidiary's net assets. Therefore, no impairment provision is required to be made by the Company.

Consolidated financial statements

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption provided by the Mauritius Companies Act 2001 allowing a wholly or virtually wholly owned subsidiary company holding a Category 1 Global Business Licence and having any company not to prepare consolidated financial statements. The financial statements are, therefore, separate financial statements which contain information about Sterlite Global Ventures (Mauritius) Limited as an individual company and do not contain consolidated financial information as the parent of a Group.

6 ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

When preparing the financial statements, management undertakes a number of judgements, estimates and assumptions about recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

The actual result may differ from the judgements, estimates and assumptions made by management and will seldom equal the estimated results.

OTHER RECEIVABLES & PREPAYMENTS

At 31 March

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

| 7 | INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARY | 2017 USD | 2016 USD |
|---|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | At 31 March | 12,375,000 | 12,375,000 |

Details of investment in the subsidiary incorporated in China are as follows:

| Name of investee company | Class of shares held | Number of shares held | % Holding | Nominal value of Investment |
|--|----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| Jiangsu Sterlite Tongguang Fiber Co. Ltd | Ordinary | 12,375,000 | 75% | 12,375,000 |

The directors have reviewed the financial position and performance of the subsidiary. They are of the opinion that the estimated recoverable amount of the investment is not less than its carrying amount and the investment has not suffered any impairment for the year under review.

| 0 | | 2017 USD | 2016 USD |
|---|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Prepayments Other receivables | 2,069 | 2,069 |
| | | 2,070 | 2,070 |
| 9 | STATED CAPITAL | 2017 USD | 2016 USD |

The issued share capital of the Company comprises of 12,381,447 ordinary shares with a par value of USD1 per share. These shares are entitled to voting rights and to dividends. The shareholders have various rights under the Company's Constitution, including the rights to income distributions subject to solvency test and other legal requirements. They are also required to attend and vote at meeting of shareholders.

12,381,447 12,381,447

| 10 BORROWING | 2017 USD | 2016 USD |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Principal amount | | |
| At start of the year | 40,000 | 15,190 |
| Additions during the year | 2 | 25,000 |
| Refund of fund during the year | | (190) |
| At end of the year | 40,000 | 40,000 |

Effective 1 April 2016, the loan balance of USD 40,000 payable to Sterlite Technologies Limited ('STL') bears an interest rate of Libor+60 BPS i.e 1.976 %. The loan has no fixed repayment terms.

11 OTHER PAYABLES

| | 2017 USD | 2016 USD |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Interest payable to STL | 790 | |
| Accruals | 3,968 | 9,136 |
| | 4,758 | 9,136 |

12 TAXATION

The Company, under current laws and regulations, is liable to pay income tax on its chargeable income at the rate of 15%. It is, however, entitled to a tax credit equivalent to the higher of the actual foreign tax suffered or deemed tax credit of 80% of the Mauritius tax payable on its foreign source income.

There is no capital gains tax in Mauritius. Any dividend and redemption proceeds paid by the Company to its shareholders are also exempted from any withholding tax in Mauritius. However, no tax provision has been made for the year under review in view of accumulated tax losses of **USD 59,663** as at 31 March 2017 (2016: USD 58,635). The loss of USD 11,505 carried forward up to 31 March 2017 has been lapsed.

The directors have in accordance with the Company's accounting policy not recognised a deferred tax asset as the probability of taxable profit arising in future is remote.

| | 2017 | Expiry date |
|---------------|--|--------------------|
| | USD | Same of the second |
| 31 March 2013 | 12,310 | 2018 |
| 31 March 2014 | 11,295 | 2019 |
| 31 March 2015 | 12,373 | 2020 |
| 31 March 2016 | 11,152 | 2021 |
| 31 March 2017 | 12,533 | 2022 |
| | 59,663 | |
| | The state of the s | |

13 During the year under review, the Company transacted with a related entitly. The nature, volume of transactions and balances with this entity are as follows:

Amount due to holding company - Sterlite Technologies Limited Payable over a year

| | 2017 USD | 2016 USD |
|---|-------------|---------------------------|
| At beginning of the year Additions during the year Refund of fund during the year | 40,000 | 15,190 25,000 (190) |
| At end of the year | 40,000 | 40,000 |

The loan balance of USD 40,000 payable to STL bears an interest rate of Libor+60 BPS i.e 1.976 %.

13 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (CONTINUED)

Fees paid to key management personnel

There was no compensation of key management personnel for the year ended 31 March 2017 (2016: USD Nil).

Professional fees of USD 2,500 have been incurred by the Company for the year ended 31 March 2017 (2016; USD 2,500) in relation to directorship services rendered by Messrs. Gyaneshwarnath Gowrea and Doomraj Sooneelall. However, these fees are not paid to the individual officers but to the Company's administrator.

14 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair values

The carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities of the Company approximate to their fair values.

Currency profile

The Company's financial assets and liabilities are denominated in USD.

Risk and capital management

The capital of the Company is primarily for investment purposes in view of generating a return on the investment made by the shareholder. It is the Company's policy to finance its investment and any operating expenses from equity instruments. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year.

The risks arising from the Company's financial instruments are as follows:

- (i) Liquidity risk
- (ii) Market risk
- (iii) Interest rate risk

The Board of directors reviews and agrees policies for managing this risks are as follows:

(i) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. The Company has the continued financial support of its holding company in this process. Changes in liquidity risk will not have any material impact on the financial statements.

| 31 March 2017 | More than 1 year | Up to 1 year |
|--|---------------------|-------------------|
| Liabilities Borrowing Other payables | USD 40,000 | USD - 4,758 |
| Total | 40,000 | 4,758 |
| 31 March 2016 | More than 1 year | Up to 1 year |
| Liabilities Borrowing Other payables | USD 40,000 | USD 9,136 |
| Total | 40,000 | 9,136 |

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

14 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

(ii) Market risk

Market risk represents the potential loss that can be caused by a change in the market value of financial instruments. The Company's exposure to market risk is determined by a number of factors, including interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates and market volatility. The Company conducts its investment operations in a manner that seeks to exploit the potential gains in the market, while limiting its exposure to market declines. The Company is not subject to significant amount of risk as the unquoted investment is mainly financed by its parent. Changes in market risk will not have any material impact in the financial statements.

(iii) Interest rate risk

For the year ended 31 Mach 2017, the Company is exposed to changes in market interest rates on its financial assets on account of its loan to subsidiary and bank balance and on its financial liabilities on account of its loans from holding company which are at fixed/variable interest rates.

The following table details the Company 's exposure to interest rate risks. The total interest sensitivity gap represents the net notional amounts of all interest sensitive financial instruments.

| 31 March 2017 | USD |
|---------------------------------------|--------|
| Financial Assets Non interest bearing | 1,784 |
| Variable interest instrument | - |
| Total | 1,784 |
| Financial Liabilities | USD |
| Non interest bearing | 4,758 |
| Variable interest instrument | 40,000 |
| Total | 44,758 |
| | |

Interest rate sensitivity

If interest rates had been 100 basis points higher/ lower and all other variables were held constant, the net loss for the year ended 31 March 2017 would increase/decrease by USD 400 (2016: USD NIL). This is mainly attributable to the Company exposure to interest rates on variable rate of interest rates on borrowings.

| Interest Rate | Low | High |
|---------------------------------------|----------|--------|
| | (1%) | 1% |
| Variable interest instrument | (40,000) | 40,000 |
| Impact on total assets of the Company | (400) | 400 |

Fair value hierarchy

Fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurements in its entirety, which are described as follows:

Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

14 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

Fair value hierarchy (Continued)

Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the assets or liability.

The following tables set out the fair values of financial instruments that are analysed by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which each fair value measurement is categorised:

| 31 March 2017 Assets | Level 1 USD | Level 2 USD | Level 3 USD | Total USD |
|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| Investment in subsidiary | | | 12,375,000 | 12,375,000 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | - | | 1,784 | 1,784 |
| Total assets | | - | 12,376,784 | 12,376,784 |
| Liabilities | | | | |
| Borrowing | | 9 | 40,000 | 40,000 |
| Other payables | | | 4,758 | 4,758 |
| Total liabilities | | | 44,758 | 44,758 |
| 31 March 2016 | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Total |
| Assets | USD | USD | USD | USD |
| Investment in subsidiary | ×: | 0.475 | 12,375,000 | 12,375,000 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | , and a | (4) | 18,695 | 18,695 |
| Total assets | - | | 12,393,695 | 12,393,695 |
| Liabilities | | | | |
| Borrawing | - 9 | - 2 | 40,000 | 40,000 |
| Other payables | | | 9,136 | 9,136 |
| Total liabilities | - | - | 49,136 | 49,136 |

The fair values of cash and cash equivalents and accruals approximate their carrying values due to their short-term nature.

15 HOLDING COMPANY

The directors consider Sterlite Technologies Limited, a company established in India and listed on the National Stock Exchange and Bombay Stock Exchange, as the holding company and ultimate holding company.

16 EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

There have been no material events after the reporting date which would require disclosure or adjustment to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 March 2017

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 March 2017

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BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OTHER OFFICERS

| Hoard of Oirectors: | Ananri Agarwol Andreas Avraamkis Popi Savva |
|-----------------------|---|
| Company Secretary: | Chelco Management, Services Lurited |
| Independent Auditors: | Costas Tsinjeps & Colltd 205, 28th October Street Louioupis Court, 1st Floor 3035 Limassol Cyprus |
| Registered office: | 224 Christoribulou Chatzipavlou Hellos Court, 1st floor 3036, Limassol Cyprus |
| Banker: | ICICI Bank UK Pic |
| Registration number: | 289252 |



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Sterlite Technologies Europe Ventures Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Sterlite Technologies Europe Ventures Limited (the "Company"), which are presented in pages 5 to 13 and comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2017, and the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2017, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union and the requirements of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113.

Basis for Opinion

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 the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Cyprus, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of matter

We draw attention to note 2 to the financial statements where it is indicated that the financial statements have not been prepared on a going concern basis since it is the intention of the Management to liquidate the Company as soon as arrangements can be made. Our opinion is not qualified in respect of this matter.

Other information

The Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the additional information to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on pages 14-16, 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 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 the Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and the requirements of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113, and for such internal control as the Board of Directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, cytalbar.dup.lo.fep.d.or error.

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Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

To the Members of Sterlite Technologies Europe Ventures Limited

In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Directors is 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 Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors is 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 the Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of 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 a true and fair view.

We communicate with the Board of 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.

Report on Other Legal Requirements

Pursuant to the additional requirements of the Auditors and Statutory Audits of Annual and Consolidated Accounts Laws of 2009 to 2016, we report the following:

- We have obtained all the information and explanations we considered necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- In our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Company, so far as appears from our examination of these books.
- The Company's financial statements are in agreement with the books of account.
- In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the financial Costas Talstatements. give the information required by the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113, in the manner so 205, 28th Gequiredir., Louloupis Court, 1st Floor, 3035 Limassol, Cyprus | P.O. Box 51631, 3507 Limassol, Cyprus T +357 25871000 | F: +357 25373737 | E: info@tsielepis.com.cy | avww.tsletepis.com.cy



Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

To the Members of Sterlite Technologies Europe Ventures Limited

Other Matter

This report, including the opinion, has been prepared for and only for the Company's members as a body in accordance with Section 34 of the Auditors and Statutory Audits of Annual and Consolidated Accounts Laws of 2009 to 2016 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving this opinion, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whose knowledge this report may come to.

GEORGE C. TSIELEPIS

COSTAS TSIELEPIS & CO LIMITED
George Tsielepis

George Tsielepis
Chartered Accountant and Registered Auditor
for and on behalf of
Costas Tsielepis & Co Ltd

Limassol, 14 June 2017

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME. 31 March 2017

| | Note | 01/04/2016- 31/03/2017 € | 01/04/2015- 31/03/2016 € |
|---------------------------------------|------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Administration expenses | | (1,119) | (1,634) |
| Operating loss | | (1.119) | (1.034) |
| Finance costs | 5 | (15) | (75) |
| (Loss) before tax | | (1.134) | (1,709) |
| Tax | 6 | <u> </u> | |
| Net loss for the year | | (1.134) | (1.709) |
| Other comprehensive Income | | | |
| Total comprehensive loss for the year | | (1,134) | (1,709) |

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION 31 March 2017

| | Mada | 31 March 2017 | 31 March 2016 |
|---|-------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| ASSETS | Note | ε | e |
| Current assets Receivables Cash at bank and in hand | 7 8 _ | 7.822 2.496 | 11,558. |
| | · · | 10.318 | 11,558 |
| Total assets | - | 10.318 | 11,558 |
| EQUITY AND LIABILITIES | | | |
| Equity Share capital Share premium Accumulated losses | 9 | 2.000 13.000 (5.577) | 2,000 13,000 (4,443) |
| Total equity | 1 | 9.423 | 10.557 |
| Current liabilities Trade and other payables | 10 | 895 | 1.001 |
| | - | 895 | 1.001 |
| Total equity and liabilities | | 10.318 | 11,558 |

On 14 June 2017 the Board of Directors of Sterlite Technologies Europe Ventures Limited authorised these financial statements for issue.

Director

www.manykikishfikimm Director

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

31 March 2017

| | Share capital € | Share premlum €: | Accumula- ted lossos © | Tota) € |
|---|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| Balanco at 31 March 2015/ 1 April 2015 Total comprehensive loss for the year | 2.000 | 13.000 | (2.734) (1.709) | 12.266 (1.709) |
| Balance at 31 March 2016/ 1 April 2016 Total comprehensive loss for the year | 2.000 | 13.000 | (4.443) (1.134) | 10.557 (1.134) |
| Balance at 31 March 2017 | 3,000 | 13.000 | (5.577) | 9,423 |

Companies which do not distribute 70% of their profits after tax, as defined by the relevant tax law, within two years after the end of the relevant tax year, will be deemed to have distributed as dividends 70% of these profits. Special contribution for defence at 17% will be payable on such deemed dividends to the extent that the ultimate shareholders are both Cyprus tax resident and Cyprus demicited. The amount of deemed distribution is reduced by any actual dividends paid out of the profits of the relevant year at any time. This special contribution for defence is payable by the Company for the account of the shareholders.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT 31 March 2017

| | Note | 01/04/2016- 31/03/2017 © | 01/04/2015- 31/03/2016 6 |
|--|------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES (Loss) before tinx | | (1.134) (1.134) | (1, <u>709)</u> (1,709) |
| Changes in working capital: Ingresse in receivables Decrease in trade and other payables | | (7.822) (106) (9.062) | (12,000) (13,700) |
| Cash used in operations CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES | , | <u>-</u> | |
| CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES Unrealised exchange profit | | | |
| Not decrease in cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year | | (9.062) 11.558 | (13,709) 25,267 11,558 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year | 8 | 4,490 | 11,000 |

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 March 2017

1. Incorporation and principal activities

Country of Incorporation

The Company Starlite Technologies Furane Venturos Umited (the "Company") was incorporated in Cyprus on 23 June 2011 as a private limited trability company under the provisions of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113. Its registered office is at 221 Christodoulou Chutzipavlou, Hotos Court, 1st floor, 3036, Limassol, Cyprus.

Principal activity and nature of operations of the Company

The Company did not carry out any operations during the year.

2. Significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the proparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented in these financial statements unless otherwise stated.

Going concern basis

The financial statements have not been prepared on a going concern basis since it is the intention of the management to liquidate the Company as soon as amangements can be made.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union (FU) and the requirements of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Adoption of new and revised IFRSs

During the current year the Company adopted all the new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) that are retevent to its operations and are effective for accounting periods beginning on 1 April 2016. This adoption did not have a material effect on the accounting policies of the Company.

At the date of approval of those financial statements, standards and interpretations were issued by the International Accounting Standards Board which were not yet effective. Some of them were adopted by the European Union and others not yet. The Board of Directors expects that the adoption of these accounting standards in feture periods will not have a material effect on the financial statements of the Company.

Finance costs

Interest expanse and other barrowing costs are charged to profit or loss as incurred

Foreign currency translation

(1) <u>Functional and presentation currency</u>

Items included in the Company's financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Luro (6), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

(2) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange galax and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencles are recognised in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 March 2017

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Tax

Ourrent lax liabilities and exacts are measured at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the taxation authorities, using the lax rates and laws that have been enacted, or substantively enacted, by the reporting date.

Financial instruments

Emandral assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Company's statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractant provisions of the instrument.

Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the cash flow statement, each and cash equivalents complise cash at bank.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. The difference between the fair value of the consideration received by the Company and the nominal value of the share capital boing issued is taken to the share premium account

3. Floancial risk management

Financial risk factors

The Company is exposed to liquidity risk and capital risk management arising from the financial instruments it holds. The risk management policies employed by the Company to manage these risks are discussed below:

3.1 Liquidity risk

Equidity risk is the risk that arises when the maturity of assets and liabilities does not match. An unmatched position potentially enhances profitability, but can also increase the risk of losses. The Company has procedures with the object of minimising such toxage such as by maintaining sufficient cash and by having available an adequate amount of committed credit facilities.

3.2 Capital risk management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to shareholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance. The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged from last year.

Fair value estimation

The fair values of the Company's financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts at the reporting data.

4. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The proparation of financial statements in conformity with IERSs requires the use of cortain critical accounting ostimates and requires Management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policins. It also requires the use of assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assots and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on Management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may ultimately differ from those estimates.

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and ether factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 March 2017

4. Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

The estimates 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 are discussed below:

Income taxes

Significant judgement is required in determining the provision for income taxes. There are transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Company recognises liabilities for anticipated tox audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax autcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

5. Finance costs

| | 01/04/2016- 31/03/2017 € | 01/04/2015 31/03/2016 € |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Sundry finance expenses | 15 | 79 |
| | <u> 15</u> | 75 |

6. Tax

The tax on the Company's results before tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the applicable tax rates as follows:

| | 01/04/2016- 31/03/2017 | 01/04/2015 31/03/2016 |
|--|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| (Loss) before tax | € (1,134) | (1,709) |
| Lax calculated at the applicable tax rates Lax offect of tax loss for the year | (142) | (214) 214 |
| Tax charge | | |

The corporation tax rate is 12,5% (2013:12.5%).

Under contain conditions interest income may be subject to defence contribution at the rate of 30%. In such cases this interest will be exempt from corporation tex. In certain cases, dividends received from abroad may be subject to defence contribution at the rate of 17%.

Due to the lossos sustained in the year, no tas liability arises on the Company. Under current logislation, tax losses may be carried torward and be set off against taxable income of the five succouding years. As at 31 March 2017, the balance of tax lossos which is available for offsul against luture taxable profits amounts to €17.940 for which no deferred tax asset is recognised in the statement of financial position.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 March 2017

7. Receivables

| | 31 March | 31 March |
|--|---------------|------------|
| | 2017 | 2016 |
| | € | ¢: |
| Parent company's current accounts - debit balances (Note 11.1) | 7.8 <u>22</u> | <u>-</u> _ |
| | 7.822 | <u> </u> |

The parent company's balance boars no interest and there is no specified repayment date.

The fair values of receivables due within one year approximate to their carrying amounts as presented above.

8. Cash at bank and in hand

| Cash balances are analysed as follows | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|----------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | 31 March 2017 € | 31 March 2016 C |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | _ | 2.496 | 11.558 |
| | | _ | 2.496 | 11.558 |
| 9, Share copital | | | | |
| | 31 March | 31 March | 31 March | 31 March |
| | 2016 | 2016 | 2015 | 2015 |
| | Number of | _ | Number of | |
| | shares | € | shares | € |
| Authorised | | | 40.000 | 10.000 |
| Ordinary shares of 61 each | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 | 10.000 |
| Issued and fully paid | - 444 | | 2.400 | 3.500 |
| Balance at 1 April | z.000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Balance at 31 March | 2.000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2.000 |
| 10. Trade and other payables | | | | |
| | | | 31 March | 31 March |
| | | | 2017 | 2016 |
| | | | € | <u> 6</u> |
| Accruals | | _ | <u>. 895</u> | 1.00 <u>1</u> |
| · | | | | 4 554 |

The fair values of teads and other payables due within one year approximate to their carrying amounts as presented abovo.

1,001

895

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 March 2017

11. Related party transactions

The Company is controlled by Sterlite Technologies Limited, incorporated in India, which owns 100% of the Company's shares.

| 11.1 Parent company's | current accounts - debit | . balances (Note 7) |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
|-----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|

| 11.1 Paront company's curiout accounts - debit bataness (1992) | 31 March 2017 | 31 March 2016 |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| | € | C |
| Sterlite Technologics Ltd | 7 <u>,82</u> 7 | <u> </u> |
| " | 7.822 | |

The parent company's accounts are inturest free, and have no specified repayment date.

12. Contingent liabilities

The Company had no contingent liabilities as at 31 Merch 2017.

13. Commitments

The Company and no capital or other commitments as at 31 March 2017.

14. Events after the reporting period

There were no material events after the reporting period, which have a bearing on the understanding of the financial statements

Independent auditor's report on pages 2 to 4

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

31 March 2017

| | 01/04/2016- 31/03/2017 € | 01/04/2015- 31/03/2016 4 |
|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Auditors' remuneration - current year Auditors' remuneration - prior years | 693 - | 1,000 634 |
| Other professional fees | | 1.634 |

| FINANCE COSTS 31 March 2017 | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | 01/04/2016- 31/03/2017 € | 01/04/2015- 31/03/2016 6 |
| Finance costs | | |
| Sundry finance expenses Bank charges | 15 | |
| Marin Management | 15 | 25 |

| COMPUTATION OF CORPORATION TAX 31 March 2017 | ····· | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|---------------------|
| Net loss per income statement Not loss for the year | Page 5 | | (1,134) (1,134) |
| Apportionment to the relevant years of assessment | | 2017 6 | |
| Period 03/04/2016 + 31/12/2016 | | | (1.134) (1.134) |
| Loss brought forward | - | | (1,134) (16,806) |
| Loss carried forward | | | (32,940) |



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Sterlite Telesystems Limited

Report on the Ind AS Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of Sterlite Telesystems Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2017, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Ind A5 financial statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs (financial position), profit or loss (financial performance including other comprehensive income), cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial control that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these Ind AS financial statements based on our audit. We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing, issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, as specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the Ind AS financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the Ind AS financial statements. We consider that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Ind AS financial statements.

Chartered Accountants

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2017, of its loss including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

- As required by the Companies (Auditor's report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the Annexure 1 a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
- As required by section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
- (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;
- (b) In our opinion proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as appears from our examination of those books;
- (c) The Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive income, Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
- (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;
- (e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2017, and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2017, from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Companies Act, 2013;
- (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;
- (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;
 - The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;

 There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company;



Chartered Accountants

iv. As per books of accounts of the Company and as represented by the management of the Company, the Company did not have cash balance as on November 8, 2016 and December 30, 2016 and had no cash dealings during this period.

BC&CC

For SRBC & COLLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

per Paul Alvares

Partner

Membership Number: 105754

Place of Signature: Pune Date: July 04, 2017

Chartered Accountants

Annexure 1 referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our report of even date

Re: Sterlite Telesystems Limited (the "Company")

- (i) There are no property, plant and equipment in the Company, hence the requirements under paragraph 3(i)(a), (b) and (c) are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (ii) The Company's business does not involve inventories and, accordingly, the requirements under paragraph 3(ii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act. 2013. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iii)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no loans, investments, guarantees, and securities granted in respect of which provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act 2013 are applicable and hence not commented upon.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (vi) To the best of our knowledge and as explained, the cost records prescribed by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, are not applicable to the Company for the year ended March 31, 2017.
- (vii) (a) The Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including income-tax and other material statutory dues applicable to it. The Company did not have any statutory dues towards service tax, value added tax, provident fund, sales tax, custom duty, excise duty, cess and employees' state insurance.
 - (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, service tax, sales tax, customs duty, excise duty, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
 - (c) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of income tax, service tax, sales-tax, custom duty, excise duty, value added tax and cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

(viii) The Company did not have any outstanding loans or borrowing dues in respect of a financial institution or bank or to government or dues to debenture holders during the year.

Chartered Accountants

- (ix) Based on our audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not raised any money way of initial public offer / further public offer / debt instruments and term loans hence, reporting under clause (ix) is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (x) Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud by the Company or no fraud on the Company by the officers and employees of the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (xi) According to information and explanation given by the management, the company has not paid any managerial remuneration during the year hence reporting under clause 3(xi) is not applicable and hence not commented upon.
- (xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a nidhi Company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (xiii) Based on our audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given by the management, there are no related party transactions entered during the year to which provisions of section 188 are applicable. Further, the provisions of section 177 are not applicable to the Company. The details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the period under review and hence, reporting requirements under clause 3(xiv) are not applicable to the company and, not commented upon.
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him as referred to in section 192 of Companies Act, 2013.
- (xvi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 are not applicable to the Company.

C & CO

For S R B C & Co LLP Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

per Paul Alvares

Partner

Membership Number: 105754

Place of Signature: Pune Date: July 04, 2017 ANNEXURE 2 TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF STERLITE TELESYSTEMS LIMITED

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Sterlite Telesystems Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2017 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

EDACCO

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing as specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide C & Resenable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting

Chartered Accountants

principles. A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2017, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

, & CO

For S R B C & CO LLP Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

per Paul Alvares

Partner

Membership Number: 105754 Place of Signature: Pune

Date: July 04, 2017

| Notes | 31 March 2017 (Rs. in Lace) | 31 March 201 (Rs. in Locs |
|-------|--------------------------------|--|
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| - 1 | 3.07 | 0.53 |
| 4 | | |
| | 3.36 | 0.5 |
| | | |
| | | |
| 3 | 0.64 | 1.4 |
| | 9.64 | 1.4 |
| | 4.00 | 2.0 |
| | | |
| | | |
| 6 | 2.00 | 2.0 |
| | | |
| 7 | (6.72) | (2.9 |
| | (4.72) | (0.9 |
| | | |
| | | |
| | 6.44 | 0.9 |
| | 2.28 | 2.0 |
| | 8.71 | 2.9 |
| | 4.00 | 2.0 |
| 1 | | |
| | 3 | Notes (Rs. in Lace) 3 3.07 4 9.29 3.36 5 0.64 9.64 4.00 7 (6.72) (4.72) (4.72) 3 6.44 9 2.28 8.71 4.00 |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For S R B C & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration \$50,32\$\$9828/8300003

per Paul Alvares Pactore Membership Number : 105754

Place: Pune Date: July 04, 2017 For and on behalf of the board of directors of Specific Telesystems Limited

K S Rae Director DIN:00022533

Place: Mumbri Date: July 04, 2017 Asseption Jindal Director DIN: 03040078

Place: Mambai Date: July 94, 2017



| | Notes | 31 March 2017 (Rs. in Lacs) | 31 March 2016 (Rs. in Lucs) |
|---|-------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Tocome | | | |
| Other income | | | |
| Total income (I) | | | |
| Expenses | | | |
| Other expenses | 10 | 3.17 | 2.91 |
| Total expenses (II) | | 3.17 | 2.91 |
| Enraing before interest, tax, depreciation and | | | |
| amortisation (EBITDA) (I) - (II) | | (3.17) | (2.91 |
| Finance coats | 11 | 0.64 | |
| Lean before tax | | (JAI) | (2.91) |
| Tax exposes | | | 10,000 |
| (i) Current tax | | 12 | |
| (ii) Deferred tax | | | |
| | | 19 | *5 |
| Loss for the year | | (3.81) | (2.91) |
| Other comprehendve become | | | |
| Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to peofe or loss in subsequent periods | | | |
| Other comprehensive income not to be rectassified to profit or loss in subrequent periods | | | - |
| Other comprehensive income for the year | | - | 141. |
| Total comprehensive income for the year | | (5.81) | (2.91) |
| Enrnings per equity share | | | |
| Basic and diluted | | | |
| Computed on the basis of loss for the year (Rx. per share) | 12 | (19.05) | (14.57) |
| Summary of significant accounting policies | 2 | | |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

8 C & CO

As per our report of even date

For SRBC & COLLP

Chartered Accountments

Earn Registration 13, 371982E/E300003

per Paul Alvano

Pertner Monhorskie Nombor 1

Monbership Number: 105754

XV

For and on behalf of the board of directors of Starlite Telesystems Limited

K S Rao Director DIN:00022533 Asspen Jindal Director DIN: 03040078

Piece: Pone Date: July 04, 2017

Place: Mumbui Date: July 94, 2017 Place: Massbai Date: July 94, 2017



STERLITE TELESYSTEMS LIMITED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

| | Notes | March 31, 2017 (Rs. in Lact) | March 31, 2016 (Rs. in Lacs) |
|--|-------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Operating activities | | 255466 | W-12 TV 000 |
| Loss before tax | | (3.81) | (2.91) |
| Finance costs | | 0.64 | |
| Operating profit before working capital changes | | (3.17) | (2.91) |
| Movement in working capital; | | | |
| (Increase)/decrease in other financial assets | | (2.52) | (A 665 |
| (Increase)/decrease in other assets | 3 | (0.29) | (0.55) |
| Increase/(decrease) in other financial liabilities | 9 | (0.36) | 2.00 |
| Change in working capital | | (3.17) | 1.45 |
| | | | |
| Cash used in operations | | (6.33) | (1.46) |
| Direct taxes paid (net of refunds) | | | |
| Net cash used in operations | | (6.33) | (1.46) |
| Not cash flow from Investing activities | | | |
| Financing activities | | | |
| Proceeds of issue of share capital | | | |
| Proceeds from short term berrowings from holding company | 6 | | 2.00 |
| towns non-more term occurrings from nothing company | | 5.53 | 10.91 |
| Net cash flow from financing activities | | 5.53 | 2.91 |
| Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents | | (0.81) | 1.45 |
| Cash and eash equivalents as at the beginning of year | 5 | 1,45 | |
| Cash and cash equivalents as at the year end | 5 | 0.64 | 1.45 |
| Components of cash and cash equivalents: | | | |
| Balances with bunks: | | | |
| On current accounts (refer note 5) | | 0.64 | 1.45 |
| Summary of significant accounting policies | 2 | | |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

BC&C

As per our report of even date

For SRBC & COLLP

Chartered Accountants Firm Registration No. 324982E/E300003 For and on behalf of the board of directors of Sterlite Telesystems Limited

per Paul Alvares

Partner

Membership Number: 105754

K S Rue Director

DIN:00022533

Asspam Jindal

Director

DEN: 03040078

Place: Pune Date: July 04, 2017

Place: Mumbai Date: July 04, 2017 Place: Mumbai Date: July 04, 2017



STERLITE TELESYSTEMS LIMITED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

A. Equity share capital

| At the beginning of the period | No. in Lucs | Rs. in Lacs |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | |
| Issue of share capital (Note 6) | 0.20 | 2.00 |
| At March 31, 2016 | 0.20 | 2.00 |
| At March 31, 2017 | 0.20 | 2.00 |

B. Other equity

| | (KE III Lucs) |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| At the beginning of the period | Retained earnings |
| Loss for the period | |
| At March 31, 2016 | (2.91) |
| Loss for the period | (2.91) |
| At March 31, 2017 | (3.81) |
| | (0.72) |

Summary of significant accounting policies

2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

BC&C

As per our report of even date

For SRBC & COLLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 324982E/E300003

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Sterlite Telesystems Limited

per Paul Alvares

Partner

Membership Number: 105754

Director

DIN:00022533

Anupam Jindal

Director

DEN: 03040078

Place: Pune Date: July 04, 2017

Place: Mumbai Date: July 04, 2017

Place: Mumbai

Date: July 04, 2017



Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

1. Corporate information

Sterlite Telesystems Limited (the 'Company') is a public company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. The Company was incorporated on 21 September 2015 and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Speedon Network Limited.

The Ind AS financial Statements were authorised for issue in accordance with resolution passed by the Board of Directors of the Company on July 04, 2017.

2. Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The Ind AS financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

For all periods up to and including the year ended 31 March 2016, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance accounting standards notified under the section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Indian GAAP). These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 are the first the Company has prepared in accordance with Ind AS. Refer note 17 for information on how the Company adopted Ind AS.

The Ind AS financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis.

The Ind AS financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees Lacs, except when otherwise indicated.

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

The following is the summary of significant accounting policies applied by the Company in preparing its Ind AS financial statements:

a) Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/non-current classification. An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months
 after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
- · It is held primarily for the purpose of trading:
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Operating cycle of the Company is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents. As the Company's normal operating cycle is not clearly identifiable, it is assumed to be twelve months.

C & CO Foreign currencies

Company's Ind AS financial statements are presented in INR, which is its functional currency.



Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

c) Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

In the principal market for the asset or liability, or

In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the Ind AS financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1- Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2- Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable;

Level 3- Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy, as explained above.

This note summarises accounting policy for fair value.

d) Taxes

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the tax authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside of profit or loss is recognised outside of profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised:

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 profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside of profit or loss is recognised outside of profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable Company and the same taxation authority.

e) Provisions

General

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit or loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

f) Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- i. Debt instruments at amortised cost
- ii. Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- iii. Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- iv. Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

 Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the statement of profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Debt instrument at FVTOCI

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FYTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to statement of profit and loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Debt instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's combined balance sheet) when:

- · The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., deposits and bank balance;



STERLITE TELESYSTEMS LIMITED

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:

Other receivables

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, an entity is required to consider:

- All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension, call and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument;
- Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss. This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the statement of profit and loss. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

Financial assets measured as at amortised cost, contractual revenue receivables: ECL is presented as an
allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance
reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce
impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

The Company does not have any purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI) financial assets, i.e., financial assets which are credit impaired on purchase/ origination.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include short term borrowings and other financial liabilities.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.



STERLITE TELESYSTEMS LIMITED

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Reclassification of financial assets

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

The following table shows various reclassification and how they are accounted for:

| Original classification | Revised Classification | Accounting Treatment |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Amortised Cost | FVTPL | Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortised cost and fair value is recognised in statement of profit and loss. |
| FVTPL | Amortised Cost | Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount. EIR is calculated based on the new gross carrying amount. |
| Amortised cost | FVTOCI | Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortised cost and fair value is recognised in OCI. No change in EIR due to reclassification. |
| FVTOCI | Amortised cost | Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new amortised cost carrying amount. However, cumulative gain or loss in OCI is adjusted against fair value. Consequently, the asset is measured as if it had always been measured at amortised cost. |
| FVTPL | FVTOCI | Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new carrying amount. No other adjustment is required. |
| FVTOCI | FVTPL | Assets continue to be measured at fair value. Cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified to statement of profit and loss at the reclassification date. |

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

g) Cash and eash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of cash flow statement comprise of cash at bank and in hand and short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less.



STERLITE TELESYSTEMS LIMITED

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

b) Presentation of EBITDA

The Company presents Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation ('EBITDA') in the statement of profit or loss; this is not specifically required by Ind AS 1. The term EBITDA is not defined in Ind AS. Ind AS compliant Schedule III allows companies to present line items, sub-line items and sub-totals to be presented as an addition or substitution on the face of the financial statements when such presentation is relevant to an understanding of the company's financial position or performance.

Accordingly, the Company has elected to present EBITDA as a separate line item on the face of the statement of profit and loss. The Company measures EBITDA on the basis of profit (loss) from continuing operations. In its measurement, the Company does not include depreciation and amortization expense, finance income, finance costs and tax expense

2.3 Standards issued but not yet effective

The amendments to standards that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are disclosed below. The Company intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has issued the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2017 and has amended the following standards:

Amendments to Ind AS 7, Statement of Cash Flows

The amendments to Ind AS 7 require an entity to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes. On initial application of the amendment, entities are not required to provide comparative information for preceding periods. These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2017. Application of these amendments will not have any recognition and measurement impact. However, it will require additional disclosures in the financial statements.

Amendments to Ind AS 102, Share-based Payment

The MCA has issued amendments to Ind AS 102 that address three main areas: the effects of vesting conditions on the measurement of a cash-settled share-based payment transaction, the classification of a share-based payment transaction with net settlement features for withholding tax obligations, and accounting where a modification to the terms and conditions of a share-based payment transaction changes its classification from cash settled to equity settled. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2017. These amendments do not have any effect on the financial statements.



* SRB

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| The second secon | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| NOTE 3: Other financial assets | | | | 772.81 | |
| | | | | 31 March 2017 (Rs. in Lucy) | 31 March 20 (Rs. in Luc |
| Security deposits | | | | | |
| Other receivables | | | | 0.55 2.52 | 0.5 |
| Total | | | | 3.07 | 0.5 |
| NOTE 4: Other assets | | | | | |
| 202000 | | | | 31 March 2017 (Rs. in Locs) | 31 March 20 (Rs. in Lucy |
| Nun-current Bolances with central excise authorities | | | | | |
| Total Non-current | | | | 0.29 | - |
| NOTE 5: Cash and cash equivalents | | | | - | |
| | | | | 31 March 2017 | 31 March 205 |
| Indicace with backs: | | | | (Rs. in Lses) | (Rt. in Lacs |
| On current accounts Total | | | | 0.64 | 1.4 |
| 7.75 | | | | 0.64 | 1.4 |
| NOTE 6: Share capital | | | | | |
| | | | | 31 March 2017 | 31 March 2016 |
| - Authorized shares | | | | (Rs. in Lett) | (Rs. in Lacs) |
| 50,000 (31 Murch 2016: 50,000) Equity Shares of R.c.10 each | | | | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| Issued, Schoenbed and fully paid-up wheres | | | | | |
| 20,000 (31 Morch 2016: 20,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each fid Total inteed, subscribed and fully puld-up share capital | fly paid up | | 10 10 | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| | LOS CHOR CHICAGO | | | 2.80 | 2.00 |
| a. Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning as | nd at the end of the repo | eting period | | | |
| | 31 March 2017 | | 31 Mars | AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUM | |
| | (No. in Lucs) (| Rs. in Lucs) | (No. In Lace) | (Rs. in Loca) | |
| At the beginning of the period Invent during the year | 9.20 | 2.00 | 7.50 | | |
| Outstanding at the end of the year | 9.20 | 2.60 | 0.20 0.30 | 2.00 | |
| Service of the company of the company | | | | | |
| b. Termsfrights attached to equity shares | | | | | |
| The company has only use class of equity shows lawing a par value the store of limitation of the | lue of Rs. 10 per share. 1 | Each holder of eq | party shapes is entitled | to one vote per share. | |
| In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of equi amounts. | ly shires will be entitle | I to receive rem | nining assets of the c | ompany, after distributio | n of all preferentia |
| The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity sha | res held by the sharebold | lera. | | | |
| c. Shares held by helding company and their subsidiaries/asso | sclateur | | | | |
| | 31 March 2917 | | 31 Marc | b 2016 | |
| Speedon Network Limited, holding company | (No. in Lass) 0.30 | % holding 100% | (No. in Lans) 0.20 | % holding 100% | |
| | | 27777 | | 100% | |
| d. Detail of sharsholders holding more than 5% of chares in th | е Сигираму | | | | |
| The second secon | 31 March 2017 | WEIGHT - | 31 Stare | | |
| Speedon Network Limited, liabling company | (No. in Lucs) 0.20 | % holding 100% | (No. 4n Lucs) 0.20 | % holding 100% | |
| OTE 7: Other equity | | | | | |
| | | | | 31 March 2017 | 31 Moreh 2016 |
| Deficit in the statement of profit and luna | | | | (Rs. in Lacs) | (Rs. in Lucs) |
| Balance at per last flusocial statements | | | | (2.91) | 110001-1000 |
| Lust for the year Net deficit in the statement of profit and loss | | | 100 | (3.81) | (2.91) |
| | | | 119 | (6,72) | (2.91) |
| OTE 8: Short term borrowings | | | | H2000 C00000 | |
| | | | | 31 March 2017 (Rv. in Lacx) | 31 March 2016 (Rs. in Locs) |
| Loss from related purry (unsecured) | | | | Control City | 37501555 777080 |
| Total | | | - | 6.44 | 0.91 |
| The above assumed includes Second bornwings | | | | - | |
| | | | | | |
| Unaccored burrowings | | | | 6.44 | 0.94 |
| Net Amount CO L Company has obtained unsecured bosrowing from helding or | | | 192 | | |

NOTE 9: Other Beaucial Babilities

| | 31 March 2017 (Rt. to Loca) | 31 March 2016 (Rs. in Lacs) |
|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| TDS psyable | 0.10 | 0.20 |
| Interest payable to holding company | 0.64 | |
| Others | 1.54 | 1.80 |
| Total | 2.28 | 2.00 |
| NOTE 10: Other expenses | | |
| | 31 March 2017 | 31 March 2016 |
| 28.235.2000 | (Rs. in Lacs) | (Rs. in Lars) |
| Rates and taxes | 0.06 | - |
| Legal & professional | 0.81 | 0.91 |
| Payment to auditor (As Audit Fees) | 2.25 | 2.00 |
| Miscellateous expenses | 0.05 | - |
| Tetal | 3.17 | 2.91 |
| NOTE 11 : Finance cont | | |
| THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O | 31 March 2017 | 31 March 2016 |

NOTE 12: Earnings per share

- On loan from bolding company

Basic EPS emounts are calculated by dividing the profitions for the year attributable to equity holders by the weighted average marrier of equity shares nuttranding during the year.

(Rs. in Lacs)

0.64

(Rs. in Lacs)

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profe/fors attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares that would be insted on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares.

The following reflects the loss and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computation.

Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

| Loss for the year | (Rs. in Lacs) | (Rs. in Lacs) |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating basic and diluted EPS (Numbers) Earnings per share | (3.81) 20,000 | (2.91) 20,000 |
| Binsic and sliteted (on nominal value of Rs. 10 per share) Repensishere. | (19.05) | (14.57) |

NOTE I3: Fair values

The statespenent assessed that cash and cash equivolents, other financial assets and other financial liabilities approximate their carrying assesses targety due to the short-term materials of these instruments.

NOTE 14: Related party transactions

A. Name of related party and nature of relationships:

Related parties where control exists: Spendon Network Limited ('SNL') Strifter Technologies Limited Twinster Overseas Limited, Macritina Volcan lavestments Limited, Bahacoas

Instructions holding company intermediate holding company intermediate holding company Ultimate holding company

B. Transactions with related parties during the period and outstanding balances are as follows:

| | Transactions with Speedon Network Limited | |
|---|---|---------------|
| | 31 March 2017 | 31 March 2016 |
| Transactions during the period | (Rs. in Lucs) | (Rt. in Locs) |
| Inne of shares | | 2.00 |
| Short teem loan taken | 5.53 | 0.91 |
| fatowst expose | 0.64 | |
| | Spredon Netwo | rk Limited |
| make the second of the second | 31 March 2017 | 31 March 2016 |
| Clusing balances as at period end | (Rs. in Lucy) | (Rs. in Locs) |
| Interest psysible | 0.64 | * |
| Amount payable | 6.44 | 0.91 |
| | | |





NOTE 15: Financial Risk Management Objectives And Policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities are mainly short term borrowings and the other financial liabilities. These liabilities mainly represents the psyable for services availed by the Company and minibursements psyable to group company. The Compeny's principal financial assets include cath and each equivalents and other financial assets.

The Company is exposed to credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are surrounded below.

The Risk Management policies of the Company are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to municur risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

Management has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. In performing its operating, investing and financing setivities, the Company's exposed to the Credit Risk and Liquidity Risk.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk in the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or contoner contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk mainly with respect to balances with banks.

Balances with banks

Credit risk from balances with basks is managed by the Company's treasery department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus famils are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each equatorparty. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the Company's Board of Directors on an annual basis, and may be updated throughout the year. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the bilance sheet at 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016 is the conying amounts of each class of financial assets.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may encounter difficulty in meeting its present and future obligations associated with financial liabilities that are required to be settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's objective is to, at all times, maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral obligations. The Company requires funds both for short term operational seeds. The Company closely monitors its liquidity position and deploys a robust cash management system.

The liquidity risk is managed on the basis of expected materity dries of the financial liabilities. The payables of the company are with short term duration. The carrying amounts are assumed to be resumable approximation of fair value. The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undecounted payments:

| toni new vocania | The second second | - Carlo 202 and | (Rs. in Lacs) |
|---|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| Particulars | Payable on demand | Less than 3 months | Total |
| As at March 31, 2017 Short term borrowings | | | 7.00 |
| | 9,99 | 3.25 | 6.44 |
| Other financial fiabilities | | 2.28 | 2.28 |
| | 6.44 | 2.28 | 8.72 |
| As at March 31, 2016 | | | |
| Short term borrowings | 0.91 | | 0.91 |
| Other financial liabilities | 9.7 | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| | 0.91 | 2.00 | 2.91 |

NOTE 16: Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, expital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong confit rating and healthy capital sation in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and males adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the divided payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a georing ratio, which is not debt divided by sotal capital plus not debt. The Company includes within not debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, tende and other payables iros such and cash equivalents.

| Particulars | As at March 31, 2017 (Rs. In Lacs) | As at March 31, 2016 (Rs. In Lacs) |
|--|--|--|
| Interest Bearing Learns and bosrowings Other Financial Liabilities Lease each and unit equivalents. Net dobs | 6.44 2.28 (0.64) 8.09 | 2.00 (1.45) 0.55 |
| Equity share capital Other equity Total capital | 2.00 (6.72) | 2.00 (2.91) |
| Capital and not debe | (4.72) 3.36 240.57% | (0.91) (0.36) -151.6% |

No change of polynule in the objectives, policies or processes for exanging capital during the years ended March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016.



NOTE 17: First Time Adeption

These financial statements, for the year ended 31 March 2017, are the first the Company has prepared in accordance with Ind AS. For periods up to 31 March 2016, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with accounting standards notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Indian GAAP).

Accordingly, the Company has prepared financial statements which comply with Ind AS applicable for period ending on 31 March 2017, together with the comparative period data as at 31 March 2016 and for the period from 21 September 2015 to 31 March 2016, as described in the summary of significant accounting policies. The Company was incorporated on September 21, 2015.

There are no differences between Ind AS and Indian GAAP beace reconciliations of equity as at 31 March 2016 and profit reconciliation for the period from 21 September 2015 to 31 March 2016 have not been given.

ABC & CO

CHARTE ACCOUNT

As per our report of even date

For SRBC & COLLP

Chartered Accodingsta, Firm Registratification, 524982E/E300003

per Faul Alines

Membership Number: 105734

Place: Puse Date: July 04, 2017 For and on behalf of the board of directors of Starille Tolesystems Limited

No.

K S Rau Director DIN:00022533

Place: Mumbai Date: July 04, 2017 Anapam Jindul Director DIN: 03040078

Place: Mumbai Date: July 04, 2017



Report of the Directors and

Figureial Statements for the Year United 34 March 2017

<u>for</u>

STERRITE TECHNOLOGIES EK VENTURES UTD

Contents of the Financial Statements FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

| | Pag |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| Company Information | : |
| Report of the Directors | 2 |
| Report of the Independent Auditors | |
| Income Statement | ä |
| Balance Sheet | 5 |
| Notes to the Financial Statements | 15 |
| Profit and Loss Account | 9 |

STEREITE TECHNOLOGIES 3-8 VERTURES 1-10

Company Information FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

DIRECTORS:

A Agraw of K S Roo

REGISTERED OFFICE:

Cabil Plant
1.26-1.33 Baker Street
1.5 alon
WILL OUT

AUDITORS:

Batter & Color of the P
Cabillary Auditors
W Stabilion Auditor

Third Floor 125-104 Baker Street

Landen Willieb E

STERLITE TECHNOLOGIES UNIVERTURES LED

Report of the Directors FOR THE VEAR ENDED SI MARCH 2017

The corrections product their region with the climbackless wereignes in the company for the course add 2.34 March 2017.

PRINCESS ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the company in the year subjects now was that of an investment company

ROVER WOOF BUSINESS

for Company and invested 6 (97%), to in the its temporary inducted 1,16%, a 38% form Venture in Break For Brazilian or are noted as each property of trader of Option Price College.

DIRECTORS.

The directors cower below have held office divergible whose lettle period form I April 1016 to the date of this region

A Marvill KNRM

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors and inspecified for grey one, the Rosset of the Directors and the through statements of accompanies with applicable law and namely one.

Contractly law requires the directors to prepay financial sunctions for each financial year. Under that law the Process and elected to integers the financial statements in accordance with Maked Kingdom Generally Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Practice) and applicable law). Writer company law tile directors must not approve the financial statements orders they are entirely fine company of the economic of the state of affairs of the economic and to probable the state of affairs of the economic and to probable the financial statements. The state are required to:

- of not suitable acogniting policitis, and than apply their consistently;
- make judgements and appropriating definates that are reasonable and prodent;

The directors are responsible for keeping indequate accounting expends that are sufficient in show and explain the commungs transactions, and displaces with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to cover that the financial substantials comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeparding the assets of the company and force for adding community with the prevention and detection of final color inequalities.

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

So for as the discenses are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 118 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are whowere, and each director less taken all the super that he englis to have taken as a director in order to make Lincolf neward of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are even of that reformation.

AUDITORS

The modificate Bottler & Co. 1919, well be proposed for relapy sintment at the forth-orderly Abroad Control Meeting.

This report has been prepared in accordance wife the provisions of Part 15 of the Communies Act 2000 relating to small communes.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

A Astronaly Director

26 Job/2017

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of Sterlite Technologies UK Ventures Ltd

We have arolited the financial statements of Sterrite Technologies UK Neutures (1d for the year ended 3) Nurch 2017 on pages from to ciph). The financial reporting framework that has been applied to their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards. Conted Kingdom Accounting Standards (Conted Kingdom Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

This report is made solely to the commany's members, as a pody, in accordance with Chapter 3 of 2 of 16 of the Companies Act 2006. One main while has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's quantities those matters we are regulate to state to form in a Report of the Auditors and for no Olice purpose. To the follow extent remnitted by law, we do not accept on assume responsibility to anyone, sherifican, the company's members as a bedy, for our attentions for the attentions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As excluded more tuily in the Statement of Director's Bosponshithes set out on paperwise, the arrectors are responsible for the preparation of the franchial statements and for heing satisfied that they give a role and to view. Our responsibility is to until and express an opinion on the theoretial statements in accordance with apparable law and International Standards on Auditing Obstandard Those standards require to to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Union. Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining exidence about the amounts and disclosures in the transculist demonst staffic out to give reasonable assurences that the fluancial statements are tree from in nertial inistrationals, whether reasonable represents the policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adottoolely disclosed. The reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-linearist information in the Report of the Directors to identify internal means statements with the addition the metal statements and to blooding any information that is apparently interpilly integral has defined in increasing increasing the readile. If we become of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications to our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the emplany's arthins as at 31 March 2017 and of its loss for the year than endedness been properly prepared in accordance with 1 nited Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companie's Act 2006.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 200h

In our options the information given in the Report of the Directors for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared in sometiments.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the collowing matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to yourflain our up nion;

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our adult have not been received from branches not violed by use or the fluoreid statements are too in agreement with the agree duting records and returns, or certain disolveness of directors' remaindrestion specified by law are not made, or we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our adults or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the tin moral statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report of in preparing the Report of the Directory

Sancey Phadse (Senior Statutory Additor) for and on behalf of Buffer & Collar Chartered Accountains & Statutory Additor Trial Faces (20-13-) Baker Street Lendon

WILLUSEL

11mm 26 JUNE 2017

STERLITE TECHNOLOGIES UN VENTURES LAD

Jacouse Statement FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

| | Soles | 2011 | 2016 T |
|---------------------------------------|-------|----------|-----------|
| TURNOYER | | | |
| Administrative expanses | | 3,350 | 3,793 |
| OPERATING LOSS | | (3,450) | (3,793) |
| Interest payable and similar expenses | | 25,746 | 30,024 |
| LOSS BEFORE TAXATION | | (29.096) | (25,817) |
| Tak 00 ! 58 | | | |
| LOSS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR | | (29,096) | (28,8) % |

The notes form part of these financial statements

STERRIGHE TECHNOLOGIES UN VENTORES ETD (REGISTERED NUMBER: 08550019)

Bulancy Sh<u>eet</u> 31 MARCH 2017

| | | 2017 | | 0516 | |
|---|-------|---------------------|------------------------------|-------|-------------------|
| | Notes | 1 | 3. | - | : |
| TANED ASSETS In graphos | 3 | | 187100 | | 19565 |
| CURRENT ASSETS Cash of book | | ,845 | | (3)6 | |
| CREDITORS Amorety fail in the within stayour | ä | 16 ⁻¹⁶ d | | 3,550 | |
| NET CURRENT LIABOUTIONS | | | (4.735) | | (1.383 |
| TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT EXABIL: | THES | | $f(a V \overline{v})_2 dz$ | | 3,975,487 |
| CREDITORS Assumes the figure of engage that one year | ; | | 5.649.814 - — - | | 1.982.9)* |
| SUPLIABILITIES | | | <u> 176 534 .</u> <u></u> | | 147, (73) |
| CAPITAL AND RUSERVES C died up show modal Res died carnings | | | 3,150 (79,674) | | 3.150 (50.578) |
| SHAREHOLDERS (*CNDS | | | (76.574) | | (47,328) |
| | | | | | |

The femodal septements have been prepared in accombinate with the previous of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2000 relating to small companies

the Soundal states only consequence of the issue by the Bound of Discourses. 26/06/12/017 and were stated on the bound by

n new in 1945 - Table A Agenval - Uncom

The noted form part of these financial statements

STERLIFF FECHNOLOGIES UN VENTURES LTD

Notes to the Financial Statements FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

STATE FORY INFORMATION

Sective Technologies OK Ventures this loss private company, british by shorted translated in England and Walzs. The company's agreemed number and rayes (ared oblice adares) can be found on the Company Intermetion page.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These following startments have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section IA "Small Parities" of Third Col. Reporting. Standard 107 (The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Remarks of heland" and the Companies AC 2000 - UK financial statements have been prepared under the Visto (or convention)

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiary undertakings are recognised at rust

Loss on for the year comprises current and deterred trix. Tax is recognised in the Decoma Statement, everyth to the extent that it leaders to heart propriets of other comprehensive meeting or directly in earlity.

Current or deterred taxonen assets and liabilities are not discounted.

(further, the lightenguished at the amount of the payable using the full rates and laws that that have been expected or substantively into the by the believed sheet date.

Deferred tax

Deserred tax is recognised in respect of all tining differences that have only hard but not reversed at the bulance sheet date.

Figurey differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they have recognised in financial statements. Deferred the is menomed using tax rates and laws that have been control or substantively entered by the year and and that are expected to apply to the arrest diof the an ing difference.

I melieved tax hosses and other determed tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered lagrangit the poversal of distorted tax habitaties on other fature taxable profits.

Going concern:

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern bads. The parent company WII provide the necessary support to riginaling the company as a softing concern. The threshold statements do not include the adjustments that would result if the company was unable to continue us a going concern.

FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS

| | 767.7 4 | 2016 # |
|---|------------|-----------|
| Sharea in group undertakings Leans to group undertakings | 1.971,026 | 1,834,949 |
| | · | |
| | (97),006 | 1,936,872 |

STERLITE TECHNOLOGIES LK VENTEURES LTD.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

3 FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS - continued

Additional information is as follows:

| | Shares in group undertakings r |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| COST At i Atail 2016 Add tions | 5,834,949 136,077 |
| At 31 March 2017 | 1.502.026 |
| NET BOOK VALUE At (1 March 2017 | 1.931/06 |
| ACH March 2016 | 1,834,949 |
| | l cans to group indertakings it |
| ACL April 2016 Repayment in your | 101,938 (101,938) |
| At 31 March 2017 | - |

The above investment represents a 98% holding in Stellite Conduspar Industrial (LIDA) a company incorporated in Brazil.

These financial statements contain beforeasing about Sterille Technologies UK. Ventures (1d as an individual company and do not contain consulidated transcal information as the parent of a group. The company is exempt upder section 401 of the Companies. Act 2,006 as the company itself is a subsection undertaking and its parent undertaking is not established under the law of the block state. The company is included in constributed accounts of its parent company.

4. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

| | | 2017 | 2046 |
|----|---|-------------|------------|
| | Other creditors | £ 5.79,0 | E 5,350 |
| | | | |
| 5. | CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR | | |
| | | 2017 | 2016 |
| | | Ī | T |
| | Absolutes owed to espagaladertakings | 7,642,818 | 1,982,915 |
| | - | · | |

the parent company has provided a line of credit of \$0.500,000. As at the year end a sum of 2,040,815 (2016) IA/982.915) has been drawn. Interest is provable to quarterly in subments at the rate of 0,750%.

The amount drawn is repayable at Contral, However, the loader has continued that the amount outstanding will not be recalled within the text 12 ment is

| Page 7 | continued. |
|--------|------------|

STERLIZE TECHNOLOGIES UK VENTURES UTD

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

6 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

| As at 31 March 2017 the company owest a sum of £2.042,845 (2016) 11.982 915) to Statilla Technologies is | To (fine dilitorate) | ражия |
|--|----------------------|-------|
| company), Isotropi payable on this ligar was \$25,746 (2016; \$20, 03) | | |

As at \$1 March 2017, the company was owed a sum of NII (2016) £101.923, by Sterlife Caradasper Industrial FIDAL is company incorporated in Brazil.

STERLITE LECRNOLOGIES UK VENTURES LTD

Profit and Loss Account FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

| | 2017 | | 20.16 | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|----------|--------|----------|
| | 2 | į | 2. | J. |
| Income | | - | | |
| Expenditure | | | | |
| Surfacy expenses | - | | 11: | |
| Level and Protessional fees | 1,350 | | 0,459 | |
| Augrost remanerance | <u>2</u> ,1090 | | 27.90 | |
| Horeign exeller gallbasis | - | | (624) | |
| | | 1,350 | | 3.784 |
| | | (3.380) | | (3,784) |
| Finance vosts | | | | |
| Bar kidat gra | - | | 51 | |
| Other interest | 25.716 | | 22,024 | |
| | | 25.716 | | 22.033 |
| NET LOSS | | (29/995) | | (28.817) |
| | | | | - |

This page does not form part of the stratory financial statements