

CIG MAURITIUS HOLDING PRIVATE LIMITED**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

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CIG MAURITIUS HOLDING PRIVATE LIMITED**MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION**

		Date of appointment	Date of resignation
DIRECTORS	:		
		Veronique Magny-Antoine	01 July 2008
		Nisha Proag-Dookun	26 March 2014
		Shameel Rumjaun	04 September 2014
		<i>(Alternate to Veronique Magny-Antoine)</i>	
		Pankaj Kalra	13 July 2016
		Rishikesh Batoosam <i>(Alternate to Nisha Proag-Dookun)</i>	05 April 2019
		Sharad Kothari	02 March 2017
			22 April 2019
ADMINISTRATOR AND SECRETARY	:	Ocorian Corporate Services (Mauritius) Limited (formerly 'Abax Corporate Services Ltd') 6 th floor, Tower A 1 CyberCity Ebene MAURITIUS	
REGISTERED OFFICE	:	Ocorian Corporate Services (Mauritius) Limited 6 th floor, Tower A 1 CyberCity Ebene MAURITIUS	
AUDITORS	:	Ernst & Young 9 th Floor, Tower 1, NeXTeracom Cybercity Ebene MAURITIUS	
BANKERS	:	Standard Chartered Bank Mauritius Limited 6th Floor, Standard Chartered Tower Cybercity Ebene Republic of Mauritius	

CIG MAURITIUS HOLDING PRIVATE LIMITED

COMMENTARY OF DIRECTORS

The directors are pleased to present their commentary together with the audited financial statements of CIG MAURITIUS HOLDING PRIVATE LIMITED (the "Company") for the year ended 31 March 2019.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the Company is to act as an investment holding company.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The Company's loss for the year ended 31 March 2019 is **USD 33,519** (31 March 2018: USD 78,103).

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend during the year under review (2018: USD Nil).

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, including International Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board 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.

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

The directors have made an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as going concern and have no reason to believe that the business will not be a going-concern in the year ahead.

AUDITOR

The auditor, Ernst & Young, has indicated its willingness to continue in office and will be automatically reappointed at the Annual Meeting, pursuant to section 200 of Companies Act 2001.

By Order of the Board


ISABELLE ADRIEN, ACIS
FOR
OCORIAN CORPORATE
SECRETARY SERVICES (MAURITIUS) LIMITED

19 JUN 2019

SECRETARY'S CERTIFICATE

**TO THE MEMBER OF CIG MAURITIUS HOLDING PRIVATE LIMITED
UNDER SECTION 166 (d) OF THE MAURITIAN COMPANIES ACT 2001**

We confirm that, based on records and information made available to us by the Directors and Shareholder of the Company, the Company has filed with the Registrar of Companies, for the financial year ended 31 March 2019, all such returns as are required of the Company under the Mauritius Companies Act 2001.

Dated 19 June 2019

ISABELLE ADRIEN, ACIS
FOR
OCORIAN CORPORATE
SERVICES (MAURITIUS) LIMITED



OCORIAN CORPORATE SERVICES (MAURITIUS) LIMITED

COMPANY SECRETARY

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF CIG MAURITIUS HOLDING PRIVATE LIMITED

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of CIG Mauritius Holding Private Limited (the "Company") set out on pages 8 to 26 which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2019, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of, the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2019, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and comply with the 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 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), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to note 14 to the financial statements, which indicates that the Company incurred a net loss for the year ended 31 March 2019 of USD 33,519 and, as at that date, the Company's total liabilities exceeded its total assets by USD 36,785. These conditions along with other matters set forth in note 14 indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Commentary of Directors and the Secretary's Certificate as required by the Companies Act 2001, 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 on the other information obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, 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 Directors for the Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act 2001, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF CIG MAURITIUS HOLDING PRIVATE LIMITED (CONTINUED)

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Statements (Continued)

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

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF CIG MAURITIUS HOLDING PRIVATE LIMITED (CONTINUED)

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Use of our report

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

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

Companies Act 2001

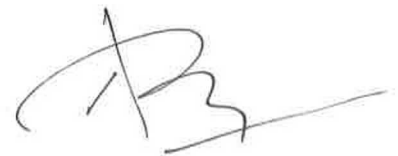
We have no relationship with or interests in the Company other than in our capacity as auditor and dealings in the ordinary course of business.

We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required.

In our opinion, proper accounting records have been kept by the Company as far as it appears from our examination of those records.



ERNST & YOUNG
Ebène, Mauritius



ANDRE LAI WAN LOONG, F.C.A
Licensed by FRC

Date: ~~1199 JUN 2019~~

19 JUN 2019

CIG MAURITIUS HOLDING PRIVATE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019


	Notes	2019 USD	2018 USD
EXPENSES			
Administrative expenses		32,135	27,065
Impairment of investment in subsidiary	6	-	50,000
Finance cost		1,384	1,038
Loss before taxation	5	(33,519)	(78,103)
Income tax expense	7	-	-
Loss for the year		(33,519)	(78,103)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		(33,519)	(78,103)

The notes on pages 12 to 26 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CIG MAURITIUS HOLDING PRIVATE LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

	Notes	2019 USD	2018 USD
ASSETS			
Non-current asset			
Investment in subsidiary	6	1	1
Current assets			
Other receivables	8	-	2,124
Cash and cash equivalents	9	21,378	27,498
		<u>21,378</u>	<u>29,622</u>
Total assets		<u>21,379</u>	<u>29,623</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Stated capital			
Accumulated losses	10	234,569,961 (234,606,746)	234,569,961 (234,573,227)
Shareholder's deficit		<u>(36,785)</u>	<u>(3,266)</u>
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Other payables	11	58,164	32,889
Total equity and liabilities		<u>21,379</u>	<u>29,623</u>

Approved by the Board of Directors on 19 JUN 2019
and signed on its behalf by:

Sherash Kallaw


}
}
} DIRECTORS
}

Sherash Kallaw

The notes on pages 12 to 26 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CIG MAURITIUS HOLDING PRIVATE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	Stated capital	Accumulated losses	Total
	USD	USD	USD
At 01 April 2018	234,469,961	(234,495,124)	(25,163)
Loss for the year	-	(78,103)	(78,103)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		(78,103)	(78,103)
<i>Transaction with owners of the Company:</i> Issue of shares (Note 10)	100,000	-	100,000
At 31 March 2018	234,569,961	(234,573,227)	(3,266)
Loss for the year	-	(33,519)	(33,519)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		(33,519)	(33,519)
<i>Transaction with owners of the Company:</i> Issue of shares (Note 10)	-	-	-
At 31 March 2019	234,569,961	(234,606,746)	(36,785)

The notes on pages 12 to 26 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CIG MAURITIUS HOLDING PRIVATE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	Notes	2019 USD	2018 USD
<i>Cash flow from operating activities</i>			
Net loss before taxation		(33,519)	(78,103)
<i>Adjustment:</i>			
Impairment of investment	6	-	50,000
Operating loss before working capital changes		(33,519)	(28,103)
Decrease in other receivables		2,124	2,659
Increase in other payables and accruals		25,275	(1,659)
Net cash used in operating activities		(6,120)	(27,103)
<i>Cash flow from investing activities</i>			
Acquisition of investment in subsidiary	6	-	(50,000)
Net cash used in investing activities		-	(50,000)
<i>Cash flow from financing activities</i>			
Proceeds from issue of share capital	10	-	100,000
Net cash flow from financing activities		-	100,000
Net (decrease)/ increase in cash and cash equivalents		(6,120)	22,897
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		27,498	4,601
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		21,378	27,498

The notes on pages 12 to 26 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CIG MAURITIUS HOLDING PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

CIG Mauritius Holding Private Limited ('the Company') is a private limited company incorporated on 01 July 2008, holding a Category 1 Business Licence under the Financial Services Act 2007 and is regulated by the Financial Services Commission and domiciled in Republic of Mauritius. The Company's registered office address is Ocorian Corporate Services (Mauritius) Limited (formerly 'Abax Corporate Services Limited'), 6th Floor Tower A, 1 CyberCity Ebène, Republic of Mauritius.

The principal activity of the Company is to act as an investment holding company.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

These financial statements are the separate financial statements of the Company. 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, unless otherwise stated.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with and in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and comply with Companies Act 2001. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are described in Note 3.

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The holding company has given a written undertaking to provide financial support to enable the Company to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due over the next twelve months. They therefore believe that it is appropriate for the financial statements to be prepared on the going concern basis.

Change in accounting policies and disclosures

New and amended standards adopted by the Company

The following standards have been adopted by the Company for the first time for the financial year beginning on 01 April 2018 and have no material effect on the Company:

IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018)

IFRS 9 replaces the multiple classification and measurement models in IAS 39 Financial instruments: Recognition and measurement with a single model that has initially only two classification categories: amortised cost and fair value.

Classification of debt assets will be driven by the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. A debt instrument is measured at amortised cost if: a) the objective of the business model is to hold the financial asset for the collection of the contractual cash flows, and b) the contractual cash flows under the instrument solely represent payments of principal and interest.

All other debt and equity instruments, including investments in complex debt instruments and equity investments, must be recognised at fair value.

All fair value movements on financial assets are taken through the statement of profit or loss, except for equity investments that are not held for trading, which may be recorded in the statement of profit or loss or in reserves (without subsequent recycling to profit or loss).

For financial liabilities that are measured under the fair value option entities will need to recognise the part of the fair value change that is due to changes in their own credit risk in other comprehensive income rather than profit or loss.

CIG MAURITIUS HOLDING PRIVATE LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019 (CONTINUED)****2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)*****New standards and interpretations that are not yet effective and have not yet been early adopted***

In July 2014, the IASB made further changes to the classification and measurement rules and also introduced a new impairment model. With these amendments, IFRS 9 is now complete. The changes introduce:

- A third measurement category (FVOCI) for certain financial assets that are debt instruments.
- A new expected credit loss (ECL) model which involves a three-stage approach whereby financial assets move through the three stages as their credit quality changes. The stage dictates how an entity measures impairment losses and applies the effective interest rate method. A simplified approach is permitted for financial assets that do not have a significant financing component (eg trade receivables). On initial recognition, entities will record a day-1 loss equal to the 12 month ECL (or lifetime ECL for trade receivables), unless the assets are considered credit impaired.

The adoption of IFRS 9 did not have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements. The only financial assets held by the Company are cash and cash equivalents which has been measured at amortised cost.

There has been no impact on the Company's accounting for financial liabilities, as the new requirements only affect the accounting for financial liabilities that are designated at fair value through profit or loss and the Company does not have any such liabilities.

The following table and the accompanying notes below explain the original measurement categories under IAS 39 and the new measurement categories under IFRS 9 for each class of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities as at 1 January 2018.

The effect of adopting IFRS 9 on the carrying amounts of financial assets at 1 January 2018 relates solely to the new impairment requirements. No impairment was recognised at 1 January 2018.

The following standards, amendments and interpretations which are effective for the financial period beginning on 01 January 2018 are not relevant to the Company and therefore has no effect on the Company:

- IFRS 15 – IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers
- IFRS 2 - Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions
- Annual Improvements 2014-2016 cycle
- IAS 40 - Transfers to Investment Property
- IFRIC 22 — Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration

The adoption of IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' and other minor changes to IFRS's applicable for the year ended 31 March 2019 do not have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

New standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not yet effective

Several standards and interpretations have been issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements. The Company has not early adopted any standards, interpretations or amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective. None of the following new standards, amendments and interpretations to standards are expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements:

- IFRS 16 - Leases (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 01 January 2019)
- IFRS 17 - Insurance Contracts (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 01 January 2019)
- IFRS 23 - Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019)
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2015-2017 Cycle (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 01 January 2019)

CIG MAURITIUS HOLDING PRIVATE LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019 (CONTINUED)****2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)****Foreign currency translation***Functional and presentation currency*

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates ("the functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in United States Dollars (USD), which is the functional and presentation currency of the Company. The USD is the currency that most faithfully reflects the underlying transactions, events and conditions that are relevant to the Company.

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 of period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss.

Current and deferred income tax

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date in the country where the Company operates and generates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is recognised in full, using the liability method, on all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the date of statement of financial position and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax on accumulated tax losses are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

Investment in subsidiary

A subsidiary is an entity that is controlled by another entity. Control is determined when the entity is exposed, or has the rights to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

Investment in subsidiary is shown at cost. Where the carrying amount of the investment is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount and the difference is transferred to the statement of comprehensive income. On disposal of the investment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is charged or credited to the statement of comprehensive income.

CIG MAURITIUS HOLDING PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019 (CONTINUED)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Consolidated financial statements

The Company owns 100% of the issued share capital of CIG Mauritius Private Limited, a company incorporated in Mauritius. The Company itself is ultimately owned by Volcan Investments Limited, a company incorporated in Bahamas. The Company has taken advantage of paragraph 4 of International Financial Reporting Standard (“IFRS”) 10, Consolidated Financial Statements, which dispenses it of the need to present consolidated financial statements, as its intermediate parent, Vedanta Resource Limited, prepares consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS which are available for public use or measures its investment in subsidiaries at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 10. The registered office of Vedanta Resource Limited, the intermediate parent which presents consolidated IFRS financial statements, is 2nd Floor, Vintners Place, 68 Upper Thames Street, London, EC4V 3BJ. These are therefore the separate financial statements of the Company.

Financial instruments

Policy applicable before 1 January 2018

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised on the Company’s statement of financial position when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial instruments carried on the statement of financial position include cash and cash equivalents and other payables. The particular recognition methods adopted are disclosed below:

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash at bank and cash in transit. For the purpose of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash at bank net of any bank overdraft if applicable, with a maturity of three months or less.

Other payables

Other payables are stated at their nominal value.

Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Company is recognised as a separate asset or liability. Gains or losses arising on derecognition of financial and liabilities are recognised in profit or loss.

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expire.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company has a legally enforceable right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired.

CIG MAURITIUS HOLDING PRIVATE LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019 (CONTINUED)****2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

Policy applicable before 1 January 2018 (Continued)

Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

Assets carried at amortised cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on assets carried at amortised cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future expected credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate (i.e., the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition). The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account. The amount of the loss shall be recognised in profit or loss.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed, to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed its amortised cost at the reversal date. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial instruments

Policy applicable after 01 January 2018

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

(a) Classification and initial measurement

From 1 January 2018, IFRS 9 sets out requirements for recognising and measuring financial assets, financial liabilities and some contracts to buy or sell non-financial items and therefore an entity classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories, as set out in IFRS 9:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through OCI or through profit or loss), and;
- those to be measured at amortised cost

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

IFRS 9 replaces IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. IFRS 9 eliminates the previous IAS 39 categories of held to maturity, loans and receivables and available for sale.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

An entity's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

At initial recognition, an entity measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVPL are expensed in profit or loss.

The adoption of IFRS 9 did not have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements. The only financial assets held by the Company are cash and cash equivalents which has been measured at amortised cost.

CIG MAURITIUS HOLDING PRIVATE LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019 (CONTINUED)****2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)*****Financial instruments (Continued)****Policy applicable after 01 January 2018 (Continued)**Financial assets (Continued)**(b) Subsequent measurement**Financial assets at amortised cost*

The Company's only financial assets at amortised cost includes cash and cash equivalents which are subsequently measured as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts.

Impairment of financial assets

As per IFRS 9, there are three types of financial assets that are subject to the expected credit loss model:

- trade receivables for sales of inventory and from the provision of consulting services
- debt investments carried at amortised cost, and
- debt investments carried at FVOCI.

The Company's financial assets consist of cash and cash equivalents only. While cash and cash equivalents are also subject to the impairment requirements of IFRS 9, the identified impairment loss was immaterial.

*Financial liabilities**(a) 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 accruals, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include only accruals.

(b) Subsequent measurement

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

Other payables

These amounts represent liabilities services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amount of assets is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there are any indications of impairment. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset being the higher of the asset's value in use and its fair value less costs to sell, in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). An impairment loss is recognised for any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount and is taken directly to profit or loss.

CIG MAURITIUS HOLDING PRIVATE LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019 (CONTINUED)****2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)****Dividend income**

Dividend income is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive payment is established.

Related party transactions

Parties are considered to be related, if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party and/or exercise significant influence over the party in making financial and operating decisions. Related parties may be individuals or other entities including management companies.

Expense recognition

Expenses are accounted for in the statement of comprehensive income on the accruals basis.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The Company makes estimates and judgements that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities within the next year. 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.

Critical judgement

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

The Company's directors have made an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and have no intention to liquidate the Company. Furthermore, the holding company has given a written undertaking to provide financial support to enable the Company to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due over the next twelve months. They therefore believe that it is appropriate for the financial statements to be prepared on the going concern basis.

Estimates and assumptions

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

Financial risk factors

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the said risks, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Company's management of capital. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

The Board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company to set appropriate measures and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risks management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and in the Company's activities.

CIG MAURITIUS HOLDING PRIVATE LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019 (CONTINUED)****4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES***Financial risk factors (Continued)*

The Company's exposure to the various types of risks associated to its activity and financial instruments is detailed below.

(a) Market risk

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

(i) Price risk

Equity price risk is the risk of unfavorable changes in fair values of equities as a result of changes in the value of individual shares. The Company has no exposure to price risk at period end.

(ii) Currency risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company has financial liabilities denominated in currencies other than USD. Consequently, the Company is exposed to the risk that the exchange rate of the foreign currencies relative to USD may change in a manner, which has a material effect on the reported value of the Company's financial instruments which are denominated in other currencies.

Sensitivity analysis

As at 31 March 2019, if EURO has weakened/strengthened by 5% against the United States Dollar (USD), with all other variables held constant, pre-tax profit for the year would decrease or increase by USD 269, mainly as a result of foreign exchange losses/gains on translation of EURO denominated financial assets and/or liabilities.

Currency risk sensitivity analysis

The following demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change of 5% in the foreign exchange rate, with all other variables held constant, of the Company's profit before tax and the Company's equity.

	Increase/decrease in foreign exchange rate	Effect on profit before tax for the year ended 2019 USD	Effect on profit before tax for the year ended 2018 USD
Depreciation of USD v/s EURO	+5%	(1,308)	(1,472)
Appreciation of USD v/s EURO	-5%	1,308	1,472

CIG MAURITIUS HOLDING PRIVATE LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019 (CONTINUED)****4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)***(a) Market risk (Continued)**(ii) Currency risk (Continued)**Currency profile*

The currency profile of the Company's financial assets and liabilities is summarised as follows:

	Financial assets 2019 USD	Financial liabilities 2019 USD	Financial assets 2018 USD	Financial liabilities 2018 USD
Euro	-	30,647	-	28,059
United States dollars (USD)	21,378	4,830	27,498	4,830
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	21,378	35,477	27,498	32,889
	=====	=====	=====	=====

Prepayments amounting to **USD Nil** (31 March 2018 - USD 2,124) have not been included in financial assets.

(iii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair values of financial instruments. The Company has no significant exposure to interest-rate risk as it has no interest-bearing financial assets and liabilities.

(b) Credit risk

The Company takes on exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that a counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when due. With respect to credit risk arising from financial assets which comprise of cash and cash equivalents, the Company's exposure arises from the default of the counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these financial assets at the reporting date. Cash transactions are limited to high credit quality financial institutions. The Company's policy is to maintain cash balances with a reputable banking institution and to monitor the placement of cash balances on an ongoing basis. As at 31 March 2019, all cash balances were placed with Standard Chartered Bank Mauritius Limited, the approved banker of the Company. There was no concentration of credit risk as at the reporting date.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter financial difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Company pays out its obligations from equity finance and funds received from the sole shareholder, Cairn India Limited. The Company is therefore not exposed to liquidity risk.

All financial liabilities of the Company outstanding at year end are payable on demand due to their short term nature.

Fair values

The directors assessed that the fair values of cash and cash equivalents and other payables approximate their carrying amounts largely due to short-term maturities of these instruments.

Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital, comprising of equity and debt, are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

CIG MAURITIUS HOLDING PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019 (CONTINUED)

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(c) *Liquidity risk (Continued)**Capital management (Continued)*

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust dividend payments to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. There have been no changes in the Company's objectives, policies and processes for managing capital from the previous year. No changes were made in the objectives, policies and processes for managing capital during the year ended 31 March 2018 and 2019.

Categories of financial instruments

	31 March 2019 USD	31 March 2018 USD
<u>Loans and receivables</u>		
Cash and cash equivalents	21,378	27,498
	-----	-----
	21,378	27,498
	=====	=====
	USD	USD
<u>Other financial liabilities at amortised cost</u>		
Accruals	35,477	10,202
Amount due to subsidiary	22,687	22,687
	-----	-----
	58,164	32,889
	=====	=====

5. LOSS BEFORE TAXATION

	2019 USD	2018 USD
The loss before taxation is stated after charging:		
Secretarial and administration fees	15,299	13,147
Audit fees	4,255	3,968
Accounting fees	4,263	3,204
Directors' fees	3,458	3,713
Taxation fees	1,009	863
Impairment of investment	-	50,000
Licence fees	1,775	2,170
Finance cost	1,384	1,038
Domiciliation fees	1,442	-
Annual registration fees	354	-
Disbursement	280	-
	-----	-----
	33,519	78,103
	=====	=====

CIG MAURITIUS HOLDING PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019 (CONTINUED)

6. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARY

	2019 USD	2018 USD
<u>Cost:</u>		
At 01 April	234,244,455	234,194,455
Additions	-	50,000
	-----	-----
At 31 March	234,244,455	234,244,455
	-----	-----
<u>Impairment:</u>		
At 01 April	234,244,454	234,194,454
Impairment during the year	-	50,000
	-----	-----
At 31 March	234,244,454	234,244,454
	-----	-----
<u>Carrying amount:</u>		
At 31 March	1	1
	=====	=====

Details of the investment in subsidiary are as follows:

Name of company	% holding		Country of incorporation	2019 USD	2018 USD
	2019	2018			
CIG Mauritius Private Limited	100	100	Mauritius	1	1
				=====	=====

The principal activities of the subsidiary is to act as an investment holding company and to provide services and resources relevant to oil and gas exploration, production and development.

7. INCOME TAX

The Company, being the holder of a Category 1, Global Business Licence, is liable to income tax in Mauritius on its taxable profit arising from its world-wide income at the rate of 15% (2018:15%). The Company's foreign sourced income is eligible for a foreign tax credit which is computed as the lower of the Mauritian tax and the foreign tax on the respective foreign sourced income. The foreign tax for a GBL1 company is based on either the foreign tax charged by the foreign country or a presumed amount of foreign tax: the presumed amount of foreign tax is based on 80% (2018:80%) of the Mauritian tax on the relevant foreign sourced income. In computing its total foreign tax credit, the Company is allowed to pool all its foreign sourced income.

Capital gains are outside the scope of the Mauritian tax net while trading profits made by the Company from the sale of shares are exempt from tax. Dividends and redemption proceeds paid by the Company to its shareholders do not attract withholding tax. The foregoing is based on the taxation laws and practices currently in force in Mauritius and may be subject to change.

Regulatory

The Financial Services Commission ("FSC") issued a Category 1 Global Business Licence ("GBL1") to the company on [to insert date]. Further to the changes made by the Finance (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2018 ("FMPA 2018") to the Financial Services Act ("FSA"), the FSC is no longer empowered to issue any GBL1 as from 1 January 2019. Instead, the FSC may issue a Global Business Licence ("GBL") if the company satisfies certain conditions. The company will be deemed to hold a GBL as from 1 July 2021 under section 96A(1)(b) of the FSA.

CIG MAURITIUS HOLDING PRIVATE LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019 (CONTINUED)****7. INCOME TAX (CONTINUED)***Tax*

As from 1 July 2021, the company will not be allowed to compute its foreign tax according to a presumed amount of 80% of the Mauritian tax of the relevant foreign sourced income. Furthermore, transactions with GBL corporations and non-residents will not necessarily be considered to be foreign sourced income. Effective as from 1 January 2019, the company may apply a partial exemption on its foreign dividend income, interest income and profits from foreign permanent establishments: the partial exemption is computed at 80% of the relevant foreign sourced income. The partial exemption is not mandatory: the company may apply the credit system if it so wishes.

At 31 March 2019, the Company had tax losses of **USD 153,590** (31 March 2018: USD 163,202) and is therefore not liable to income tax. The tax losses are available for offset against future taxable profit of the Company as follows:

	USD
Up to the year/period ending:	
31 March 2020	(34,558)
31 March 2021	(30,609)
31 March 2022	(26,801)
31 March 2023	(28,103)
31 March 2024	(33,519)

	(153,590)
	=====

Tax losses of **USD 43,131** (2018: 39,634) have lapsed during the year under review.

Tax reconciliation

A numerical reconciliation between the accounting loss and the actual income tax charge is shown as follows:

	2019 USD	2018 USD
Net loss for the year before taxation	(33,519)	(78,103)
	=====	=====
Tax @ 15%	(5,028)	(11,715)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	-	7,500
Unutilised tax losses	5,028	4,215
	-----	-----
Income tax charge	-	-
	=====	=====

Deferred income tax

A deferred income tax asset of **USD 4,608** (31 March 2018: USD 4,896) has not been recognised in respect of tax losses carried forward as the directors consider that it is not probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the unused tax losses can be utilised.

8. OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2019 USD	2018 USD
Prepayments	-	2,124
	=====	=====

CIG MAURITIUS HOLDING PRIVATE LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019 (CONTINUED)****9. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**

	2019	2018
	USD	USD
Cash at bank	21,378	-
Cash in transit	-	27,498
	-----	-----
At 31 March	21,378	27,498
	=====	=====

Cash in transit represents funds following closure of the bank account with Deutsche Bank during the financial year 31 March 2018.

10. STATED CAPITAL

	2019	2018
	USD	USD
<i>Issued and fully paid Ordinary shares of USD 1 each</i>		
At 01 April	234,569,961	234,469,961
Issued during the year	-	100,000
	-----	-----
At 31 March	234,569,961	234,569,961
	=====	=====

A reconciliation of the number of shares at the beginning and end of the financial year is as follows:

<i>No of shares in issue:</i>	2019	2018
	Number	Number
At 01 April	234,569,961	234,469,961
Issued during the year	-	100,000
	-----	-----
At 31 March	234,569,961	234,569,961
	=====	=====

The holder of an ordinary share in the Company shall confer on the holder:

- (a) the right to one vote on a poll at a meeting of the Company on any resolution;
- (b) the right to an equal share in dividends authorised by the Board; and
- (c) the right to an equal share in the distribution of the surplus assets of the Company.

11. OTHER PAYABLES

	2019	2018
	USD	USD
Accruals	35,477	10,202
Amount due to subsidiary company (Note 12 (a))	22,687	22,687
	-----	-----
	58,164	32,889
	=====	=====

CIG MAURITIUS HOLDING PRIVATE LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019 (CONTINUED)****12. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

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

	2019 USD	2018 USD
<i>(a) Amount due to related party- CIG Mauritius Private Limited - subsidiary</i>		
At start	22,687	21,432
Additions	-	4,255
Offsetting with amount receivable from related party (Note 12(b))	-	(3,000)
	-----	-----
At end (Note 11)	22,687	22,687
	=====	=====

The amount due to subsidiary company is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

	2019 USD	2018 USD
<i>(b) Amount receivable from related party- CIG Mauritius Private Limited- subsidiary</i>		
At start	-	-
Additions	-	3,000
Offsetting against amount payable to related party (Note 12 (a))	-	(3,000)
	-----	-----
At end (Note 8)	-	-
	=====	=====

	2019 USD	2018 USD
<i>(c) Key management services</i>		
Fees to management company	25,751	20,926
	=====	=====
<i>Outstanding balances</i>		
Due to management entity	29,287	5,372
	=====	=====

13. PARENT AND ULTIMATE PARENT

The Company's parent entity is Cairn Energy Hydrocarbons Limited, a company incorporated in Scotland.

The ultimate controlling party of the Company is Volcan Investments Limited ("Volcan") incorporated in Bahamas. Vedanta Resources Limited is the intermediate holding company of the Company.

14. CONTINUING FINANCIAL SUPPORT

The Company incurred a loss of **USD 33,519** for the year ended 31 March 2019 (2018: USD 78,103) and as at date, it has a shareholder's deficit of **USD 36,785** (2018: shareholder's deficit of USD 3,266). The Company however does not have the sufficient cash and cash equivalent to settle and cater for its current liabilities and expenses for the foreseeable future.

The holding Company, Cairn Energy Hydrocarbons Limited, has given a letter of financial support to the Company, to enable it to continue its operations and to pay its obligations as they become due for a period of one year.

These conditions give rise to a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and therefore that it may be unable to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

CIG MAURITIUS HOLDING PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019 (CONTINUED)

14. CONTINUING FINANCIAL SUPPORT (CONTINUED)

The financial statements are prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern. This basis presumes that the Company will continue to receive support of its holding company and the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities will occur in the ordinary course of business.

15. EVENTS AFTER REPORTING DATE

There have been no material events after the reporting date which would require disclosure and adjustment to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019. The Company is however expected to receive capital injection from its parent entity after the reporting date, with no timeline.