CIG MAURITIUS PRIVATE LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

CONTENTS	**PAGES**

CIG MAURITIUS PRIVATE LIMITED

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

			Date of appointment	Date of resignation
DIRECTORS	:	Veronique Magny-Antoine	01 July 2008	-
		Nisha Proag-Dookun	26 March 2014	-
		Neerja Sharma	28 May 2014	
		Shameel Rumjaun *(Alternate to Veronique Magny-Antoine)*	25 November 2011	

ADMINISTRATOR AND SECRETARY	:	Abax Corporate Services Ltd 6th floor, Tower A 1 CyberCity Ebene MAURITIUS
REGISTERED OFFICE	:	Abax Corporate Services Ltd 6th floor, Tower A 1 CyberCity Ebene MAURITIUS
AUDITORS	:	Ernst & Young 9th Floor, Tower 1, NeXTeracom Cybercity Ebene MAURITIUS

CIG MAURITIUS PRIVATE LIMITED

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

The directors present their commentary and the separate financial statements of CIG MAURITIUS PRIVATE LIMITED (the "Company") for the year ended 31 March 2016.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

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

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The Company's loss for the year ended 31 March 2016 is **USD 41,780,519** (31 March 2015: Loss USD 191,856,955).

During the year under review, the company recognised an impairment of loan amounting to **USD 41,700,000** (31 March 2015: Impairment of loan of USD 21,429,999 and impairment of investment of USD 170,389,999).

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend.

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.

AUDITORS

The auditors, Ernst & Young, have indicated their 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
For
Abax Corporate Services Ltd

SECRETARY

19 APR 2016

ABAX Corporate Services Ltd
6th Floor, Tower A,
1 CyberCity, Ebene, Mauritius
T + 230 403 6000 F + 230 403 6060
E officeofthececo@abaxservices.com
www.abaxservices.com

SECRETARY'S CERTIFICATE

TO THE MEMBERS OF CIG MAURITIUS 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 2016, all such returns as are required of the Company under the Mauritius Companies Act 2001.

Dated 19 April 2016

ISABELLE ADRIEN
For
Abax Corporate Services Ltd

Company Secretary

Building a better
working world

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF

CIG MAURITIUS PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the financial statements of CIG Mauritius Private Limited (the "Company") on pages 7 to 23 which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2016 and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and in compliance with the requirements of the 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.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgement, 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 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 accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as *well* as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements on pages 7 to 23 give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2016 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF

CIG MAURITIUS PRIVATE LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Report on the Financial Statements (Continued)

Other matter

This report has been prepared solely for the Company's member 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 member those matters we are required to state to the latter in an 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 member 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 auditors 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

Date: 19 APR 2016

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

CIG MAURITIUS PRIVATE LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016**

	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2016 USD	Year ended 31 March 2015 USD
INCOME		-	-
EXPENSES			
Administrative expenses		**29,037**	37,107
Impairment of investment	6	-	170,389,999
Impairment of loan	11(ii)	**41,700,000**	21,429,999
Receivable written off	11(i)	**50,116**	-
Finance cost/(income)		**1,366**	(150)
Total expenses		**41,780,519**	191,856,955
Loss before taxation	5	**(41,780,519)**	(191,856,955)
Income tax expense	7	-	-
Loss for the year		**(41,780,519)**	(191,856,955)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		(41,780,519)	(191,856,955)

The notes on pages 11 to 23 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CIG MAURITIUS PRIVATE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2016

	Notes	**31 March 2016 USD**	31 March 2015 USD
ASSETS			
Non current assets			
Investment in subsidiary	6	**1**	1
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	8	**1,762**	52,202
Cash and cash equivalents		**45,394**	78,022
		47,156	130,224
Total assets		**47,157**	130,225
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Stated capital	9	**233,894,455**	192,194,455
Accumulated losses		**(233,858,842)**	(192,078,323)
Total equity		**35,613**	116,132
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Payables and accruals	10	**11,544**	14,093
Total equity and liabilities		**47,157**	130,225

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

}
}
} **DIRECTORS**
}

The notes on pages 11 to 23 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CIG MAURITIUS PRIVATE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

	Stated capital	Accumulated losses	Total
	USD	USD	USD
At 01 April 2014	192,074,455	(221,368)	191,853,087
Loss for the period	-	(191,856,955)	(191,856,955)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(191,856,955)	(191,856,955)
Transaction with owners:			
Issue of shares (Note 9)	120,000	-	120,000
At 31 March 2015	192,194,455	(192,078,323)	116,132
Loss for the year	-	**(41,780,519)**	**(41,780,519)**
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	**(41,780,519)**	**(41,780,519)**
Transaction with owners:			
Issue of shares (Note 9)	**41,700,000**	-	**41,700,000**
At 31 March 2016	**233,894,455**	**(233,858,842)**	**35,613**

The notes on pages 11 to 23 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CIG MAURITIUS PRIVATE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2016 USD	Year ended 31 March 2015 USD
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net loss before taxation		(41,780,519)	(191,856,955)
Adjustment for:			
Impairment of investment	6	-	170,389,999
Impairment of loan	11(ii)	41,700,000	21,429,999
Receivable written off	11(i)	50,116	-
Operating loss before working capital changes		(30,403)	(36,957)
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables		324	(72)
Decrease in other payables and accruals		(2,549)	(5,437)
Net cash used in from operating activities		(32,628)	(42,466)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Loan advanced to subsidiary	11(ii)	(41,700,000)	-
Net cash used in investing activities		(41,700,000)	-
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of share capital	9	41,700,000	120,000
Net cash flows from financing activities		41,700,000	120,000
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(32,628)	77,534
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		78,022	488
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		45,394	78,022

The notes on pages 11 to 23 form an integral part of these financial statements.

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

CIG Mauritius Private Limited ("the Company") is a private limited company incorporated on 01 July 2008, holds a Category 1 Business Licence and is regulated by the Financial Services Commission. The Company's registered office address is Abax Corporate Services Ltd, 6th Floor Tower A, 1 CyberCity Ebène, Republic of Mauritius.

The principal activity of the Company is to act as investment holding and to provide services and furnishing resources relevant to gas and oil exploration.

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") and IFRIC interpretations. 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 judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are described in Note 3.

Change in accounting policies and disclosures

New and amended standards adopted by the Company

The following relevant standards which are effective for the annual periods beginning on or after 01 January 2015 have been adopted by the Company for the first time for the year beginning on 01 April 2015 and have no material impact on the Company:

Amendments to IFRS10, IFRS12, and IAS 27 – Investment entities

These amendments provide an exception to the consolidation requirement for entities that meet the definition of an investment entity under IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and must be applied retrospectively, subject to certain transition relief. The exception to consolidation requires investment entities to account for subsidiaries at fair value through profit or loss. These amendments have no impact on the Company, since does not qualify as an investment entity under IFRS 10.

Amendments to IAS 32 – Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

These amendments clarify the meaning of 'currently has a legally enforceable right to set-off' and criteria for non-simultaneous settlement mechanisms of clearing houses to qualify for offsetting and are applied retrospectively. These amendments have no impact on the Company, since it has no offsetting arrangements.

IAS 24 – Related party disclosures (For annual periods beginning on or after 01 July 2014)

Amendment to IAS 24 forms part of the annual improvement 2010-2012. The amendment is applied retrospectively and clarifies that a management entity (an entity that provides key management personnel services) is a related party subject to the related party disclosures. In addition, an entity that uses a management entity is required to disclose the expenses incurred for management services.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

New standards and interpretations that are not yet effective and have not yet been early adopted

A number of new standards and amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after 01 April 2015, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. None of these is expected to have a significant effect on the financial statements of the Company, except the following set out below:

IFRS 9 – Financial instruments (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01 January 2018)

IFRS 9, 'Financial instruments', addresses the classification, measurement and recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities. Issued in November 2009 and October 2010, it replaces the parts of IAS 39 that relate to the classification and measurement of financial instruments. IFRS 9 requires financial assets to be classified into two measurement categories: those measured as at fair value and those measured at amortised cost. The determination is made at initial recognition. The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing its financial instruments and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the instrument. For financial liabilities, the standard retains most of the IAS 39 requirements. The main change is that, in cases where the fair value option is taken for financial liabilities, the part of a fair value change due to an entity's own credit risk is recorded in other comprehensive income rather than the statement of comprehensive income, unless this creates an accounting mismatch. The directors are yet to assess IFRS 9's full impact and intend to adopt IFRS 9 no later than the accounting period beginning 01 January 2018. The directors will also consider the impact of the remaining phases of IFRS 9 when completed by the IASB.

Amendments to IAS 27: Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01 January 2016)

The amendments will allow entities to use the equity method to account for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates in their separate financial statements. Entities already applying IFRS and electing to change to the equity method in its separate financial statements will have to apply that change retrospectively. For first-time adopters of IFRS electing to use the equity method in its separate financial statements, they will be required to apply this method from the date of transition to IFRS. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016, with early adoption permitted. These amendments will not have any impact on the Company's financial statements.

There are no other standards and IFRIC interpretations that are not yet effective that would be expected to have a material impact on the Company.

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.

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.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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 generate 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 amount in the financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted 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 subsidiaries 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.

Consolidated financial statements

The Company owns 100% of the issued share capital of Cairn Lanka (Private) Limited, a company incorporated in Sri Lanka. . The Company itself is ultimately owned by Volcan Investment Limited, a company incorporated 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 Plc, prepares consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS. The registered office of Vedanta Resource Plc, the intermediate parent which presents consolidated IFRS financial statements, 2nd Floor, Vintners Place, 68 Upper Thames Street, London, EC4V 3BJ. These are therefore the separate financial statements of the Company.

Financial instruments

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.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial instruments (continued)

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 loan receivable, trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents and other payables. The particular recognition methods adopted are disclosed below:

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are recognised initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Loans and receivables comprise of loan receivable; and cash and cash equivalents, and trade and other receivables.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash at bank. 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.

Payables and accruals

Accounts payable 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.

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

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. An impairment exists if one or more events that has occurred since the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred 'loss event'), has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss 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 yet been incurred). The present value of the estimated future cash flows is discounted at the financial assets original effective interest rate.

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognised in profit or loss.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amount of its assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). An impairment is recognised when the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount which is the higher of an asset's fair value less cost of disposal and its value in use. Impairment losses (if any) are recognised as an expense in profit or loss.

Provision

Provision 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. Where the Company expects some of all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of comprehensive income 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, where appropriate the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

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.

(i) Dividend income

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

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.

Impairment assessment

The impairment assessment relies on forecasts and assumptions that are subject to a significant level of uncertainty. Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less cost of disposal and its value in use.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Impairment assessment (continued)

During the year under review, the Company recognized an impairment of loan amounting to **USD 41,700,000** (31 March 2015 – Impairment of loan of USD 21,429,999 and impairment of investment of USD 170,389,999) and receivable written off of **USD 50,116.**

Going concern

The Company's directors have made an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and they have no intention to liquidate the Company. Furthermore, the management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the financial statements continue to be prepared on the going concern basis.

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

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.

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 income 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 year end.

(ii) 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.

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial risk factors (continued)

(a) Market risk (continued)

(iii) 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.

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**	Effect on profit before tax
		Year ended 31 March 2016 USD	Year ended 31 March 2015 USD
Depreciation of USD v/s EURO	**+5%**	**(333)**	(331)
Appreciation of USD v/s EURO	**-5%**	**333**	315

Currency profile

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

	Financial assets March 2016 USD	**Financial liabilities March 2016 USD**	Financial assets March 2015 USD	Financial liabilities March 2015 USD
Euro	-	**6,657**	-	6,618
United States dollars (USD)	**45,395**	**4,887**	128,139	7,475
	45,395	**11,544**	128,139	14,093

Prepayments amounting to **USD 1,761** (31 March 2015 - USD 2,085) have not been included in financial assets.

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial risk factors (continued)

(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, loan receivable, and trade and other receivables, 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. 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, CIG Mauritius Holdings 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 carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents and payables and accruals approximate their fair values.

Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital 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.

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.

5. LOSS BEFORE TAXATION

	Year ended 31 March 2016 USD	Year ended 31 March 2015 USD
The loss before taxation is stated after charging:		
Secretarial and administration fees	**12,653**	16,555
Audit fees	**5,118**	7,655
Accounting fees	**2,941**	3,478
Directors' fees	**3,301**	3,657

CIG MAURITIUS PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016 (CONTINUED)

6. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARY

	31 March 2016 USD	31 March 2015 USD
At cost:		
At 01 April	**1**	170,390,000
Impairment		
At 01 April	-	-
Impairment during the year	-	170,389,999
At 31 March	-	170,389,999
At 31 March	**1**	1

Details of the investment in subsidiaries are as follows:

Name of company	**% holding 31 March 2016**	31 March 2015	**Country of incorporation**	**31 March 2016 USD**	31 March 2015 USD
Cairn Lanka (Pvt) Limited	**100**	100	Sri lanka	**1**	1

In addition to the previously approved (dated 14 October 2008) investment limit of USD 5,000,000, the Company had approved additional investment limits of USD 37,500,000 and USD 155,000,000 , aggregating to USD 192,500,000 in Cairn Lanka Private Limited on 19 November 2009 and 06 July 2011 respectively. There has been no change in equity investment since the last financial year and the same stands at USD 170,390,000.

An independent valuer was appointed in year ended 31 March 2015 to determine the recoverability of the exploration assets in Cairn Lanka (Pvt) Ltd and based on the valuation report received, the value in use of the exploration assets have been valued to NIL. As a consequence, the entire exploration assets have been impaired in the books of Cairn Lanka (Pvt) Ltd and the Company recognised an impairment of USD 170,389,999 against equity investment in the latter.

As of 31 March 2016, the directors have re-assessed the recoverable amount of the investment in Cairn Lanka (Pvt) Ltd and have concluded that the investment is fully impaired.

CIG MAURITIUS PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016 (CONTINUED)

7. INCOME TAX

The Company has a tax incentive in Mauritius and under current laws and regulations liable to pay income tax on its profit at a rate of 15%. The Company is, however, entitled to a tax credit equivalent to the higher of actual foreign tax suffered or 80% of the Mauritian tax payable in respect of its foreign source income, thus reducing its maximum effective tax rate to 3%. Gains or profits from the sale of units of securities by a Company holding a category 1 Global Licence under the Financial Services Act 2007 are exempt in Mauritius.

The foregoing is based on current interpretation and practice and is subject to any future changes in the Mauritian tax laws. At 31 March 2016, the Company had tax losses of **USD 201,305** (2015: USD 171,218) and is therefore not liable to income tax. The tax losses are available for set off against future taxable profit of the Company as follows:

Up to the year ending:	**USD**
31 December 2016	43,807
31 December 2017	43,517
31 March 2019	47,289
31 March 2020	36,605
31 March 2021	30,087
	201,305

Tax reconciliation:

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

	Year ended 31 March 2016 USD	Year ended 31 March 2015 USD
Net loss for the year before taxation	**(41,780,519)**	**(191,856,955)**
Tax @ 15%	**(6,267,078)**	**(28,778,543)**
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	**6,262,565**	**28,773,053**
Unutilised tax losses	**4,513**	**5,490**
Income tax charge	-	-

Deferred income tax

A deferred income tax asset of **USD 6,039** (31 March 2015: USD 5,136) 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. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	31 March 2016 USD	31 March 2015 USD
Loan receivable from subsidiary company (Note 11(ii))	**1**	1
Amount receivable from subsidiary company (Note 11(i))	-	50,116
Prepayments	**1,761**	2,085
	1,762	52,202

During the year under review, an amount receivable from subsidiary company amounting to **USD 50,116** has been written off due to the balance being irrecoverable from the latter.

9. STATED CAPITAL

	31 March 2016 USD	31 March 2015 USD
Issued and fully paid – Ordinary shares of USD 1 each		
At 01 April	**192,194,455**	192,074,455
Issued during the year	**41,700,000**	120,000
At 31 March	**233,894,455**	192,194,455

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

	31 March 2016 Number	31 March 2015 Number
At 01 April	**192,194,455**	192,074,455
Issued during the year	**41,700,000**	120,000
At 31 March	**233,894,455**	192,194,455

10. PAYABLES AND ACCRUALS

	31 March 2016 USD	31 March 2015 USD
Accruals	**11,544**	14,093

CIG MAURITIUS PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016 (CONTINUED)

11. 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:

	31 March 2016 USD	31 March 2015 USD
(i)Amount receivable from subsidiary company – Cairn Lanka (Pvt) Ltd		
At 01 April	**50,116**	50,116
Write off	**(50,116)**	-
At 31 March	**-**	50,116

During the year under review, the amount receivable of USD 50,116 has been written off due to the balance being irrecoverable from Cairn Lanka (Pvt) Ltd.

	31 March 2016 USD	31 March 2015 USD
(ii) Loan receivable from subsidiary company – Cairn Lanka (Pvt) Ltd		
At 01 April	**1**	21,430,000
Loan advanced during the year	**41,700,000**	-
Impairment	**(41,700,000)**	(21,429,999)
At 31 March	**1**	1

The loan advanced during the year under review is part of a loan facility of USD 200,000,000 approved on 05 September 2012 and is valid for the period from 05 September 2012 to 31 March 2017 or to such extended time as may be mutually agreed in writing. The loan is interest free, unsecured and repayable on demand.

Based on the circumstances mentioned in Note 7, the loan advanced to the subsidiary shall not be recovered and an impairment of **USD 41,700,000** (2015: USD 21,429,999) has been recognised accordingly.

	Year ended 31 March 2016 USD	Year ended 31 March 2015 USD
(iii) Key management personnel		
Directors' fees	**3,301**	3,657

11. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

	Year ended 31 March 2016 USD	Year ended 31 March 2015 USD
(iii) Key management services		
Fees to management company	**22,021**	31,720
Outstanding balances		
Due to management entity	**6,657**	6,619

12. PARENT AND ULTIMATE PARENT

The Company's parent entity is CIG Mauritius Holding Private Limited, a company incorporated in Mauritius. The ultimate controlling party of the Company is Volcan Investments Limited ("Volcan") incorporated in Bahamas. Vedanta Resources PLC is the intermediate holding company of the Company.

13. 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 2016.