

**Registered number: SC 235659**

**CAIRN ENERGY DISCOVERY LIMITED  
REPORT & FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

# Cairn Energy Discovery Limited

## **Directors:**

Sharad Kothari (with effect from 22<sup>nd</sup> April 2019)

Pankaj Kalra (resigned on 22<sup>nd</sup> April 2019)

Sunil Bohra (resigned on 27<sup>th</sup> July 2018)

## **Auditors:**

Ernst & Young LLP  
1 More London Place  
London  
SE1 2AF

## **Company Secretaries**

Accomplish Secretaries Limited  
3<sup>rd</sup> Floor, 11-12 St. James's Square  
London  
SW1Y 4LB

## **Registered Office:**

Summit House,  
4-5 Mitchell Street, Edinburgh,  
EH6 7BD, Scotland

## **Registered No:**

SC 235659

# Cairn Energy Discovery Limited

## Directors' Report

The directors present their report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019. The Company has taken advantage of the small companies' exemption from preparing a Strategic Report.

### Principal Activities and Business Review

The principal activity of the Company is the exploration for and development and production of oil and gas.

The Company did not have any operation during the year ended 31 March 2019. During the year, the Company made a loss of \$101 (Year ended 31 March 2018: Loss of \$556). No dividend has been paid or declared in respect of the year ended 31 March 2019 (Year ended 31 March 2018: \$nil).

### Future Developments

The Company did not trade during the year ended 31 March 2019. A similar outlook is expected for 2019-20.

### Risk Factors

#### *Exchange Rates*

The Company's cash flow, income statement and balance sheet are reported in US Dollars and may be significantly affected by fluctuations in exchange rates.

#### *War, Terrorist Attack and Natural Disasters*

The Company's business may be adversely affected by a war, terrorist attack, natural disaster or other catastrophe.

#### *Political Climate*

The Company cannot predict the impact of future changes in fiscal policy in the country in which it operates.

### Financial Instruments

For details of the Company's financial risk management: objectives and policies see note 10 of the Notes to the Accounts.

### Going Concern

The directors have considered the factors relevant to support a statement on going concern. They have a reasonable expectation that the Company will have access to adequate financial resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and have therefore continued to use the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

### Directors

The directors who held office during the year and subsequently are as follows:

Sharad Kothari (with effect from 22<sup>nd</sup> April 2019)

Pankaj Kalra (resigned on 22<sup>nd</sup> April 2019)

Sunil Bohra (resigned on 27<sup>th</sup> July 2018)

### Charitable and Political Donations

The Company did not make any political or charitable contributions in UK during the year ended 31 March 2019 (Year ended 31 March 2018: \$nil).

### Creditors Payment Policy

It is the Company's payment policy to ensure settlement of suppliers' services in accordance with the terms of the applicable contracts. In most circumstances, settlement terms are agreed prior to business taking place.

# Cairn Energy Discovery Limited

## Directors' Report (continued)

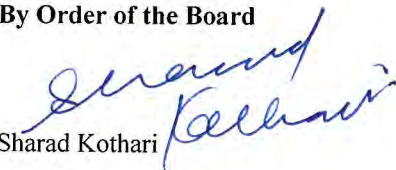
### Disclosure of Information to Auditors

The directors of the Company who held office at 31 March 2019 confirm, as far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware. In making this confirmation, the directors have taken appropriate steps to make them aware of the relevant audit information and that the Company's auditors are aware of this information.

### Auditors

In accordance with section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006, the auditors, Ernst & Young LLP are deemed re-appointed.

### By Order of the Board

  
Sharad Kothari

DLF Atria, Phase II,  
Jacaranda Marg,  
DLF City, Gurugram - 122 002  
Haryana, India

Date: 19 June 2019

# Cairn Energy Discovery Limited

## Directors' Responsibility Statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the Company's financial statements in accordance with applicable United Kingdom law and International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom law and International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss for that period.

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; and
- state whether applicable IFRSs issued by the IASB and adopted by the European Union have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis, unless they consider that to be inappropriate.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act, 2006. 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.

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CAIRN ENERGY DISCOVERY LIMITED**

We have audited the financial statements of Cairn Energy Discovery Limited for the year ended 31 March 2019 which comprise the Income Statement, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Cash Flows, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 11, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2019 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

### **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report below. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

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

### **Conclusions relating to going concern**

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statement is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

### **Other information**

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, 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 we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

## **Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006**

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

## **Matters on which we are required to report by exception**

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies exemption in not preparing the strategic report.

## **Responsibilities of directors**

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibility Statement set out on page 4, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, 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.

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.

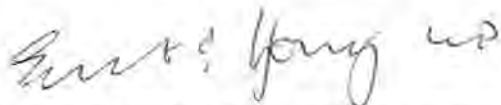
## **Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

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 (UK) 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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

## Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. 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.



*Mirco Bardella (Senior statutory auditor)  
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor  
London  
27 June 2019*

### Notes:

- 1. The maintenance and integrity of the Vedanta Limited web site is the responsibility of the directors; the work carried out by the auditors does not involve consideration of these matters and, accordingly, the auditors accept no responsibility for any changes that may have occurred to the financial statements since they were initially presented on the web site.*
- 2. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.*



# Cairn Energy Discovery Limited

## Income Statement

For the year ended 31 March 2019

	Notes	Year ended March 2019 \$	Year ended March 2018 \$
Finance costs	3	(101)	(556)
Loss before taxation		(101)	(556)
Taxation	7	-	-
Loss for the year		(101)	(556)

# Cairn Energy Discovery Limited

## Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 31 March 2019

	Year ended March 2019 \$	Year ended March 2018 \$
Loss for the year	(101)	(556)
<b>Total comprehensive Loss for the year</b>	<b>(101)</b>	<b>(556)</b>

# Cairn Energy Discovery Limited

## Balance Sheet

As at 31 March 2019

	Notes	31 March 2019 \$	31 March 2018 \$
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Bank overdraft	4	2,214	2,113
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>2,214</b>	<b>2,113</b>
<b>Net liabilities</b>		<b>2,214</b>	<b>2,113</b>
<b>Equity</b>			
Called-up share capital	5	42,252	42,252
Other equity		1,631,956	1,631,956
Retained earnings		(1,676,422)	(1,676,321)
<b>Total equity attributable to the equity holders</b>		<b>(2,214)</b>	<b>(2,113)</b>

Signed on behalf of the Board

  
Sharad Kothari  
19 June 2019

# Cairn Energy Discovery Limited

## Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 March 2019

	Note	Year ended March 2019 \$	Year ended March 2018 \$
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Loss before taxation		(101)	(556)
Finance costs	3	101	556
<b>Net cash from / (used in) operating activities</b>		-	-
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
<b>Net cash from / (used in) investing activities</b>		-	-
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Interest paid	3	(101)	(556)
<b>Net cash used in financing activities</b>		(101)	(556)
<b>Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents</b>		(101)	(556)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		(2,113)	(1,557)
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	4	(2,214)	(2,113)

# Cairn Energy Discovery Limited

## Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 March 2019

	Share Capital (Note 5) \$	Other Equity \$	Retained Earnings \$	Total \$
At 1 April 2017	42,252	1,631,956	(1,675,765)	(1,557)
Loss for the year	-	-	(556)	(556)
Total comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	(556)	(556)
At 1 April 2018	42,252	1,631,956	(1,676,321)	(2,113)
Loss for the year	-	-	(101)	(101)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(101)	(101)
<b>At 31 March 2019</b>	<b>42,252</b>	<b>1,631,956</b>	<b>(1,676,422)</b>	<b>(2,214)</b>

Other equity represents waiver of intergroup balances and these are non-distributable.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

# Cairn Energy Discovery Limited

## Notes to the Accounts

For the year ended 31 March 2019

### 1 Accounting Policies

#### a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2019 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 19 June 2019. The Company is a private company incorporated and domiciled in Scotland. The registered office is located at Summit House, 4-5 Mitchell Street, Edinburgh, EH6 7BD, Scotland.

The Company prepares its financial statements on a historical cost basis. Where there are assets and liabilities calculated on a different basis, this fact is disclosed in the relevant accounting policy.

The Company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set out in the Principal Activities and Business Review on page 2. The financial position of the Company, its cash flows, liquidity position and borrowing facilities are presented in the financial statements and supporting notes. In addition, notes 10 and 11 to the financial statements include the Company's objectives, policies and processes for managing its capital; its financial risk management objectives; details of its financial instruments; and its exposures to credit risk and liquidity risk.

Management believes that it has no assets which have a carrying value in excess of its realisable value and has been assured by its parent for adequate financial support whenever required in order to discharge its liabilities. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

#### b) Accounting standards

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) issued by IASB and as adopted by the European Union as they apply to the year ended 31 March 2019. IFRS as adopted by the European Union differs in certain respects from IFRS as issued by the IASB. However, the differences have no impact on the financial statements for the years presented.

The Company has adopted all new or amended and revised accounting standards and interpretations ('IFRSs') issued by IASB and as adopted by the European Union effective for the year ended 31 March 2019. Based on an analysis by the Company, the application of the new IFRSs has not had a material impact on the financial statements in current reporting period and we do not anticipate any significant impact on future periods from the adoption of these new IFRSs as and when they become effective.

# Cairn Energy Discovery Limited

## Notes to the Accounts (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2019

### 1 Accounting Policies (continued)

#### b) Accounting standards (continued)

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except for the following new and amended IAS and IFRS effective as of 1 April 2018:

- Amendment to IAS 23: Borrowing Cost: The amendment is effective from 01 January 2019, with earlier application permitted. The Company has applied the amendment prospectively from the current reporting year i.e. for the borrowing costs incurred on or after 01 April 2018.
- IFRS 9: Financial Instruments
- IFRS 15: Revenue from contracts with Customers
- Adoption of IFRIC 22 : Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration

#### *New IFRSs that have been issued but not yet come into effect*

In addition to the above, IASB has issued a number of new or amended and revised accounting standards and interpretations (IFRSs) that have not yet come into effect. The Company has thoroughly assessed the impact of these IFRSs which are not yet effective and determined that we do not anticipate any significant impact on the financial statements from the adoption of these standards.

- IFRS 16, Leases, replaces the existing standard on accounting for leases, IAS 17, with effect from 1 April 2019
- IFRIC 23 - Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01 January 2019, subject to EU endorsement.
- Amendments to IFRS 9 Prepayment features with Negative Compensation effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01 January 2019, subject to EU endorsement.
- Amendments to IAS 28 Long term interests in Associates and Joint Ventures effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01 January 2019, subject to EU endorsement.
- Annual improvements to IFRS standards 2015-2017 cycle effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01 January 2019, subject to EU endorsement.
- Amendments to IAS 19: Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01 January 2019, subject to EU endorsement.
- Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01 January 2020, subject to EU endorsement.
- Amendment to IFRS 3 Business Combinations effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01 January 2020, subject to EU endorsement.
- Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8: Definition of Material effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01 January 2020, subject to EU endorsement.
- IFRS 17 Insurance contracts effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01 January 2021, subject to EU endorsement

#### c) Presentation currency

The functional and presentation currency of the Company is US Dollars (“\$”). The Company’s policy on foreign currencies is detailed in note 1(d).

#### d) Foreign currency translation

The Company translates foreign currency transactions into the functional currency, US dollar (US \$), at the rate of exchange prevailing at the transaction date. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in other currencies are translated into the functional currency at the rate of exchange prevailing at the Balance Sheet date.

Non – monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss respectively).

# Cairn Energy Discovery Limited

## Notes to the Accounts (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2018

### 1 Accounting Policies (continued)

#### d) Foreign currency translation (continued)

Rates of exchange to \$1 were as follows:

	31 March 2019	Average Year ended March 2019	31 March 2018	Average Year ended March 2018
Sterling	0.765	0.762	0.705	0.716
Indian Rupee	69.171	69.889	65.044	65.021

#### e) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and short term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

#### f) Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement

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.

##### I. Financial Assets – Recognition

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

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

##### *Debt instruments at amortised cost*

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

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

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in interest income in the income statement. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the income statement.

##### II. Financial Asset – Derecognition

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to 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.



# Cairn Energy Discovery Limited

## Notes to the Accounts (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2018

### 1 Accounting Policies (continued)

#### f) Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement (Continued)

##### III. Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with IFRS 9, the Company applies expected credit loss (“ECL”) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets:

Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of IFRS 15.

The Company follows ‘simplified approach’ for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables, contract assets and lease receivables. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

At each reporting date, for recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the Company reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

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

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive, discounted at the original EIR. ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) during the year is recognised as income/expense in profit or loss. The financial statement of financial position presentation for financial assets is described below:

Financial assets measured at amortised cost: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis. The Company does not have any purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI) financial assets, i.e., financial assets which are credit impaired on purchase/origination.

##### IV. Financial liabilities – Recognition & Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, or as 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 financial liabilities at amortised cost, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company’s financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

# Cairn Energy Discovery Limited

## Notes to the Accounts (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2019

### 1 Accounting Policies (continued)

#### f) Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement (continued)

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

##### *Financial liabilities at amortised cost (Loans and Borrowings and Trade and Other payables)*

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings and trade and other payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in income statement when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the income statement

#### V. Financial liabilities – Derecognition

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

#### g) Borrowing costs

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

#### h) Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of current tax payable and deferred tax.

##### Current tax

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

##### Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided, using the balance sheet method, on all temporary differences at the balance sheet date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Exceptions to this principle are:

- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future;
- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss

# Cairn Energy Discovery Limited

## Notes to the Accounts (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2019

### 1 Accounting Policies (continued)

#### h) Taxation (continued)

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

- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interested in joint arrangements, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised
- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary differences arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date and is adjusted to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each balance sheet date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are only offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority and the Company intends either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

#### i) Equity Instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

#### j) Key estimations and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income, expenses and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of these financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses for the years presented. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods affected. The Company considers the following areas as the key sources estimation uncertainty:

##### *Provisions and liabilities*

Provisions and liabilities are recognised in the period when it becomes probable that there will be a future outflow of funds resulting from past operations or events that can be reasonably estimated. The timing of recognition requires the application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances which may be subject to change especially when taken in the context of the legal environment in India. The actual cash outflows may take place over many years in the future and hence the carrying amounts of the provisions and liabilities are regularly reviewed and adjusted to take into account the changing circumstances and other factors that influence the provision and liabilities.

# Cairn Energy Discovery Limited

## Notes to the Accounts (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2019

### 2 Operating Profit

#### a) Discontinued operations

All profits and losses in the current and preceding year were derived from discontinued operations.

#### b) Auditors' remuneration

Fees amounting to \$5,565 (Year ended 31 March 2018: \$5,896) are payable to the Company's auditors for the audit of the Company's annual accounts and are payable by another group company.

The Company has a system in place for the award of non-audit work to the auditors which, in certain circumstances, requires Audit Committee approval.

### 3 Finance Costs

	Year ended March 2019	Year ended March 2018
	\$	\$
Bank interest	101	38
Bank charges	-	518
	<u>101</u>	<u>556</u>

### 4 Bank Overdraft

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
	\$	\$
Bank overdraft	2,214	2,113
	<u>2,214</u>	<u>2,113</u>

For the purpose of cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include bank overdraft.

### 5 Share Capital

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
	£1 Ordinary Number	£1 Ordinary Number
Authorised ordinary shares	5,100,000	5,100,000

	31 March 2019	31 March 2019	31 March 2018	31 March 2018
	£1 Ordinary Number	£1 Ordinary \$	£1 Ordinary Number	£1 Ordinary \$
Allotted, issued and fully paid ordinary Shares	23,216	42,252	23,216	42,252

# Cairn Energy Discovery Limited

## Notes to the Accounts (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2019

### 6 Related Party Transactions

No transactions have been incurred during the year with the related parties and no balances are outstanding as at balance sheet date.

#### Remuneration of key management personnel

Being in the non-executive position, Mr Sharad Kothari is not entitled for any remuneration from the Company. No remuneration has been paid to him by the Company.

### 7 Taxation

#### Factors affecting tax charge for year

A reconciliation of income tax expense applicable to profit/(loss) before tax at the applicable tax rate to tax expense at the Company's effective tax rate is as follows:

	Year ended March 2019	Year ended March 2018
	\$	\$
<b>Loss before taxation</b>	<b>(101)</b>	<b>(556)</b>
Corporation tax at the standard UK rate of 19%	(19)	(106)
<b>Effects of:</b>		
Other permanent difference	19	106
<b>Total tax charge</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

The UK Government has announced that the main rate of UK Corporation tax for the year 2019 is 19% (2018 is 19%). Further, a reduction in the main rate to 17% effective from 1st April 2020 have been fully enacted into UK law.



# Cairn Energy Discovery Limited

## Notes to the Accounts (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2019

### 8 Financial Risk Management: Objectives and Policies

Cairn India Holdings Limited, Company's immediate Parent, manages the financial risk of the Company along with of other subsidiaries within its control.

The Company's primary financial instruments comprise cash, short and medium-term deposits, money market liquidity funds, marketable bonds, loans and other receivables and financial liabilities held at amortised cost. The Company's strategy has been to finance its operations through a mixture of retained profits and inter group borrowings. Other alternatives, such as equity finance and project finance are reviewed by the Board, when appropriate, to fund substantial acquisitions of oil and gas development projects.

The Company treasury function is responsible for managing investment and funding requirements including banking and cash flow monitoring. It must also recognise and manage interest and foreign exchange exposure whilst ensuring that the Company has adequate liquidity at all times in order to meet its immediate cash requirements.

The Company may, from time to time opt to use derivative financial instruments to minimise its exposure to fluctuations in foreign exchange and interest rates. Derivative financial instruments have not been used throughout the year ended 31 March 2019. It is, and has been throughout the period under review, the Company's policy that no trading in derivative financial instruments shall be undertaken.

The main risks arising from the Company's financial instruments are liquidity risk, foreign currency risk and credit risk. The Board reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks and these are summarised below:

#### **Liquidity risk**

The Company does not have any operations and is dependent on its Holding Company / Group companies for meeting its short / medium term expenditure requirements. The Company has a policy of putting its surplus cash in a combination of money market liquidity funds, fixed term deposits, mutual funds and marketable bonds with a number of international and Indian banks, financial institutions and corporates to ensure sufficient liquidity to enable the Company to meet its short/medium-term expenditure requirements.

The Company is conscious of the current environment and constantly monitors counterparty risk. Policies are in place to limit counterparty exposure. The Company monitors counterparties using published ratings and other measures where appropriate.

#### **Foreign currency risk**

The Company manages exposures that arise from foreign currency transactions, by matching receipts and payments in the same currency, and actively managing the residual net position.

In order to minimise the Company's exposure to foreign currency fluctuations, currency assets are matched with currency liabilities by borrowing or entering into foreign exchange contracts in the applicable currency if deemed appropriate. The loan facilities are multi-currency and allow drawings denominated in US dollars. The Company reports in US dollars which, with most assets US dollar-denominated, minimises the impact of foreign exchange movements on the Company's Balance Sheet.

#### **Credit risk**

Credit risk from investments with banks and other financial institutions is managed by the Treasury functions in accordance with the Board approved policies of the group. Investments of surplus funds are only made with approved counterparties who meet the appropriate rating and/or other criteria, and are only made within approved limits. The Board continually re-assess the Group's Policy and update as required. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty failure.

At the year end the Company does not have any significant concentrations of bad debt risk, other than amounts held by other group companies. The maximum credit risk exposure relating to financial assets is represented by the carrying value as at the Balance Sheet date.

# Cairn Energy Discovery Limited

## Notes to the Accounts (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2019

### 8 Financial Risk Management: Objectives and Policies (continued)

#### Capital management

The objective of the Company's capital management structure is to ensure that there remains sufficient liquidity within the Company to carry out committed work programme requirements. The Company monitors the long term cash flow requirements of the business in order to assess the requirement for changes to the capital structure to meet that objective and to maintain flexibility.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes to economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital, issue new shares for cash, repay debt, put in place new debt facilities or undertake other such restructuring activities as appropriate. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the year ended 31 March 2019.

The Company's capital and net debt were made up as follows:

	31 March 2019 \$	31 March 2018 \$
Borrowings	-	-
Add: Bank overdraft	2,214	2,113
Net debt	2,214	2,113
Equity	(2,214)	(2,113)
Capital and net debt	-	-
Gearing ratio *	-	-

\* gearing ratio is less than zero hence disclosed as nil

### 9 Financial Instruments

The Company calculates the fair value of assets and liabilities by reference to amounts considered to be receivable or payable on the Balance Sheet date. The Company's financial liabilities, together with their fair values are as follows:

Financial liabilities	Carrying amount		Fair value	
	31 March 2019 \$	31 March 2018 \$	31 March 2019 \$	31 March 2018 \$
Bank overdraft	2,214	2,113	2,214	2,113
	2,214	2,113	2,214	2,113

# Cairn Energy Discovery Limited

## Notes to the Accounts (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2019

### 9 Financial Instruments (continued)

#### Maturity Analysis

The following table sets out the amount, by maturity, of the Company's financial liabilities:

#### At 31 March 2019

	Total \$	Less than one year \$	One to two years \$	Two to three years \$	Three to four years \$	Four to five years \$	More than five years \$
Bank overdraft	2,214	2,214	-	-	-	-	-
	2,214	2,214	-	-	-	-	-

#### At 31 March 2018

	Total \$	Less than one year \$	One to two years \$	Two to three years \$	Three to four years \$	Four to five years \$	More than five years \$
Bank overdraft	2,113	2,113	-	-	-	-	-
	2,113	2,113	-	-	-	-	-

#### Fair value hierarchy

The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2: other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly

Level 3: techniques which use inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

At 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018, the Company had no financial instruments in level 1, 2 or 3.

### 10 Capital Commitments

There are no capital commitments as at year ended 31 March 2019 (31 March 2018: Nil).

### 11 Ultimate Parent Company

The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Cairn India Holdings Limited. Vedanta Resources Limited (erstwhile Vedanta Resources Plc) is the intermediary holding company. Volcan Investments Limited ("Volcan") is the ultimate controlling entity and controls Vedanta Resources Limited.

The results of the Company are consolidated into intermediate parent company, viz. Vedanta Resources Limited. The registered office of Vedanta Resources Limited, is 5th Floor, 6 St. Andrew Street, London, EC4A 3AE.

Copies of Vedanta Resources Limited's financial statements will be available on its website.