

**Registered number: SC255308**

**CAIRN ENERGY GUJARAT BLOCK 1 LIMITED**  
**REPORT & FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

# Cairn Energy Gujarat Block 1 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 255308

# Cairn Energy Gujarat Block 1 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 Company's principal activity 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 earned a profit of \$6,672 (Year ended 31 March 2018: profit of \$4,340). No dividend has been paid or declared in respect of the year ended 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018.

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 11 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 has 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 Gujarat Block 1 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 themselves 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 Gujarat Block 1 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 GUJARAT BLOCK 1 LIMITED**

We have audited the financial statements of Cairn Energy Gujarat Block 1 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, and the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 13, 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 profit 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 statements 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 strategic report and 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**

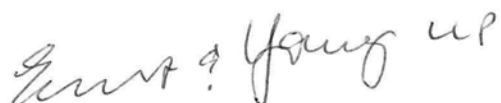
Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee 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.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ernst & Young LLP" with a stylized flourish at the end.

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 Gujarat Block 1 Limited

## Income Statement

For the year ended 31 March 2019

	Notes	Year ended March 2019 \$	Year ended March 2018 \$
Administrative expenses	3	-	(619)
<b>Operating loss</b>		-	(619)
Finance income	4	7,000	5,555
Finance costs	5	(328)	(596)
<b>Profit before taxation</b>		6,672	4,340
<b>Taxation</b>	6	(1,246)	-
<b>Profit for the year</b>		5,426	4340

# Cairn Energy Gujarat Block 1 Limited

## Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 31 March 2019

	Year ended March 2019 \$	Year ended March 2018 \$
Profit for the year	5,426	4,340
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	<b>5,426</b>	<b>4,340</b>

# Cairn Energy Gujarat Block 1 Limited

## Balance Sheet

As at 31 March 2019

	Notes	31 March 2019 \$	31 March 2018 \$
<b>Current assets</b>			
Bank deposits	7	266,818	259,816
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>266,818</b>	<b>259,816</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Bank overdraft	7	(375)	(45)
Income tax liabilities	6	(1,246)	
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>(1,621)</b>	<b>(45)</b>
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>265,197</b>	<b>259,771</b>
<b>Equity</b>			
Called-up share capital	8	234,561	234,561
Other equity		458,634	458,634
Retained earnings		(427,998)	(433,424)
<b>Total equity attributable to the equity holders</b>		<b>265,197</b>	<b>259,771</b>

Signed on behalf of the Board



Sharad Kothari  
19 June 2019

# Cairn Energy Gujarat Block 1 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>			
Profit before taxation		6,672	4,340
Finance income	4	(7,000)	(5,555)
Finance costs	5	328	596
<b>Operating cash flows before movements in working capital</b>		-	(619)
Increase in payables		-	(620)
<b>Net cash from/(used in) operating activities</b>		-	1
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Deposits made during the year		(265,221)	(258,499)
Redemption made during the year		258,499	253,921
Interest received		6,720	5,279
<b>Net cash from/(used in) investing activities</b>		(2)	701
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Bank fees	5	(328)	(596)
<b>Net cash from/(used in) financing activities</b>		(328)	(596)
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>		(330)	106
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		(45)	(151)
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	7	(375)	(45)

# Cairn Energy Gujarat Block 1 Limited

## Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 March 2019

	Share Capital (Note 8) \$	Other Equity* \$	Retained Earnings \$	Total \$
At 1 April 2017	234,561	458,634	(437,764)	255,431
Profit for the year	-	-	4,340	4,340
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	4,340	4,340
At 1 April 2018	234,561	458,634	(433,424)	259,771
Profit for the year	-	-	5,426	5,426
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	5,426	5,426
<b>At 31 March 2019</b>	<b>234,561</b>	<b>458,634</b>	<b>(427,998)</b>	<b>265,197</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 Gujarat Block 1 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 11 and 12 to the financial statements includes 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.

The directors have considered the factors relevant to support a statement on going concern. They have a reasonable expectation that the Company has 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.

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

The company classifies 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 the 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 Gujarat Block 1 Limited

## Notes to the Accounts (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2019

### 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.

- IFRIC 23: Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01 January 2019, subject to EU endorsement.
- IFRS 16, Leases, replaces the existing standard on accounting for leases, IAS 17, with effect from 1 April 2019
- 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(e).

### d) Finance income

#### *Interest income*

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest rate method, accounted for as finance income in the income statement.

### e) Foreign currencies

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. Exchange differences arising are taken to the Income Statement except for those incurred on borrowings specifically allocable to development projects, which are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset.

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.



# Cairn Energy Gujarat Block 1 Limited

## Notes to the Accounts (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2019

### e) Foreign currencies (continued)

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)

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

### 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 Gujarat Block 1 Limited

## Notes to the Accounts (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2019

### 1 Accounting Policies (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.

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

# Cairn Energy Gujarat Block 1 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)

##### 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) 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.

#### h) Liquid Investments and bank deposits

Liquid investments represent short-term investments that do not meet the definition of cash and cash equivalents for one or more of the following reasons:

- i) They have a maturity profile greater than 90 days;
- ii) They may be subject to a greater risk of changes in value than cash;
- iii) They are held for investment purposes.

These include short term marketable securities and other bank deposits.

Short term marketable securities are categorised as held for trading and are initially recognised at fair value with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in the income statement.

Other bank deposits are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The value of trading investments incorporates any dividend and interest earned on the held for trading investments.

#### i) 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.

# Cairn Energy Gujarat Block 1 Limited

## Notes to the Accounts (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2019

### 1 Accounting Policies (continued)

#### i) Taxation (continued)

##### 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

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

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..

# Cairn Energy Gujarat Block 1 Limited

## Notes to the Accounts (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2019

### 1 Accounting Policies (continued)

#### j) Equity Instruments

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

#### k) 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 of 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.

### 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 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 Administrative Expenses

	Year ended March 2019	Year ended March 2018
	\$	\$
Other expenses	-	619
	-	619

### 4 Finance Income

	Year ended March 2019	Year ended March 2018
	\$	\$
Interest income on bank deposits	7,000	5,555
	7,000	5,555



# Cairn Energy Gujarat Block 1 Limited

## Notes to the Accounts (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2019

### 5 Finance Costs

	Year ended March 2019	Year ended March 2018
	\$	\$
Bank Charges	319	580
Exchange (Loss)/Gain	(5)	2
Bank interest	14	14
	<u>328</u>	<u>596</u>

### 6 Taxation

#### Factors affecting tax charge for period

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>Profit before taxation</b>	<u>6,672</u>	<u>4,340</u>
Corporation tax at the standard UK rate of 19%	1,268	825
<b>Effects of:</b>		
Utilization of group taxation relief	(22)	(825)
<b>Total tax charge</b>	<u>1,246</u>	<u>-</u>

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

### 7 Net Funds

	Year ended March 2019	Year ended March 2018
	\$	\$
Bank deposits	266,818	259,816
Bank overdraft	(375)	(45)
<b>Total</b>	<u>266,443</u>	<u>259,771</u>

Cash at bank earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. For the purpose of cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include bank overdraft.

	Year ended March 2019	Year ended March 2018
	\$	\$
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-
Bank overdraft	(375)	(45)
<b>Total</b>	<u>(375)</u>	<u>(45)</u>

# Cairn Energy Gujarat Block 1 Limited

## Notes to the Accounts (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2019

### 8 Share Capital

	31 March 2019 £1 Ordinary Number	31 March 2018 £1 Ordinary Number		
<b>Authorised ordinary shares</b>	5,100,000	5,100,000		
	31 March 2019 £1 Ordinary Number	31 March 2018 £1 Ordinary Number	31 March 2018 £1 Ordinary Number	31 March 2018 £1 Ordinary Number
<b>Allotted, issued and fully paid ordinary shares</b>	141,667	234,561	141,667	234,561

### 9 Capital Commitments

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

### 10 Related Party Transactions

No related party transactions have been incurred during the year.

#### 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.

### 11 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.



# Cairn Energy Gujarat Block 1 Limited

## Notes to the Accounts (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2019

### 11 Financial Risk Management: Objectives and Policies

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.

#### Interest rate risk

Surplus funds are placed on short/medium-term deposits at fixed/floating rates. It is Cairn India Holdings Group's policy to deposit funds with banks or other financial institutions that offer the most competitive interest rate at time of issue. The requirement to achieve an acceptable yield is balanced against the need to minimise liquidity and counterparty risk.

Short/medium-term borrowing arrangements are available at floating rates. The treasury functions may from time to time opt to manage a proportion of the interest costs by using derivative financial instruments like interest rate swaps. At this time, however, there are no such instruments (31 March 2018: \$nil).

The exposure of the company's financial assets to interest rate risk is as follows:

	31 March 2019			31 March 2018		
	Floating rate	Fixed rate	Non-interest bearing	Floating rate	Fixed rate	Non-interest bearing
Financial Assets	-	265,219	1,599	-	258,498	1,318

The exposure of the company's financial liabilities to interest rate risk is as follows:

	31 March 2019			31 March 2018		
	Floating rate	Fixed rate	Non-interest bearing	Floating rate	Fixed rate	Non-interest bearing
Financial liabilities	-	375	-	-	45	-

# Cairn Energy Gujarat Block 1 Limited

## Notes to the Accounts

For the year ended 31 March 2019

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

#### 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, Sterling, Euro or such other currency as may be agreed between the lenders and the Company from time to time.

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 respective Boards 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 that disclosed in note 7.

The maximum credit risk exposure relating to financial assets is represented by the carrying value as at the Balance Sheet date.

#### 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 has \$ nil borrowings as at 31 March 2019.

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

	<b>31 March 2019</b>	31 March 2018
	\$	\$
Borrowings	-	-
Less: Cash and cash equivalents and bank deposits	<b>266,443</b>	259,771
Net debt	<b>(266,443)</b>	(259,771)
Equity	<b>266,443</b>	259,771
Capital and net debt	-	-
Gearing ratio*	-	-

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

# Cairn Energy Gujarat Block 1 Limited

## Notes to the Accounts

For the year ended 31 March 2019

### 12 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 assets, together with their fair values are as follows:

Financial assets	Carrying amount		Fair value	
	31 March 2019 \$	31 March 2018 \$	31 March 2019 \$	31 March 2018 \$
Bank Deposits	266,818	259,816	266,818	259,816
	266,818	259,816	266,818	259,816

All of the above financial assets are current.

Financial liabilities	Carrying amount		Fair value	
	31 March 2019 \$	31 March 2018 \$	31 March 2019 \$	31 March 2018 \$
Bank overdraft	375	45	375	45
	375	45	375	45

#### 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.

### 13 Ultimate Parent Company

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

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

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