

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Sterlite Ports Limited

Report on the Ind AS Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of Sterlite Ports Limited (“the Company”), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2018, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management’s Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor’s Responsibility

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2018, its loss including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the Annexure 1 a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:
 - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;
 - (b) In our opinion proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
 - (c) The Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;
 - (e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2018, and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2018, from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164 (2) of the Act;
 - (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;
 - (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For **S.R. Batliboi & CO. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

per Naman Agarwal
Partner
Membership Number: 502405
Place: New Delhi
Date: April 20, 2018

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

Re: Sterlite Ports Limited (‘the Company’)

- (i) The Company does not have any fixed assets, hence reporting under clause 3(i)(a),(b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (ii) The Company’s business does not involve inventories and, accordingly, the requirements under paragraph 3(ii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnership or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the companies act, 2013. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iii)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no loans, investments, guarantees, and securities granted in respect of provisions of section 185 in respect of loans to directors including entities in which they are interested of the Companies Act 2013 and accordingly not commented upon. Further, In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, provisions of section 186 of the Companies Act 2013 in respect of loans and advances given, investments made and, guarantees, and securities given have been complied with by the company.
- (v) According to information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposit from the public during the year.
- (vi) To the best of our knowledge and as explained, the Central Government has not specified the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, for the products/services of the Company.
- (vii) (a) The Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including income tax, sales-tax, service tax, customs duty, value added tax, goods and service tax, cess and other statutory dues applicable to it. The provisions relating to Provident fund, employees’ state insurance and duty of excise are not applicable to the company.
 - (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed dues in respect of income tax, sales-tax, service tax, customs duty, value added tax, goods and service tax, cess and other statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable. The provisions relating to Provident fund, employees’ state insurance and duty of excise are not applicable to the company.
 - (c) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of income tax, sales-tax, service tax, customs duty, value added tax, goods and service tax and cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.
- (viii) The Company has not taken any loans or borrowings from financial institutions, banks and government or has not issued debentures. Hence reporting under clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (ix) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer/ further public offer/ debt instruments and term loans hence, reporting under clause 3(ix) of the Order is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (x) Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no

fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company by the officers and employees of the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

- (xi) The Company has not paid managerial remuneration during the current year. Accordingly provisions of clause 3(xi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (xiii) According to the information and explanations given by the management, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards. The provisions of section 177 are not applicable to the Company and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xiii) insofar as it relates to section 177 of the Act is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon
- (xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review and hence, reporting requirements under clause 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them as referred to in section 192 of the Act.
- (xvi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 are not applicable to the Company.

For **S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

per **Naman Agarwal**
Partner
Membership No: 502405
Place: New Delhi
Date: April 20, 2018

ANNEXURE TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF STERLITE PORTS LIMITED

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Sterlite Ports Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2018 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2018, based on the internal control over financial reporting in COSO 2013 criteria , considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

per Naman Agarwal
Partner
Membership Number: 502405
Place: New Delhi
Date: April 20, 2018

STERLITE PORTS LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2018

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2018 (Rupees)	As at March 31, 2017 (Rupees)
ASSETS			
1 Non current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	4	600,000	600,000
(b) Income tax assets (net of Provisions)		910,246	910,246
Total Non current assets		1,510,246	1,510,246
2 Current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	5	385,054	177,114
(ii) Other financial asset	6	390,119	9,947,701
(b) Other current assets	7	242,289	155,969
Total current assets		1,017,462	10,280,784
Total assets		2,527,708	11,791,030
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1 EQUITY			
(a) Equity share capital	8	500,000	500,000
(b) Other equity		(41,172,600)	(39,235,890)
Total equity		(40,672,600)	(38,735,890)
2 LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	9	37,200,000	44,100,000
(ii) Trade payables	10	616,059	1,292,503
(ii) Other financial liabilities	11	5,326,750	5,050,349
(b) Other current liabilities	12	57,499	84,068
Total current liabilities		43,200,308	50,526,920
Total equity and liabilities		2,527,708	11,791,030

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For S.R Batliboi & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No. 301003E/E300005

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

per Naman Agarwal

Partner

Membership No.: 502405

GR Arun Kumar

Director

DIN : 01874769

Kishore Kumar

Director

DIN : 07148888

Place: New Delhi

Date : April 20, 2018

Place: Gurugram

Date : April 20, 2018

STERLITE PORTS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

Particulars	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2018 (Rupees)	Year ended March 31, 2017 (Rupees)
I Income		-	-
II Expenses			
(a) Finance costs	13	1,172,244	1,360,718
(b) Other expenses	14	764,466	3,975,287
Total expenses		1,936,710	5,336,005
III Loss before tax for the year (I-II)		(1,936,710)	(5,336,005)
IV Tax expense		-	-
V Loss for the year		(1,936,710)	(5,336,005)
VI Other comprehensive income		-	-
VII Total other comprehensive income for the year		(1,936,710)	(5,336,005)
VIII Loss per equity share			
(a) Basic -Face value 2 /-	19	(7.75)	(21.34)
(b) Diluted -Face value 2 /-	19	(7.75)	(21.34)

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For S.R Batliboi & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No. 301003E/E300005

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

per Naman Agarwal

Partner

Membership No.: 502405

GR Arun Kumar

Director

DIN : 01874769

Kishore Kumar

Director

DIN : 07148888

Place: New Delhi

Date : April 20, 2018

Place: Gurugram

Date : April 20, 2018

STERLITE PORTS LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2018 (Rupees)	Year ended March 31, 2017 (Rupees)
A. Cash Flow from operating Activities		
Net loss before tax	(1,936,710)	(5,336,005)
Adjustments for:		
Interest expense	1,171,769	1,359,684
Working capital adjustments		
(Increase) /Decrease in other current assets	(86,320)	2,477,296
Decrease /(Increase) in other financial assets	9,557,582	(9,557,582)
(Decrease)/Increase in trade payables	(676,444)	(297,497)
(Decrease) /Increase in other financial liabilities	-	(338,277)
(Decrease)/Increase in other current liabilities	(26,569)	16,722
Cash (used in) operations	8,003,308	(11,675,659)
Income tax (paid) during year	-	(910,246)
Net cash flow generated from/(used in) operating activities (A)	8,003,308	(12,585,905)
B. Cash Flow from investing activities		
Investment in subsidiary company	-	(500,000)
Net cash flow generated from/(used in) investing activities (B)	-	(500,000)
C. Cash Flow from financing activities		
Loan from related party	-	19,840,000
Repayment of loan from related parties	(6,900,000)	(6,700,000)
Interest and finance charges paid	(895,368)	-
Net cash flow generated from/(used in) financing activities (C)	(7,795,368)	13,140,000
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalent (A+B+C)	207,940	54,095
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year (Refer Note 5)	177,114	123,019
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Refer Note 5)	385,054	177,114

Notes:

1. The figures in bracket indicates outflow
2. The above cash flow has been prepared under the "indirect method" as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind As) 7 - Statement of cash flows.

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For S.R Batliboi & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No. 301003E/E300005

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

per Naman Agarwal

Partner

Membership No.: 502405

GR Arun Kumar

Director

DIN : 01874769

Kishore Kumar

Director

DIN : 07148888

Place: New Delhi

Date : April 20, 2018

Place: Gurugram

Date : April 20, 2018

STERLITE PORTS LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

(a) Equity Share Capital

	Number of shares	Amount in Rupees
As at March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2018	250,000	500,000

(b) Other Equity

	Retained Earnings (Rupees)	Total equity (Rupees)
Balance at April 1, 2016	(33,899,885)	(33,899,885)
Loss for the year	(5,336,005)	(5,336,005)
Balance as at March 31, 2017	(39,235,890)	(39,235,890)
Loss for the year	(1,936,710)	(1,936,710)
Balance at the March 31, 2018	(41,172,600)	(41,172,600)

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For S.R Batliboi & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No. 301003E/E300005

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

per Naman Agarwal

Partner

Membership No.: 502405

GR Arun Kumar

Director

DIN : 01874769

Kishore Kumar

Director

DIN : 07148888

Place: Gurugram

Date : April 20, 2018

Place: Gurugram

Date : April 20, 2018

STERLITE PORTS LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2018

1. Company Overview

Sterlite Ports Limited ("SPL" or "the Company") is a public limited company incorporated in India. Its parent and ultimate holding company is Vedanta Limited and Volcan Investment Limited.

The addresses of its registered office and principle place of business are disclosed in the introduction to the annual report. The principal activities of the Company is to set-up, acquire, design, build, construct, own, operate, and manage ports, jetties, berths, port terminals, handling facility at ports, railway lines, railway sidings, railway yards, roads and stations. The Company would be the proposed holding company for all the port business and functions. Presently the Company is involved in various prebid activities of all upcoming port projects in the country. The financial statements were approved for issuance by the Directors on April 20, 2018.

2. Basis of preparation

a) Basis of preparation and compliance with Ind AS

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act).

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis using historical cost convention and on an accrual method of accounting, except for certain financial assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value/amortized cost, Refer note 3(b) below.

c) Standards issued but not effective

The Guidance note and amendment to standards issued, but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the Company's Financial Statements are disclosed below. The Company intends to adopt these when it becomes effective.

Ind AS 115 - Revenue from Contract with Customers:

This standard outlines a single comprehensive model for entities to use in accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers. The standard replaces most current revenue recognition guidance. The core principle of the new standard is for companies to recognise revenue to depict the transfer of goods or services to customers in amounts that reflect the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The new standard will also result in enhanced disclosures about revenue, provide guidance for transactions that were not previously addressed comprehensively including service revenue and contract modifications and improve guidance for multiple element arrangements. The new Standard comes into effect for the annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 1, 2018 with early application permitted.

In order to identify the potential impact of the standard on the Company's financial statements, the Company has analysed its contract with its customers. The work done is focused on evaluating the contractual arrangements across the Company's principal revenue stream, particularly key terms and conditions which may impact revenue recognition. Based on the work carried out, the overall effect of implementation of Ind AS 115 is not likely to be material on the recognition and measurement of revenue, though there would be additional disclosure requirements for the Company to comply with. The Company intends to apply these changes using a modified retrospective application as permitted by the standard.

Amendment to Ind AS 12

The amendments clarify that an entity needs to consider whether tax law restricts the sources of taxable profits against which it may make deductions on the reversal of that deductible temporary difference. Furthermore, the amendments provide guidance on how an entity should determine future taxable profits and explain the circumstances in which taxable profit may include the recovery of some assets for more than their carrying amount. Entities are required to apply the amendments retrospectively. However, on initial application of the amendments, the change in the opening equity of the earliest comparative period may be recognised in opening retained earnings (or in another component of equity, as appropriate), without allocating the change between opening retained earnings and other components of equity. Entities applying this relief must disclose that fact. These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2018. These amendments are not expected to have any impact on the Company as the Company has no deductible temporary differences or assets that are in the scope of the amendments.

Amendment to Ind AS 21

The insertion of Appendix B of Ind AS 21 provides clarification on recording foreign currency transactions when consideration is paid or received in advance. The Appendix B would apply when a Company:

- Pays or receives consideration denominated or priced in a foreign currency, and
- Recognises a non-monetary prepayment asset or deferred income liability.

The appendix is applicable for annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2018. The Company is evaluating the requirements of the amendment and has not yet determined the impact on the financial statements.

3. Significant accounting policies

The Company has applied the following accounting policies to all periods presented in the financial statements.

a) Financial instruments

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

(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 below categories:

• Debt instruments at amortised cost

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

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

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is

calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

- **Debt instruments at fair value through other Comprehensive income(FVOCI)**

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

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

Debt instruments included within the FVOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses and reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the profit and loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from the equity to profit and loss. Interest earned whilst holding fair value through other comprehensive income debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

- **Debt instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)**

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

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

- **Equity Instruments**

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to profit and loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. For equity instruments which are classified as FVTPL, all subsequent fair value changes are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

(ii) Financial Assets - Derecognition

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred.

(iii) Impairment of financial assets

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

- Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits and trade receivables
- Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at FVOCI e.g. derivatives designated as hedges
- Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 18

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables.

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

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

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

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive, discounted at the original EIR.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) during the year is recognized as income/expense in profit or loss. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

- a) Financial assets measured at amortised cost: ECLs 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.
- b) Debt instruments measured at FVOCI: Since financial assets are already reflected at fair value, impairment allowance is not further reduced from its value. Rather, ECL amount is presented as 'accumulated impairment amount' in the OCI.

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 and Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities 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.

STERLITE PORTS LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2018

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

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

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

- **Financial liabilities at amortised cost**

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

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

- **Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss**

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

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

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to profit or loss. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit and loss.

- (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 profit or loss.

- (vi) **Equity instruments**

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of any entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

- (vii) **Offsetting of financial instruments**

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

(viii) Income/loss recognition

- Interest income

Interest income from debt instruments is recognised using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses.

b) Leases**Determining whether an arrangement contains lease**

At inception of an arrangement, the Company determines whether the arrangement is or contains a lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

Arrangements containing a lease have been evaluated as on the date of transition i.e. April 01, 2015 in accordance with Ind-AS 101 First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standard. Lease arrangements including both land and building have been separately evaluated for finance or operating lease at the date of transition to Ind AS basis the facts and circumstances existing as at that date.

At inception or on reassessment of an arrangement that contains lease, the Company separates payments and other consideration required by the arrangement into those for the lease and those for other elements on the basis of their relative fair values. If the Company concludes for a finance lease that is impracticable to separate the payments reliably, then an asset and a liability are recognised at an amount equal to the fair value of the underlying asset; subsequently the liability is reduced as payments are made and an imputed finance cost on the liability is recognised using the Company's incremental borrowing rate.

Company as a lessee

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

Finance leases are capitalised at the commencement of the lease at the inception date fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognised in finance costs in the statement of profit and loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalized in accordance with the Company's general policy on the borrowing costs. Contingent rentals are recognised as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

A leased asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Unless the payments are structured to increase in line with general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increase".

Company as a lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income from operating lease is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the

STERLITE PORTS LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2018

same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned. Leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership transfer from the Company to the lessee. Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the Company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the lease.

c) Taxation

Tax expense represents the sum of current tax and deferred tax.

Current tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and includes any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided, using the balance sheet method, on all temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is more likely than not that they will be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss either in Other Comprehensive Income or Equity.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and is adjusted to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

d) Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive), as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of resources, that can be reliably estimated, will be required to settle such an obligation, though the amount or timing is uncertain.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows to net present value using an appropriate pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Unwinding of the discount is recognized in the statement of profit and loss as a finance cost. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

Contingent assets are not recognized but disclosed in the financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

e) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company. Revenue is recognised only when it can be reliably measured and it is reasonable to expect ultimate collection. Revenue on transactions of rendering

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Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2018

services is recognised to the extent the services are actually rendered. Revenue is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discount, volume rebates, outgoing sales tax and other indirect taxes'.

Interest income is accounted on accrual basis using the effective interest method.

Dividend income is accounted for when the right to receive it is established.

f) Accounting for foreign currency transactions

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (INR), which is the Company's functional currency.

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rates ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in other currencies are translated into the functional currency at exchange rates prevailing on the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in other currencies and measured at historical cost or fair value are translated at the exchange rates prevailing on the dates on which such values were determined.

All exchange differences are included in profit or loss except any exchange differences on monetary items designated as an effective hedging instrument of the currency risk of the designated forecasted sales or purchases, which are recognized in the other comprehensive income.

g) Earnings per share

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings per share ("EPS") data for its equity shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

h) Current and non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current / non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- It is expected to be realized in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Company's normal operating cycle.
- It is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- It is expected to be realized within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- It is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- It is expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- It is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- The Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

STERLITE PORTS LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2018

i) **Borrowing costs**

Borrowing cost includes interest expense as per Effective Interest Rate (EIR) and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost.

Borrowing costs directly relating to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying capital project under construction are capitalised and added to the project cost during construction until such time that the assets are substantially ready for their intended use i.e. when they are capable of commercial production. Where funds are borrowed specifically to finance a project, the amount capitalised represents the actual borrowing costs incurred. Where surplus funds are available out of money borrowed specifically to finance a project, the income generated from such current investments is deducted from the total capitalized borrowing cost. Where the funds used to finance a project form part of general borrowings, the amount capitalised is calculated using a weighted average of rates applicable to relevant general borrowings of the Company during the year. Capitalisation of borrowing costs is suspended and charged to profit and loss during the extended periods when the active development on the qualifying assets is interrupted.

EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial liability or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options).

j) **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand and short-term money market deposits with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

k) **Use of Estimates and Judgments**

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS which 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.

There were no such significant estimates or judgements involved in the preparation of these financial statements.

STERLITE PORTS LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2018

	As at March 31, 2018 (Rupees)	As at March 31, 2017 (Rupees)
4 Financial Assets- Non current : investments		
Investment in equity shares - at cost		
Subsidiary companies - unquoted		
- Maritime Ventures Private Limited, of Rs 10 each	100,000	100,000
- Goa Sea Port Private Limited, of Rs 10 each	500,000	500,000
	600,000	600,000
5 Cash and cash equivalents		
Balance with bank in current accounts	385,054	177,114
6 Other financial assets - current (Unsecured, considered good)		
Loans and advances to related parties (Refer Note 15)	390,119	9,947,701
7 Other current assets (Unsecured, considered good)		
Balance with central excise and government authorities	242,289	155,969

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STERLITE PORTS LIMITED
Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2018

8 Share capital	As at March 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2017	
	Number of shares	Amount in Rupees	Number of shares	Amount in Rupees
Authorised Equity share capital				
Equity Shares of Rs.2 each with voting rights	250,000	500,000	250,000	500,000
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up				
Equity Shares of Rs.2 each with voting rights	250,000	500,000	250,000	500,000
	250,000	500,000	250,000	500,000

(i) There has been no movement in the equity share capital for the year ended March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017.

(ii) **Details of shares held by the holding Company (including nominee) :**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2017	
	Number of shares held	% of Holding	Number of shares held	% of Holding
Equity Shares with voting rights				
Vedanta Limited, holding Company	250,000	100%	250,000	100%

(iii) **Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares :**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2017	
	Number of shares held	% of Holding	Number of shares held	% of Holding
Equity Shares				
Vedanta Limited ,the holding company along with its Nominee	250,000	100%	250,000	100%

(iv) The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 2 per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share and dividend as and when declared by the company. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend which is paid as and when declared by Board of Directors. In the event of liquidation of the Company, holder of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts in proportion to their shareholding.

STERLITE PORTS LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2018

	As at March 31, 2018 (Rupees)	As at March 31, 2017 (Rupees)
9 Current financial liabilities - Borrowing (Unsecured considered good)		
Loan from related parties (Refer Note 15)	37,200,000	44,100,000
<p>The Company had obtained inter-corporate loan of Rs. 37,200,000 crore (Previous year-44,100,000 crore) from its holding company Vedanta Limited (Formerly Sesa Sterlite Limited) at an interest rate of 8.5% p.a (Previous year-9.6%). The loan is repayable on demand.</p>		
	As at March 31, 2018 (Rupees)	As at March 31, 2017 (Rupees)
10 Current financial liabilities		
Trade payables	616,059	1,292,503
Note 1: There are no amounts due to micro and small enterprises.		
Note 2: Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled in 30 days terms.		
	As at March 31, 2018 (Rupees)	As at March 31, 2017 (Rupees)
11 Current financial liabilities-Others		
Due to related parties (Refer Note 15)		
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	1,858,062	1,581,661
Others payables	3,468,688	3,468,688
	5,326,750	5,050,349
	As at March 31, 2018 (Rupees)	As at March 31, 2017 (Rupees)
12 Other current liabilities		
Statutory liabilities	57,499	84,068

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Movement in borrowings during the year is provided below.

Particulars	Borrowings Due with in one year	Borrowings Due after in one year	Total
Opening balance at April 1, 2016	30,960,000	-	30,960,000
Cash flow	13,140,000	-	13,140,000
Other non cash changes	-	-	-
As at April 1, 2017	44,100,000	-	44,100,000
Cash flow	(6,900,000)	-	(6,900,000)
Other non cash changes	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2018	37,200,000	-	37,200,000

STERLITE PORTS LIMITED
Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2018

	Year ended March 31, 2018 (Rupees)	Year ended March 31, 2017 (Rupees)
13 Finance cost		
(a) Interest expense on financial liabilities carried at amortized cost (Refer note 15)	1,171,769	1,359,684
(b) Other borrowing cost	475	1,034
	1,172,244	1,360,718
	Year ended March 31, 2018 (Rupees)	Year ended March 31, 2017 (Rupees)
14 Other expenses		
(a) Conveyance and travelling expenses	-	624
(b) Audit fees (Refer Note below)	450,000	450,000
(c) Filing registration fees & bidding expenses	44,761	184,288
(d) Rent	60,000	15,000
(e) Professional fees	209,705	3,325,375
	764,466	3,975,287

Note:

(a) Payment to auditors - For statutory audit	450,000	450,000
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STERLITE PORTS LIMITED
Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2018

15 Related party transactions

(a) List of related parties and relationships:

- (i) **Ultimate Holding Company**
Volcan Investments Limited
- (ii) **Holding Company:**
Vedanta Limited (Formerly Sesa Sterlite Limited)
- (iii) **Subsidiaries**
- Maritime Ventures Private Limited
- Goa Sea Port Private Limited
- (iv) **Fellow subsidiaries**
- Paradip Multi Cargo Berth Private Limited

(ii) Details of related party transactions (Excluding taxes, applicable if any) and balances outstanding as at year end are as stated below.

	Year ended March 31, 2018 (Rupees)	Year ended March 31, 2017 (Rupees)
Transactions during the year		
(i) Short term borrowings taken from - Vedanta Limited - (Formerly Sesa Sterlite Limited)	-	19,840,000
(ii) Short term borrowings repaid - Vedanta Limited - (Formerly Sesa Sterlite Limited)	6,900,000	6,700,000
(iii) Interest on short term borrowings paid - Vedanta Limited - (Formerly Sesa Sterlite Limited)	778,192	-
(iv) Interest on short term borrowings - Vedanta Limited - (Formerly Sesa Sterlite Limited)	1,171,769	1,359,684
(v) Investment in equity shares made during the year - Goa Sea Port Private Limited	-	500,000
	As at March 31, 2018 (Rupees)	As at March 31, 2017 (Rupees)
Outstanding balance at year end		
Short-term borrowings - Vedanta Limited (Formerly Sesa Sterlite Limited)	37,200,000	44,100,000
Other financial liabilities - Vedanta Limited (Formerly Sesa Sterlite Limited)	5,326,750	5,050,349
Other current financial assets - Goa Sea Port Private Limited - Paradip Multi Cargo Berth Private Limited	390,119	9,557,582 390,119

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

All transactions with related parties are made in ordinary course of business. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the year ended March 31 2018, the company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

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STERLITE PORTS LIMITED
Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2018

16 Income tax

There is no tax charge in the statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017

A reconciliation of income tax expense applicable to accounting loss before tax at the statutory income tax rate to recognised income tax expense for the year indicated are as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2018 (Rupees)	Year ended March 31, 2017 (Rupees)
Accounting Loss before tax	(1,936,710)	(5,336,005)
Statutory tax rate	26.00%	29.87%
Tax at statutory income tax rate	(503,545)	(1,593,865)
Unrecognized tax assets (net)	503,545	1,593,865
Tax charge for the year	-	-

Deferred tax assets on carry forward unused tax losses have not been recognised since it is not probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. The Unused tax losses at March 31,2018 expire, if unutilized, based on the year of origination are as follows:

<u>As at March 31,2018</u>					
Unrecognized Deffer tax asset	With in one year	Greater than one year,less than five years	Greater than five years	No expiry date	Total
Business Losses	-	29,417,714	11,406,666	-	40,824,380
<u>As at March 31,2017</u>					
Unrecognized Deffer tax asset	With in one year	Greater than one year,less than five years	Greater than five years	No expiry date	Total
Business Losses	-	26,804,947	12,082,723	-	38,887,670

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17 Financial Instruments

(a) Financial risk management objective and policies

This section gives an overview of the significance of financial instruments for the Company and provides additional information on the balance sheet. Details of significant accounting policies, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in note 3.

Financial assets and liabilities:

The accounting classification of each category of financial instruments, and their carrying amounts, are set out below:

As at March 31, 2018

(all amounts in rupees)

Financial assets	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amotised Cost	Total carrying value	Total fair value
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	385,054	385,054	385,054
(ii) Other current financial asset	-	-	390,119	390,119	390,119
	-	-	775,173	775,173	775,173

Financial liabilities	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amotised Cost	Total carrying value	Total fair value
(i) Borrowings	-	-	37,200,000	37,200,000	37,200,000
(ii) Trade payables	-	-	616,059	616,059	616,059
(iii) Other current liabilities	-	-	5,326,750	5,326,750	5,326,750
	-	-	43,142,809	43,142,809	43,142,809

As at March 31, 2017

(all amounts in rupees)

Financial assets	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amotised Cost	Total carrying value	Total fair value
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	177,114	177,114	177,114
(ii) Other current financial asset	-	-	9,947,701	9,947,701	9,947,701
	-	-	10,124,815	10,124,815	10,124,815

Financial liabilities	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amotised Cost	Total carrying value	Total fair value
(i) Borrowings	-	-	44,100,000	44,100,000	44,100,000
(ii) Trade payables	-	-	1,292,503	1,292,503	1,292,503
(iii) Other current liabilities	-	-	5,050,349	5,050,349	5,050,349
	-	-	50,442,852	50,442,852	50,442,852

The Management assessed fair value of cash & cash equivalents, borrowings, trade payables and other current financial assets and liabilities as their book values because of their short term maturities.

(b) Risk management framework

The company's businesses are subject to several risks and uncertainties including financial risks. The Company's documented risk management policies act as an effective tool in mitigating the various financial risks to which the business is exposed to in the course of their daily operations. The risk management policies cover areas such as liquidity risk, interest rate risk, counterparty and concentration of credit risk and capital management. Risks are identified through a formal risk management programme with active involvement of senior management personnel and business managers. Each significant risk has a designated 'owner' within the company at an appropriate senior level. The potential financial impact of the risk and its likelihood of a negative outcome are regularly updated.

The risk management process is coordinated by the Management Assurance function and is regularly reviewed by the Company's Management. The overall internal control environment and risk management programme including financial risk management is reviewed by the Board.

The risk management framework aims to:

- improve financial risk awareness and risk transparency
- identify, control and monitor key risks
- identify risk accumulations
- provide management with reliable information on the Company's risk situation
- improve financial returns

STERLITE PORTS LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2018

Treasury management

Treasury management focuses on capital protection, liquidity maintenance and yield maximization. The Company's treasury policies are within the framework of the overall Holding Company's treasury policies and adherence to these policies is strictly monitored at the Executive Committee meetings. Long-term fund raising including strategic treasury initiatives are handled with the help of central treasury team. A monthly reporting system exists to inform senior management of investments and debt. The company has a strong system of internal control which enables effective monitoring of adherence to company's policies. The internal control measures are effectively supplemented by regular internal audits.

Financial risk

The Company's Board approved financial risk policies comprise liquidity, foreign currency, interest rate and counterparty credit risk. The Company does not engage in speculative treasury activity but seeks to manage risk and optimize interest through proven financial instruments.

(i) Liquidity risk

The company remains committed to maintaining a healthy liquidity, gearing ratio, deleveraging and strengthening the balance sheet. The maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on the remaining period from the date of balance sheet to the contractual maturity date is given in the table below. The figures reflect the contractual undiscounted cash obligation of the company.

As at March 31, 2018 (amount in Rupees)					
	<1 year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	> 5 Years	Total
Current					
(i) Borrowings	37,200,000	-	-	-	37,200,000
(ii) Trade payables and other financial liabilities	5,942,809	-	-	-	5,942,809
Total	43,142,809	-	-	-	43,142,809

As at March 31, 2017 (amount in Rupees)					
	<1 year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	> 5 Years	Total
Current					
(i) Borrowings	44,100,000	-	-	-	44,100,000
(ii) Trade payables and other financial liabilities	6,342,852	-	-	-	6,342,852
Total	50,442,852	-	-	-	50,442,852

(ii) Interest rate risk

The company is exposed to interest rate risk on borrowing instruments outstanding as on the year end. The company's policy is to maintain a balance of fixed and floating interest rate borrowings and the proportion of fixed and floating rate debt is determined by current market interest rates. The borrowings of the Company are principally denominated in Indian Rupees bearing fixed rates of interest.

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

(all amounts in rupees)				
	Floating Rate	Fixed Rate	Non Interest Bearing	Total
As at March 31,2018				
Financial Assets	-	-	775,173	775,173
Financial Liabilities		37,200,000	5,942,809	43,142,809

(all amounts in rupees)				
	Floating Rate	Fixed Rate	Non Interest Bearing	Total
As at March 31,2017				
Financial Assets	-	-	10,124,815	10,124,815
Financial Liabilities	-	44,100,000	6,342,852	50,442,852

17 Financial Instruments (Cont.)

(iii) Counterparty and concentration of credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the company. The company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The company is exposed to credit risk for receivables, cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments and loans and advances.

The carrying value of the financial assets other than cash represents the maximum credit exposure. The company's maximum exposure to credit risk as at March 31, 2018 is Rs.390,119 (March 31, 2017 is Rs.9,947,701).

None of the company's cash equivalents are past due or impaired. Regarding trade and other receivables, and other non-current assets, there were no indications as at March 31, 2018, that defaults in payment obligations will occur.

The year end trade receivables and other financial assets, balance the following were past due but not impaired as at March 31, 2018, March 31, 2017 :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Past due but not impaired		
Due less than one month	-	9,557,582
Due between 1 to 3 Months	-	-
Due between 3 to 12 Months	-	-
Due Greater than 12 Months	390,119	390,119
Total	390,119	9,947,701

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18 Capital Management

The Company's objectives when managing capital is to safeguard continuity, maintain a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and provide adequate return to shareholders through continuing growth. The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged from previous year.

The Company sets the amount of capital required on the basis of annual business and long-term operating plans.

The funding requirements are met through the short term borrowings. The Company's policy is to use short & Long term borrowings to meet anticipated funding requirements.

The Company monitors capital on the basis of the net debt to equity ratio. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital. Net debt is defined as short term debts as reduced by cash and cash equivalents. Equity comprises all components of equity without any exclusion.

The following table summarizes the capital structure of the company.

	As at March 31, 2018 (Rupees)	As at March 31, 2017 (Rupees)
(i) Short term borrowings (Note 9)	37,200,000	44,100,000
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents (Note 5)	(385,054)	(177,114)
Net debt (a)	36,814,946	43,922,886
Total Equity (b)	(40,672,600)	(38,735,890)
Net debt to equity ratio (c = a/b)	(0.91)	(1.13)

19 Earnings per share (EPS):

	Units	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Basic and Diluted earnings per share			
a.	Net Profit / (loss) after tax attributable to equity shareholders for BEPS Rupees	(1,936,710)	(5,336,005)
b.	Number of equity shares for BEPS No. of shares	250,000	250,000
c.	Basic & Diluted-Earnings per share Rupees	(7.75)	(21.34)

20 Previous year figures have been regrouped/reclassified wherever required to conform to current year classification.

For S.R Batliboi & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 301003E/E300005

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

per Naman Agarwal

Partner
Membership No.: 502405

GR Arun Kumar

Director
DIN : 01874769

Kishore Kumar

Director
DIN : 07148888

Place: New Delhi
Date : April 20, 2018

Place: Gurugram
Date : April 20, 2018