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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF MARITIME VENTURES PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **MARITIME VENTURES PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March, 2016, the Statement of Profit and Loss and the Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and a summary of the 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act, as applicable.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding 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 design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the 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 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 and the Order under section 143 (11) of the Act.

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing 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 the disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the 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 the 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 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 financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid 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 31 March, 2016, and its profit and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

- 1. 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 purposes 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, the Statement of Profit and Loss, and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d) In our opinion, the financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act.
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March, 2016 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March, 2016 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 A. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.
 - 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- Refer 19.7 to the financial statements.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses- Refer 19.8 to the financial statements.
 - There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company- Refer 19.9 to the financial statements.



2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in Annexure B a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

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For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants

(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Jitendra Agarwal

Partner

(Membership No. 87104)

Gurgaon, 22 April, 2016

ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

- i. In respect of its fixed assets:
 - a. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
 - b. The fixed assets were physically verified during the year by the Management in accordance with a regular programme of verification which, in our opinion, provides for physical verification of all the fixed assets at reasonable intervals. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
 - c. The Company does not have any immovable properties of freehold or leasehold land and building and hence reporting under clause (i)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- The Company does not have any inventory and hence reporting under clause (ii) of the Order is not applicable.
- iii. The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the Register maintained under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- iv. The Company has not granted any loans, made investments or provide guarantees and securities and hence reporting under clause (iv) of the Order is not applicable.
- v. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits. Also, according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no unclaimed deposits, hence the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act do not apply to the Company.
- vi. The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013.
- vii. According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory dues:
 - a. The Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Provident Fund, Income-tax, Service Tax, Customs Duty, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities.
 - We are informed that the provisions of Employees' State Insurance are not applicable to the Company and that the operations of the Company did not give rise to any liability for Excise Duty.
 - b. There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Income Tax, Service Tax, Customs Duty, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at 31 March, 2016 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
 - c₊ There are no dues in respect of Income Tax, Service Tax, Customs Duty and Value Added Tax as on 31 March, 2016 on account of disputes.



- The Company has not taken any loans or borrowings from financial institutions, banks viii. and government or has not issued any debentures. Hence reporting under clause (viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer İX. (including debt instruments) or term loans and hence reporting under clause (ix) of the Order is not applicable.
- To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to Χ. us, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.
- χi. The Company has not paid/ provided any managerial remuneration and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the Order xii. is not applicable.
- xiii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us the Company is in compliance with Section 188 and 177 of the Companies Act, 2013, where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements etc. as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- xiv. During the year the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures and hence reporting under clause (xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the XV. year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or directors of its holding, subsidiary or associate company or persons connected with them and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable.
- The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of xvi. India Act, 1934.

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Accountants

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants (Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Jitendra Agarwal Partner

(Membership No. 87104)

Gurgaon, 22 April, 2016

ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' of our report of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting 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 **MARITIME VENTURES PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the Company") as of 31 March, 2016 in conjunction with our audit of the 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 by the Company 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. 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 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 Companies Act, 2013.

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") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. 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 Company's 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, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, 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 31 March, 2016, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company 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.

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Chartered

Accountants

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants

(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Jitendra Agarwal

Partner

(Membership No. 87104)

Gurgaon, 22 April, 2016

MARITIME VENTURES PRIVATE LIMITED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH, 2016

	Particulars		Note No.	As at 31.03.2016 (Rupees)	As at 31,03,2015 (Rupees)
A. E	QUITY AND LIABILITIES			(110000)	(,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
1	Shareholders' funds			104 408	400.000
	(a) Share capital		3	100,000	100,000
	(b) Reserves and sumplus		4	60,324,773	21,584,180
2	Current liabilities				
	(a) Trade payables				
	 Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and 			*:	
	small enterprises (see note 19.4)			60,049,508	8,277,106
	II. Total outstanding dues of creditors other than			60,049,306	0,2//,100
	micro enterprises and small enterprises		5	6,784,470	1,928,554
	(b) Other current liabilities	TOTAL	3	127,258,751	31,889,840
		TOTAL			22/04/01/0
B. A	SSETS				
á	Non-current assets				
	(a) Fixed assets				
	- Tangible assets		6 7	41,086	5 500 043
	(b) Long-term loans and advances			5,478,408	6,680,843
	(c) Other non-current assets		8	1,035,990	-
2	Current assets			55 413 050	r.a naa
	(a) Current Investments		9	56,313,059	1,543,023
	(b) Trade receivables		10	39,039,897	21,686,844
	(c) Cash and cash equivalent		11	7,390,021	1,655,172 323,958
	(d) Short-term loans and advances (e) Other current assets		12 13	7,923,918 10,036,372	323,950
	(e) Other current assets				

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

Atterms of our report attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Selle LLP
Chartered Accountants

Jitendra Agarwal Partner

Place: Gurgaon Date: 22 April, 2016 Chartered Accountants of

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

D.D. Jalan Director

Place: Mumbal Date: 22 April 2016



Pratik Agarwal Director MARITIME VENTURES PRIVATE LIMITED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2016

Particulars	Note No.	Year ended 31,03.2016	Year ended 31.03.2015 (Rupees)
		(Rupees)	(Kupees)
1 Income			
(a) Revenue from operations	14	873,067,297	611,670,812
(b) Other income	15	1,440,365	378,584
Total revenue		874,507,662	612,049,396
2 Expenses			
(a) Employee benefits expense	16	276,963	2
(b) Finance costs	17	24,466	19
(c) Depreciation and amortisation expense	6	18,114	¥
(d) Other expenses	18	816,312,488	558,653,010
Total expenses		816,632,031	558,653,010
3 Profit before tax		57,875,631	53,396,386
4 Tax expense - Current tax - MAT credit		19,135,038	10,683,130 (302,000)
5 Profit after tax		38,740,593	43,015,256
6 Earnings per equity share	19.3		
(Nominal value of share Rs. 10)		3,874.06	4,301,53
- Basic		3,874.06	4,301,53
- Diluted		3,077,000	1,002.00
See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements			

In terms of our report attached For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP** Chartered Accountants

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Chartered Accountants

Jitendra Agarwai Partner

Place: Gurgaon 'Date: 22 April, 2016 For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

D.D. Jalan Director Pratik Agarwal Director

Place: Mumbai Date: 22 April 2016



MARITIME VENTURES PRIVATE LIMITED CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2016

	Particulars	Note No.	Year ended 31.03.2016	Year ended 31,03,2015
			(Rupees)	(Rupees)
A.	Cash flows from operating activities			
	Net profit before tax		57,875,631	53,396,386
	Adjustment for ;			
	Depreciation and amortisation expense		18,114	*)
	Finance costs		24,466	*5
	Interest income		(325,030)	W
	Net gain on sale of current investments		(1,115,335)	(378,573)
	Operating profit/(loss) before working capital changes		56,477,846	53,017,813
	Adjustments for (increase) / decrease in operating assets:			
	Trade receivables		(17,353,053)	(6,237,521)
	- Short-term loans and advances		(7,599,960)	2,372,273
	- Long-term loans and advances		(1,736,100)	8
	- Other non-current assets		(710,960)	
	- Other current assets		(10,036,372)	2
	Adjustments for Increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:			
	- Trade payables		51,772,402	(4,840,991)
	- Other current liabilities		4,855,915	(31,467,327)
	Net Income tax (paid) / refunds		(16,196,503)	(10,683,130)
	Net cash flow from / (used in) operating activities (i)		59,473,215	2,161,117
ø.	Cash flows from investing activities			
	Capital expenditure on fixed assets		(59,200)	2.
	Purchase of current Investments		(533,800,000)	(80,100,000)
	Proceeds from sale of current investments		480,145,300	79,153,734
	Net cash flow from / (used in) investing activities (ii)		(53,713,900)	(946,266)
C,	Cash flows from financing activities			
	Finance costs		(24.466)	
	Net cash flow from / (used in) financing activities (iii)		(24,456)	
	Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalent		5,734,849	1,214,851
	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		1,655,172	440,321
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	11	7.390,021	1,655,172

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

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Chartered Accountants

In terms of our report attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP Chartered Accountants

Jitendra Agarwal Partner

Place: Gurgaon Date: 22 April, 2016

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

D.D. Jalan Director

Place: Mumbal Date: 22 April, 2016



Pratik Agarwal Director

1 Company overview:

Maritime Ventures Private Limited (MVPL) was incorporated on 20 June, 2013 having registered office at SIPCOT Industrial Complex, Madural By Pass Road, TV Puram P.O, Tuticorin, Tamilnadu-628 002, India. MVPL is engaged in the business of rendering logistics and other allied services inter alia rendering stevedoring, and other allied services in Ports and other allied sectors. MVPL is wholly owned subsidiary of Sterlite Ports Limited. MVPL offers various services which inter alia includes cargo handling activities, CHA activities, railway oriented activities etc. and other port related services at the request of customers.

2 Significant accounting policies

(a) Basis of accounting and preparation of financial statements

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in India (Indian GAAP) to comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the 2013 Act"). The financial statements have been prepared on accrual basis under the historical cost convention. The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those followed in the previous year.

(b) Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities on the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based upon management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results could differ from these estimates. Difference between the actual results and estimates are recognized in the periods in which the results are known/materialise.

(c) Cash and cash equivalents (for purposes of Cash Flow Statement)

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

(d) Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit / (loss) before extraordinary items and tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated based on the available information.

(e) Depreciation

Depreciable amount for assets is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its estimated residual value.

Depreciation on tangible fixed assets has been provided on the straight-line method as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013

(f) 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 services is recognised to the extent the services are actually rendered. Revenue from Cargo handling and storage is recognised on proportionate completion method based on service performed.

(g) Other income

Interest income is accounted on accrual basis. Dividend income is accounted for when the right to receive it is established.

(h) Fixed assets -Tangible

Fixed assets are stated at cost of acquisition/construction (exclusive of available Central and State VAT credit) less accumulated depreciation/amortization and impairment loss if any. Costs include non-refundable taxes and duties, borrowing costs and other expenses incidental to acquisition.





(i) Foreign currency transactions and translation

i. Initial Recognition:

Transactions in foreign currencies entered into by the Company are accounted at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction or at rates that closely approximate the rate at the date of the transaction.

ii. Measurement at the balance sheet date:

Foreign currency monetary items (other than derivative contracts) of the Company, outstanding at the balance sheet date are restated at the year-end rates. Non-monetary items of the Company are carried at historical cost.

ili. Exchange differences:

Exchange differences arising on settlement / restatement of short-term foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities of the Company are recognised as income or expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

iv. Exchange difference on long-term foreign currency monetary items:

The exchange differences arising on settlement / restatement of long-term foreign currency monetary items are capitalised as part of the depreciable fixed assets to which the monetary item relates and depreciated over the remaining useful life of such assets. If such monetary items do not relate to acquisition of depreciable fixed assets, the exchange difference is amortised over the maturity period / upto the date of settlement of such monetary items, whichever is earlier, and charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(i) Investments

Current investments are carried individually, at the lower of cost and fair value. Cost of investments include acquisition charges such as brokerage, fees and duties.

(k) Employee benefits

<u>Short-term employee benefits</u>

The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees are recognised during the year when the employees render the service. These benefits include performance incentive which are expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related service.

Defined contribution plan

The Company's contribution to provident fund is considered as defined contribution plans and is charged as an expense based on the amount of contribution required to be made and when services are rendered by the

The provisions of Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 is not applicable to the Company since the number of employees was lower than that prescribed under the said Gratuity Act, 1972.

(I) Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs include interest, amortisation of ancillary costs incurred and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost. Costs in connection with the borrowing of funds to the extent not directly related to the acquisition of qualifying assets are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss over the tenure of the loan.

(m) Leases

Lease arrangements where the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset substantially vest with the lessor are recognised as operating leases, Lease rentals under operating leases are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.





(n) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax (including the post tax effect of extraordinary items, if any) as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income (net of any attributable taxes) relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Potential equity shares are deemed to be dilutive only if their conversion to equity shares would decrease the net profit per share from continuing ordinary operations. Potential dilutive equity shares are deemed to be converted as at the beginning of the period, unless they have been issued at a later date. The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the shares been actually Issued at fair value (i.e. average market value of the outstanding shares). Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented.

(o) Taxes on income

Current tax is the amount of tax payable on the taxable income for the year as determined in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961 and other applicable tax laws.

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws, which gives future economic benefits in the form of adjustment to future income tax liability, is considered as an asset if there is convincing evidence that the Company wfll pay normal income tax. Accordingly, MAT is recognised as an asset in the Balance Sheet when it is highly probable that future economic benefit associated with it will flow to the Company.

Deferred tax is recognised on timing differences, being the differences between the taxable income and the accounting income that originate in one period and are capable of reversal in one or more subsequent periods. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted as at the reporting date. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all timing differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised for timing differences of items other than unabsorbed depreciation and carry forward losses only to the extent that reasonable certainty exists that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which these can be realised. However, if there are unabsorbed depreciation and carry forward of losses and items relating to capital losses, deferred tax assets are recognised only if there is virtual certainty supported by convincing evidence that there will be sufficient future taxable income available to realise the assets. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if such items relate to taxes on income levied by the same governing tax laws and the Company has a legally enforceable right for such set off. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date for their realisability.

Current and deferred tax relating to items directly recognised in reserves are recognised in reserves and not in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(p) Impairment of assets

The carrying values of assets / cash generating units at each balance sheet date are reviewed for impairment if any indication of impairment exists. The following intangible assets are tested for impairment each financial year even if there is no indication that the asset is impaired:

- an intangible asset that is not yet available for use; and
- an intangible asset that is amortised over a period exceeding ten years from the date when the asset is available for use.

If the carrying amount of the assets exceed the estimated recoverable amount, an impairment is recognised for such excess amount. The impairment loss is recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss, unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case any impairment loss of the revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease to the extent a revaluation reserve is available for that asset.

The recoverable amount is the greater of the net selling price and their value in use. Value in use is arrived at by discounting the future cash flows to their present value based on an appropriate discount factor.

When there is indication that an impairment loss recognised for an asset (other than a revalued asset) in earlier accounting periods no longer exists or may have decreased, such reversal of impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, to the extent the amount was previously charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.





(q) Provisions and contingencies

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are not discounted to its present value and are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

A contingent liability is disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. A contingent asset is neither recognized nor disclosed,

(r) Service tax input credit

Service tax input credit is accounted for in the books in the period in which the underlying service received is accounted and when there is reasonable certainty in availing / utilising the credits.

(s) Operating cycle

Based on the nature of activities of the Company and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents, the Company has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.





3. Share capital

	As 31.03		As 31.03.	
	Number of Shares	Rupees	Number of Shares	Rupees
Authorised 10,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each with voting rights	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000
Issued, subscribed and fully Paid up 10,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each with voting rights	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000

i) Reconciliation of the number of shares and amount outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period:

		at .2016	As 31.03	at .2015
	Equity	Shares	Equity	Shares
	Number of	Amount in	Number of	Amount in
	shares	Rupees	shares	Rupees
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000
Shares Issued during the year	325			- F
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000

ii) Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares :

		s at 3.2016		s at 3.2015
Name of shareholder	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
Sterlite Ports Limited	10,000	100	10,000	100

iii) The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. 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 amount. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.





		As at 31.03.2016	As at 31.03.2015
		(Rupees)	(Rupees)
4.	Reserves and surplus		
	Surplus/(deficit) in the Statement of Profit and Loss		
	Balance at the beginning of the year	21,584,180	(21,431,076)
	Add: Profit/(loss) for the current year	38,740,593	43,015,256
	Closing balance at the end of the year	60,324,773	21,584,180
5.	Other current liabilities		
	a. Advance from customers	700,000	700,000
	b. Other payables :		
	-Statutory dues	1,777,691	828,554
	-Security deposits from vendors	194,943	400,000
	-Due to related parties - See note 19.1(b)	4,111,836	*
		6,784,470	1,928,554





MARITIME VENTURES PRIVATE LIMITED NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	Gro	Gross black		A	Accumulated depreciation		Net	Net block
Balance as at 1.04.2015		Additions / Deductions / adjustments adjustments	As at 31,03,2016	Balance as at 1.04,2015	Depreciation As at expense for the year 31.03.2016	As at 31.03,2016	Balance as at 31.03.2016	Balance as at 31.03,2015
	(-)	200 (-)	59,200	Ξ	18,114	18,114	41,086	(·)
	- 59,200	00	59,200		18,114	18.114	41.086	





		As at 31.03.2016 (Rupees)	As at 31.03.2015 (Rupees)
7.	Long- term loans and advances (unsecured, considered good)		
	a. Security deposits b. Advance income tax [net of provision for tax of Rs. 29,818,168 (Previous year Rs. 10,683,130) and MAT credit availment of Rs. 302,000 (previous year Rs. Nil)] c. MAT credit entitlement	2,441,100 3,037,308	705,000 5,673,843 302,000
		5,478,408	6,680,843
8.	Other non-current assets		
	Long-term bank deposits (See note below)	1,035,990	
	Note: Long-term bank deposits represent deposits as security against bank guarantee and are re 12 months from the Balance Sheet date.	stricted from being se	ettled for more than
9.	Current investments		
	Investments in mutual funds - unquoted Reliance Liquidity Fund -Growth ICICI Pru Liquid Plan Reg-Growth Kotak Liquid Plan A-Growth UTI Liquid Cash Inst-Growth	14,085,075 14,072,213 14,072,748 14,083,023 56,313,059	771,063 771,960 - 1,543,023
10	Trade receivables (unsecured, considered good)		
	Trade receivables outstanding for a period exceeding six months from the date they are due for payment	9	<u>:</u>
	Other trade receivables	39,039,897 39,039,897	21,686,844 21,686,844
11	Cash and cash equivalent		
	Balances with banks in current account	7,390,021	1,655,172
12	Short-term loans and advances (unsecured, considered good)		
	Balance with central excise/Service tax authorities	7,923,918	323,958
13	Other current assets Unbilled revenue	10,036,372	





1.4	Revenue from operations	Year ended 31,03,2016 (Rupees)	Year ended 31.03.2015 (Rupees)
17	·		
	Sale of services		
	a. Income from port operations	873,067,297	611,670,812
15	Other income		
	a. Interest income (Refer note below)	325,030	
	b. Net gain on sale of current investments	1,115,335	378,584
	Note	1,440,365	378,584
	Interest income comprises:		
	a. Interest from banks on deposits	39,991	92
	b. Interest on income tax refund	285,039	
		325,030	
16	Employee benefits expense		
	(a) Salarles and incentives	265,528	
	(b) Contributions to provident fund	11,435	<u> </u>
		276,963	-
17	Finance cost		
	Bank charges	24,466	
18	Other expenses		
	a. Cargo handling charges	673,799,480	423,907,808
	b. Cargo storage charges	99,541,613	68,468,677
	c. Operation and maintenance expenses	39,222,388	61,499,894
	d _{v.} Legal and professional (see note (ii) below)	1,393,904	453,076
	e. Payment to auditors (see note (i) below)	447,855	400,000
	f. Rent	89,000	12,000
	g. License fees h. Demmurage charges	62,650	51.5,547
	Manpower expenses	260,110	2,938,852
	j. Corporate social responsibility (Refer note 19.6)	1,358,737 127,500	413,606
10)	k. Miscelianeous expenses	9,251	43,550
		816,312,488	558,653,010
	Note (i): Payment to auditors include the following payment to auditors (excluding service tax) (a) To statutory auditors		
	For audit Reimbursement of expenses	440,000	400,000
	Total	7,855 447,855	400,000
	Note (ii): Legal and professional include the following payment to auditors (excluding service tax)		
	(b) To tax auditors for tax audit	200,000	210,000





19 Additional information to the Financial Statement:

19.1 Related party

- (a) Names of the related parties and nature of relationship where control exists:
 - (i) Ultimate Holding Company
 - Volcan Investments Limited*
 - (ii) Holding Companies:
 - Sterlite Ports Limited (Immediate Holding company)
 Vedanta Limited (Formerly Sesa Sterlite Limited)
 - (iii) Fellow subsidiary

 - Vizaq General Cargo Berth Private Limited Bharat Alluminium Company Limited (Balco)
 - (iv) Key Managerlal Personnel**
 - Mr. Pratik Agarwal*
 - Mr. DD Jalan*

 - * No transactions with these parties during the year
 ** On deputation from Vedanta Limited (Formerly Sesa Sterlite Limited)
- (b) Details of related party transaction (Excluding taxes, appliable if any) and balances outstanding as year end

	For the year 31.03.2016 (Rupees)	For the year 31.03.2015 (Rupees)
Transactions during the year		
(i) Services availed - from - Vizag General Cargo Berth Private Limited	773,045,459	472,003,435
(ii) Service rendered - to - Vedanta Limited (Formerly Sesa Sterlite Limited) - Bharat Aluminium Company Limited	107,972,122 136,487,373	91,070,365 128,557.303
(iii) Reimbursement of expenses to/(from) -net * - Vedanta Limited (Formerly Sesa Sterlite Limited) - Bharat Aluminium Company Limited - Vizaa General Caroo Berth Private Limited	31,182,441 32,393,990 4,381,059	211,127 570,394
* Details of related party transactions are reported by excluding taxes, if any		
Outstanding balance at year end		
(i) Trade receivables - Vizaq General Carqo Berth Private Limited - Bharat Aluminium Company Limited - Vedanta Limited (Formerly Sesa Sterlite Limited)	1.020.740	11,459,058 2,253,399 1,732,071
(ii) Trade payables - Vizag General Cargo Berth Private Limited	55,550,819	3,320,054
(Iii) Current LiabilitiesVedanta Limited (Formerly Sesa Sterlite Limited)Bharat Aluminium Company Limited	545,868 3,565,968	×





19,2 Employee benefit plans

Defined contribution plans

The Company makes Provident Fund contributions to defined contribution plans for qualifying employees. Under the scheme, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of the payroll costs to fund the benefits. The Company has recognised Rs. 11,435 (previous year Rs. NII) for Provident Fund contributions in the Statement of Profit and

19.3 Earnings per share (EPS):

		Unit	Year ended 31.03.2016	Year ended 31.03.2015
a.	Net Profit/ (loss) after tax attributable to equity shareholders	Rupees	38,740,593	43,015,256
b. с.	Nominal value per share Weighted average number of equity shares for basic	Rupees Nos	10 10,000	10,000
ď.	earnings per share Weighted average number of equity shares for diluted earnings per share	Nos	10,000	10,000
e. f.	Basic earnings per share Diluted earnings per share	Kupees Rupees	3,874.06 3,874.06	4,301.53 4,301.53

- 19.4 Based on the information available with the Company, the balance due to micro and small enterprises as defined under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006 is Rs. Nil (Previous year Rs. Nil) and no interest has been paid or is payable during the year under the terms of the MSMED Act, 2006. This has been relied upon by the auditors.
- 19.5 The Company is primarily engaged in the business of rendering coal handling services. As the Company operates in a single business and geographical segment, the reporting requirements for primary and secondary segment disclosure prescribed by paragraphs 39 to 51 of Accounting Standard 17–Segment Reporting have not been provided in these financial statements.

19.6 Expenditure on Corporate Social Responsibility

- (a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year ended 31 March, 2016: Rs. 338,556 (b) Amount spent during the year ended 31 March, 2016:

Particulars	Pald (A) (Rupes)	Yet to be paid (8) (Rupes)	Total (A) + (B) (Rupes)
(i) Construction/acquisition of any asset (ii) On purposes other than (i) above	127,500	**	127,500
Total	127,500	•	127,500

- (c) Details of related party transactions -
- Contribution during the year ended 31 March, 2016 ~ Rs. Nil Payable as at 31 March, 2016 Rs. Nil
- 19.7 The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position in its financial statements, Contingent liabilities Rs. Nil (Previous year Rs. Nil).
- 19.8 The Company does not have any long term commitments/contracts including derivative contracts for which there will be any material foreseeable losses.
- 19.9 There were no amounts which were require to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
- 20 Previous year's figures have been regrouped/ reclassified wherever necessary to correspond with the current year's classification/disclosure.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

D.D. Jalan

Pratik Agarwal Director

Place: Mumbai

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Date: 22 April, 2016



