THE GREAT EASTERN SHIPPING COMPANY LTD

65th

Annual Report 2012-13
(Subsidiaries' Reports)

POWERED BY PEOPLE. ANCHORED IN VALUES.

THE GREAT EASTERN SHIPPING COMPANY LIMITED

Reports of Subsidiary Companies

Contents

THE GREAT EASTERN SHIPPING CO LONDON LTD.

A Subsidiary Company

DIRECTORS:	B. K. Sheth M. J. Brace P. B. Kerr-Dineen
SECRETARY:	M J Brace
REGISTERED OFFICE:	The Galleries Charters Road Sunningdale Ascot Berkshire SL5 9QJ
REGISTERED NUMBER:	01877474 (England and Wales)
SENIOR STATUTORY AUDITOR:	Dawn O'Leary CA
AUDITORS:	Davis Burton Sellek Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditors The Galleries Charters Road Sunningdale Berkshire SL5 9QJ
BANKERS:	Bank of Baroda 32 City Road London EC1Y 2BD
BANKERS:	Royal Bank of Scotland plc Shipping Business Centre 5-10 Great Tower Street London EC3P 3HX

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2013

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2013.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the company in the year under review was that of shipping. The company did not actively trade in the period.

REVIEW OF BUSINESS

The results for the year and financial position of the company are as shown in the annexed financial statements. Since the company did not actively trade during the period, it did not receive an income from its principal activity of shipping but continued to invest funds on short term deposit.

DIVIDENDS

No dividends will be distributed for the year ended 31 March 2013.

DIRECTORS

The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 April 2012 to the date of this report.

B.K Sheth

M J Brace

P.B Kerr-Dineen

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparing the Report of the Directors and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;

- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;

- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;

- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

AUDITORS

The auditors, Davis Burton Sellek, will be proposed for re-appointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

On Behalf Of The Board:

M.J. Brace - Secretary
Date: 2/5/2013

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF THE GREAT EASTERN SHIPPING CO LONDON LTD.

We have audited the financial statements of The Great Eastern Shipping Co London Ltd for the year ended 31 March 2013 on pages five to twelve. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in a Report of the Auditors and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page two, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Report of the Directors to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2013 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Report of the Directors for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Dawn O'Leary CA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of Davis Burton Sellek
Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditors
The Galleries
Charters Road
Sunningdale
Berkshire SL5 9QJ
Date:3/5/2013

The notes form part of these financial statements.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2013

	Notes	2013 US$	2013 INR	2012 US$	2012 INR
TURNOVER		**-**	**-**	-	-
Administrative expenses		**45,616**	**2,476,493**	45,592	2,319,721
OPERATING LOSS	3	**(45,616)**	**(2,476,493)**	(45,592)	(2,319,721)
Interest receivable and similar income		**14,670**	**796,434**	15,993	813,724
LOSS ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION		**(30,946)**	**(1,680,059)**	(29,599)	(1,505,997)
Tax on loss on ordinary activities	4	**-**	**-**	-	-
		(30,946)	**(1,680,059)**	(29,599)	(1,505,997)
Movement on currency conversion (dollar to rupee)		**-**	**4,249,110**	-	8,023,976
PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		**$(30,946)**	**2,569,051**	$(29,599)	6,517,979

CONTINUING OPERATIONS

None of the company's activities were acquired or discontinued during the current year or previous year.

TOTAL RECOGNISED GAINS AND LOSSES

The company has no recognised gains or losses other than the losses for the current year and the previous year.

The notes form part of these financial statements.

BALANCE SHEET 31 MARCH 2013

	Notes	2013 US$	2013 INR	2012 US$	2012 INR
CURRENT ASSETS:					
Cash at bank		**1,219,927**	**66,229,837**	1,250,873	63,644,418
CREDITORS:					
Amounts falling due within one year	5	**4,800**	**260,592**	4,800	244,224
NET CURRENT ASSETS:		**1,215,127**	**65,969,245**	1,246,073	63,400,194
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		**$1,215,127**	**65,969,245**	$1,246,073	63,400,194
CAPITAL AND RESERVES:					
Called up share capital	6	**301,600**	**13,195,000**	301,600	13,195,000
Profit and loss account	7	**913,527**	**52,774,245**	944,473	50,205,194
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS:	12	**1,215,127**	**65,969,245**	1,246,073	63,400,194

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 2/5/13 and were signed on its behalf by:

B.K. Sheth

Director

The notes form part of these financial statements.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2013

	Notes	2013 US$	2013 INR	2012 US$	2012 INR
Net cash outflow from operating activities	1	**(45,616)**	**(2,460,125)**	(47,296)	(2,365,510)
Returns on investments and servicing of finance	2	**14,670**	**5,045,544**	15,993	8,837,700
Increase/(Decrease) in cash in the period		**$(30,946)**	**2,585,419**	$(31,303)	(6,472,190)

	Notes	2013 US$	2013 INR	2012 US$	2012 INR
Reconciliation of net cash flow to movement in net funds	3				
Increase/(Decrease) in cash in the period		**(30,946)**	**2,585,419**	(31,303)	6,472,190
Change in net funds resulting from cash flows		**(30,946))**	**2,585,419**	(31,303)	6,472,190
Movement in net funds in the period		**(30,946)**	**2,585,419**	(31,303)	6,472,190
Net funds at 1 April		**1,250,873**	**63,644,418**	1,282,176	57,172,228
Net funds 31 March		**$1,219,927**	**66,229,837**	$1,250,873	63,644,418

The notes form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2013

1. RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING LOSS TO NET CASH OUTFLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

	2013	**2013**	2012	2012
	US$	**INR**	US$	INR
Operating loss	**(45,616)**	**(2,476,493)**	(45,592)	(2,319,721)
Increase/(Decrease) in creditors	**-**	**16,368**	(1,704)	(45,789)
Net cash outflow from operating activities	**$(45,616)**	**(2,460,125)**	$(47,296)	(2,365,510)

2. ANALYSIS OF CASH FLOWS FOR HEADINGS NETTED IN THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT

	2013	**2013**	2012	2012
	US$	**INR**	US$	INR
Returns on investments and servicing of finance				
Interest received	**15,791**	**857,293**	16,258	827,207
Foreign exchange gains/(losses)	**(1,121)**	**4,188,251**	(265)	8,010,493
Net cash inflow for returns on investments and servicing of finance	**$14,670**	**5,045,544**	$15,993	8,837,700

3. ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN NET FUNDS

	At 1.4.12	Cash Flow	**At 31.3.13**
	$	$	**$**
Net Cash:			
Cash at bank	1,250,873	(30,946)	**1,219,927**
	1,250,873	(30,946)	**1,219,927**
Total	$1,250,873	$(30,946)	**$1,219,927**

	At 1.4.12	Cash Flow	**At 31.3.13**
	INR	INR	**INR**
Net Cash:			
Cash at bank	63,644,418	2,585,419	**66,229,837**
	63,644,418	2,585,419	**66,229,837**
Total	63,644,418	2,585,419	**66,229,837**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2013

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and are in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

Deferred tax

No provision for deferred tax is required.

Foreign currencies

The financial statements are stated in US dollars and in Indian rupees.

Assets and liabilities denominated in other currencies are translated into US dollars at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Income and expenditure transactions in other currencies are translated into US dollars at an average rate for the year.

The Indian rupee equivalent figures are converted from U.S. dollars at the year-end exchange rate for assets and liabilities, and at the average rate for the year for income and expenditure.

Exchange differences are taken to the profit and loss account for the year.

2. STAFF COSTS

There were no staff costs for the years ended 31 March 2013 or for the year ended 31 March 2012.

3. OPERATING LOSS

The operating loss is stated after charging:

	2013 US$	**2013 INR**	2012 US$	2012 INR
Auditors' remuneration	**4,800**	**260,592**	4,800	244,224
Non-audit tax and consultancy fees	**14,061**	**763,372**	14,063	715,525
Directors' remuneration	**-**	**-**	-	-

4. TAXATION

Analysis of the tax charge

No liability to UK corporation tax arose on ordinary activities for the year ended 31 March 2013 nor for the year ended 31 March 2012.

Factors affecting the tax charge

The tax assessed for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference is explained below:

	2013 US$	2013 INR	2012 US$	2012 INR
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	(30,946)	(1,680,059)	(29,599)	(1,505,997)
Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 24% (2012 - 26%)	(7,427)	(403,212)	(7,696)	(391,572)
Effects of:				
Losses carried forward	7,427	403,212	7,696	391,572
Current tax charge	-	-	-	-

5. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2013 US$	2013 INR	2012 US$	2012 INR
Accrued expenses	$4,800	260,592	$4,800	244,224

6. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

Number:	Class:	Nominal Value:	2013 US$	2013 INR	2012 US$	2012 INR
16,000	Ordinary	£10	301,600	13,195,000	301,600	13,195,000

7. RESERVES

	2013 US$	2013 INR
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT		
At 1 April 2012	944,473	50,205,194
Profit/(Deficit) for the year	(30,946)	2,569,051
At 31 March 2013	913,527	52,774,245

8. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

There were no contingent liabilities at 31 March 2013.

9. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

There were no financial transactions with related parties during the year other than transactions with entities forming part of The Great Eastern Shipping Group. Group financial statements in which those entities are included are publicly available.

10. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The ultimate parent company and the ultimate controlling party is The Great Eastern Shipping Company Ltd, a company incorporated in India.

11. RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENTS IN SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS

	2013 US$	2013 INR	2012 US$	2012 INR
Profit/(Loss) for the financial year	(30,946)	2,569,051	(29,599)	6,517,979
Net increase/(decrease) of shareholders' funds	(30,946)	2,569,051	(29,599)	6,517,979
Opening shareholders' funds	1,246,073	63,400,194	1,275,672	56,882,215
Closing shareholder's funds	$1,215,127	65,969,245	$1,246,073	63,400,194

THE GREATSHIP (SINGAPORE) PTE. LTD.

A Subsidiary Company

DIRECTORS	Jaya Prakash Shivakumar Gomathinayagam Jayesh Madhusudan Trivedi
COMPANY SECRETARY	Cheng Lian Siang
REGISTERED OFFICE	15 Hoe Chiang Road #06-03 Tower 15 Singapore 089316
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR	Shanker Iyer & Co.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their report to the member together with the audited financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 31 March 2013.

DIRECTORS

The directors of the company in office at the date of this report are:

Jaya Prakash

Shivakumar Gomathinayagam

Jayesh Madhusudan Trivedi

ARRANGEMENTS TO ENABLE DIRECTORS TO ACQUIRE SHARES AND DEBENTURES

Neither at the end of nor at any time during the financial year was the company a party to any arrangement whose object was to enable the directors of the company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in, or debentures of, the company or any other body corporate.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN SHARES AND DEBENTURES

According to the register of directors' shareholdings kept by the company for the purpose of Section 164 of the Singapore Companies Act, Cap. 50, none of the directors of the company holding office at the end of the financial year had any interest in shares of the company and its related corporations except as detailed below:

	No. of ordinary shares	
	As at 01.04.2012	As at 31.03.2013
The Holding Company		
The Great Eastern Shipping Company Limited		
Shivakumar Gomathinayagam	57	57
Jayesh Madhusudan Trivedi	80	80

The above directors have been granted Employee Stock Options by Greatship (India) Limited (a related corporation).

None of the directors holding office at the end of the financial year had any interest in the debentures of the company or its related corporations.

DIRECTORS' CONTRACTUAL BENEFITS

Since the end of the previous financial year, no director of the company has received or become entitled to receive a benefit by reason of a contract made by the company or a related corporation with the director or with a firm of which the director is a member, or with a company in which the director has a substantial financial interest, except as disclosed in the financial statements.

SHARE OPTIONS

There were no share options granted during the financial year to subscribe for unissued shares of the company.

No shares have been issued during the financial year by virtue of the exercise of options to take up unissued shares of the company.

There were no unissued shares of the company under option at the end of the financial year.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

The independent auditor, Messrs Shanker Iyer & Co., Certified Public Accountants, Singapore, have expressed their willingness to accept re-appointment.

On behalf of the Board

Jayesh Madhusudan Trivedi
Director

Shivakumar Gomathinayagam
Director

19 April 2013

STATEMENT BY DIRECTORS

In the opinion of the directors of THE GREATSHIP (SINGAPORE) PTE.LTD.,

(a) the accompanying financial statements of the company are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at 31 March 2013 and of its results, changes in equity and cash flows for the financial year then ended; and

(b) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

The board of directors authorised these financial statements for issue on 19 April 2013

On behalf of the Board

Jayesh Madhusudan Trivedi
Director

Shivakumar Gomathinayagam
Director

19 April 2013

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF THE GREATSHIP (SINGAPORE) PTE. LTD.

(Incorporated in Singapore)

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of THE GREATSHIP (SINGAPORE) PTE. LTD. (the "company") as set out on pages 7 to 34, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2013, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the financial year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the provisions of the Singapore Companies Act, Chapter 50 (the "Act") and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards, and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet and to maintain accountability of assets.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Act and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at 31 March 2013 and of its results, changes in equity and cash flows of the company for the year ended on that date.

Other matter

The financial statements presented in Indian Rupees are not audited and were prepared solely for management purposes only. Hence, these financial statements should not be distributed to or used by other parties.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In our opinion, the accounting and other records required by the Act to be kept by the company have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

SHANKER IYER & CO.
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AND
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

Singapore
19 April 2013

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2013

	Note	2013 S$	2013 Rs.	2012 S$	2012 Rs.
ASSETS					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	4	**1,672,641**	**73,144,591**	1,508,284	61,145,833
Fixed deposits	5	**162,849**	**7,121,387**	165,047	6,691,005
Trade receivables	6	**53,736**	**2,349,875**	113,826	4,614,506
Other receivables	7	**63,470**	**2,775,543**	62,727	2,542,953
Prepayment		**3,327**	**145,490**	1,021	41,391
		1,956,023	**85,536,886**	1,850,905	75,035,688
Non-current asset					
Plant and equipment	8	**-**	**-**	-	-
		-	**-**	-	-
Total assets		**1,956,023**	**85,536,886**	1,850,905	75,035,688
LIABILITIES					
Current liabilities					
Trade payables	9	**17,599**	**769,604**	38,326	1,553,736
Other payables	10	**52,570**	**2,298,886**	42,399	1,718,855
Income tax payable		**9,592**	**419,458**	2,200	89,188
Total liabilities		**79,761**	**3,487,948**	82,925	3,361,779
NET ASSETS		**1,876,262**	**82,048,938**	1,767,980	71,673,909
SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY					
Share capital	11	**500,000**	**13,075,000**	500,000	13,075,000
Retained profits		**1,376,262**	**68,973,938**	1,267,980	58,598,909
TOTAL EQUITY		**1,876,262**	**82,048,938**	1,767,980	71,673,909

The annexed notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2013

	Note	2013 S$	2013 Rs.	2012 S$	2012 Rs.
Revenue					
Agency income		**194,500**	**8,505,485**	159,650	6,472,211
Disbursement income		**1,134,740**	**49,622,180**	760,790	30,842,427
Management fees		**5,000**	**218,650**	113,441	4,598,898
Other income	12	**96,113**	**4,203,021**	49,607	2,011,068
Total revenue		**1,430,353**	**62,549,336**	1,083,488	43,924,604
Expenses					
Disbursement expenses		**1,024,874**	**44,817,740**	689,081	27,935,344
Employee benefit expenses	13	**173,586**	**7,590,916**	245,939	9,970,367
Other operating expenses	14	**111,580**	**4,879,393**	101,069	4,097,337
Total expenses		**1,310,040**	**57,288,049**	1,036,089	42,003,048
Profit before income tax		**120,313**	**5,261,287**	47,399	1,921,556
Income tax expense	15	**(12,031)**	**(526,116)**	(1,579)	(64,013)
Total comprehensive income for the year		**108,282**	**4,735,171**	45,820	1,857,543

The annexed notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2013

	Share capital		Retained profits		Total	
	S$	Rs.	S$	Rs.	S$	Rs.
2013						
Balance as at 1 April 2012	500,000	13,075,000	1,267,980	58,598,909	1,767,980	71,673,909
Foreign translation difference	-	-	-	5,639,858	-	5,639,858
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	108,282	4,735,171	108,282	4,735,171
Balance as at 31 March 2013	500,000	13,075,000	1,376,262	68,973,938	1,876,262	82,048,938
2012						
Balance as at 1 April 2011	500,000	13,075,000	1,222,160	47,751,692	1,722,160	60,826,692
Foreign translation difference	-	-	-	8,989,674	-	8,989,674
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	45,820	1,857,543	45,820	1,857,543
Balance as at 31 March 2012	500,000	13,075,000	1,267,980	58,598,909	1,767,980	71,673,909

The annexed notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2013

	Note	2013	2013	2012	2012
		S$	Rs.	S$	Rs.
Cash Flows From Operating Activities					
Profit before income tax		**120,313**	**5,261,287**	47,399	1,921,556
Adjustments for:					
Interest income	12	**(1,065)**	**(46,572)**	(6,878)	(278,834)
Cash flows before changes in working capital		**119,248**	**5,214,715**	40,521	1,642,722
Changes in working capital, excluding changes relating to cash:					
Trade receivables		**60,090**	**2,627,736**	(52,424)	(2,445,787)
Other receivables		**(743)**	**(32,491)**	5,001	(132,461)
Prepayment		**(2,306)**	**(100,841)**	312	(12,648)
Trade payables		**(20,727)**	**(906,392)**	22,769	1,004,263
Other payables		**10,171**	**444,778**	705	246,223
Cash generated from operations		**165,733**	**7,247,505**	16,884	302,312
Income tax refunded/(paid)		**(4,639)**	**(202,863)**	621	25,175
Interest received		**1,065**	**46,572**	6,878	278,834
Net cash generated from operating activities		**162,159**	**7,091,214**	24,383	606,321
Cash Flows From Financing Activity					
Repayment /(placement) of fixed deposits		**2,198**	**96,119**	(4,491)	(1,020,167)
Net cash generated/(used in) from financing activity		**2,198**	**96,119**	(4,491)	(1,020,167)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**164,357**	**7,187,333**	19,892	(413,846)
Translation exchange difference		**-**	**4,811,425**	-	8,989,674-
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		**1,508,284**	**61,145,833**	1,488,392	52,570,005
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	4	**1,672,641**	**73,144,591**	1,508,284	61,145,833

The annexed notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2013

These notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements.

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The Greatship (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. (Company Registration No.: 199401313D) is domiciled in Singapore. The company's principal place of business is at 15 Hoe Chiang Road, #06-03 Tower 15, Singapore 089316.

The principal activities of the company are those relating to shipping agents and brokers. There have been no significant changes in the nature of these activities during the financial year.

The financial statements of The Greatship (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. as at 31 March 2013 and for the financial year then ended were authorised and approved by the board of directors for issuance on 19 April 2013.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of preparation

The audited financial statements of the company, prepared in accordance with the laws of Singapore, the country of incorporation, do not include the Indian Rupee equivalent figures, which have been arrived at by applying the year end interbank exchange rate approximating to S$1= Rs. 43.73 (2012: S$1= Rs. 40.54) and rounded up to the nearest rupee.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards ("FRS") as required by the Singapore Companies Act. The financial statements, which are expressed in Singapore dollars, are prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

In the current financial year, the company has adopted all the new and revised FRSs and Interpretations of FRS ("INT FRS") that are mandatory for application from that date. The adoption of these new and revised FRSs and INT FRSs have no material effect on the financial statements.

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the company has not applied those FRSs and INT FRSs that have been issued but are effective only in next financial year. The company expects the adoption of the standards will have no financial effect on the financial statements in the period of initial application.

b) Currency translation

Items included in the financial statements of the company are measured in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (its functional currency). The financial statements of the company are presented in Singapore dollars, which is the functional currency of the company.

In preparing the financial statements of the company, monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into Singapore dollars at rates of exchange closely approximate to those ruling at the end of the reporting period and transactions in foreign currencies during the financial year are translated at rates ruling on transaction dates. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items, and on retranslation of monetary items are included in the profit or loss for the year. Exchange differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items carried at fair value are included in the profit or loss for the year except for differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items in respect of which gains and losses are recognised directly in other comprehensive income. For such non- monetary items, any exchange component of that gain or loss is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

c) Plant and equipment

(i) Measurement

Plant and equipment are initially recognised at cost and subsequently carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Components of costs

The cost of an item of plant and equipment initially recognised includes its purchase price and any cost that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

(ii) Depreciation

Depreciation on plant and equipment is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their depreciable amounts over their estimated useful lives as follows:

	Useful lives
Computers	2 years

The residual values, estimated useful lives and depreciation method of plant and equipment are reviewed, and adjusted as appropriate, at the end of each reporting date. The effects of any revision are recognised in the profit or loss when the changes arise.

(iii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure relating to plant and equipment that has already been recognised is added to the carrying amount of the asset only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repair and maintenance expenses are recognised in the profit or loss when incurred.

(iv) Disposal

On disposal of an item of plant and equipment, the difference between the disposal proceeds and its carrying amount is recognised in the profit or loss.

d) Financial assets

(i) Classification

Financial assets are classified into the following specified categories: financial assets "at fair value through profit or loss", "loans and receivables", "held to maturity investments" and "available-for-sale" financial assets. The classification depends on the nature of the asset and the purpose for which the assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are presented as current assets, except for those maturing later than 12 months after the end of reporting period which are presented as non-current assets. Loans and receivables are presented as "trade receivables", "other receivables", "fixed deposits" and "cash and cash equivalents" on the statement of financial position.

(ii) Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial instrument and of allocating interest income or expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts or payments through the expected life of the financial instrument, or where appropriate, a shorter period.

(iii) Recognition and derecognition

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date – the date on which the company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. On disposal of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount and the sale proceeds is recognised in the profit or loss. Any amount in the fair value reserve relating to that asset is transferred to the profit or loss.

(iv) Initial measurement

Financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs.

(v) *Subsequent measurement*

Loans and receivables are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, as defined above.

(vi) Impairment

The company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and recognises an allowance for impairment when such evidence arises.

Loans and receivables

Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy, and default or significant delay in payments are objective evidence that these financial assets are impaired.

The carrying amount of these assets is reduced through the use of an impairment allowance account which is calculated as the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. When the asset becomes uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are recognised against the same line item in the profit or loss.

The allowance for impairment loss account is reduced through the profit or loss in a subsequent period when the amount of impairment loss decreases and the related decrease can be objectively measured. The carrying amount of the asset previously impaired is increased to the extent that the new carrying amount does not exceed the amortised cost had no impairment been recognised in prior periods.

e) Impairment of non-financial assets

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are tested for impairment whenever there is any objective evidence or indication that these assets may be impaired.

For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets. If this is the case, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit ("CGU") to which the asset belongs.

If the recoverable amount of the asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount.

The difference between the carrying amount and recoverable amount is recognised as an impairment loss in the profit or loss. An impairment loss for an asset is reversed if, and only if, there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The carrying amount of an asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated amortisation or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years.

A reversal of impairment loss for an asset is recognised in the profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case, such reversal is treated as a revaluation increase. However, to the extent that an impairment loss on the same revalued asset was previously recognised as an expense in the profit or loss, a reversal of that impairment is also credited to the profit or loss.

f) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cash at bank and short-term fixed deposits with maturity period not more than three months.

g) Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are initially measured at fair value, and subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest method, as defined above.

The company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the company's obligations are discharged, cancelled and expired.

h) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount has been reliably estimated.

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimation.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised in the profit or loss as finance expense.

Changes in the estimated timing or amount of the expenditure or discount rate are recognised in the profit or loss when the changes arise.

i) Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the rendering of services in the ordinary course of the business, net of goods and services tax, rebates and discounts.

The company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue and related cost can be reliably measured, it is probable that the collectibility of the related receivables is reasonably assured and when the specific criteria for each of the company's activities are met as follows:

(i) Agency income is recognised upon provision of agency services.

(ii) Disbursement income is recognised upon completion of services.

(iii) Management service fee is recognised upon completion of the services rendered.

(iv) Interest income arising from fixed deposits is recognised on time apportion basis.

j) Income taxes

Current income tax for current and prior periods is recognised at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred income tax is recognised for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements.

A deferred income tax liability is recognised for all taxable temporary differences.

A deferred income tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilised.

Deferred income tax is measured:

(a) at the tax rates that are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period; and

(b) based on the tax consequence that will follow from the manner in which the company expects, at the end of reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amounts of its assets and liabilities.

Current and deferred income taxes are recognised as income or expense in the profit or loss.

k) Employee benefits

Employee benefits are recognised as an expense, unless the cost qualifies to be capitalised as an asset.

Defined contribution plans

Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plans under which the company pays fixed contributions into separate entities such as the Central Provident Fund on a mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis. The company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid.

Employee leave entitlement

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised when they accrue to employees. An accrual is made of the estimated liability for leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the end of reporting period.

l) Related parties

A related party is defined as follows:

(i) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the company if that person:

(a) Has control or joint control over the company;

(b) Has significant influence over the company; or

(c) Is a member of the key management personnel of the company or of a parent of the company.

(ii) An entity is related to the company if any of the following conditions applies:

(a) The entity and the company are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).

(b) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).

(c) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.

(d) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.

(e) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the company or an entity related to the company. If the company is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the company;

(f) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (i);

(g) A person identified in (i)(a) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).

m) Operating lease

Lease of assets in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lesser) are recognised in the profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Contingent rents are recognised as an expense in the profit or loss when increase.

n) Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new ordinary shares are deducted against the share capital account.

o) Government grants

Jobs Credit Scheme/Inland Revenue Authority of Singapore ("IRAS") Small and Medium Enterprise ("SME") cash grant

Cash grants received from the government in relation to the Jobs Credit Scheme and SME cash grant are recognised as income when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES, ASSUMPTIONS AND JUDGEMENTS

The presentation of financial statements in conforming with FRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements in applying the accounting policies. These estimates, assumptions and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The following are the significant accounting estimates and judgements that have most significant effect for preparation of financial statements:

(a) Critical judgements in applying the entity's accounting policies

In the process of applying the company's accounting policies which are described in Note 2 above, management is of the opinion that there are no critical judgements involved, apart from those involving estimations that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements

(b) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

(a) Income tax

Significant judgement is involved in determining the company's provision for income tax. The company recognised liabilities for expected tax issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recognised, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provision in the financial year in which such determination is made. At 31 March 2013, the carrying amounts of the company's current income tax payable are disclosed in the statement of financial position.

(b) Impairment of loans and receivables

Management reviews its loans and receivables for objective evidence of impairment at each of the reporting period. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, the probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy, and default or significant delay in payments are considered objective evidence that a receivable is impaired. In determining this, management makes judgement as to whether there is observable data indicating that there has been a significant change in the payment ability of the debtor, or whether there have been significant changes with adverse effect in the technological, market, economic or legal environment in which the debtor operates in.

Where there is objective evidence of impairment, management makes judgements as to whether an impairment loss should be recorded as an expense. In determining this, management uses estimates based on historical loss experience for assets with similar credit risk characteristics. The methodology and assumptions used for estimating both the amount and timing of future cash flows are reviewed regularly to reduce any differences between the estimated loss and actual loss experience.

4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2013	**2013**	2012	2012
	S$	**Rs.**	S$	Rs.
Cash on hand	**359**	**15,699**	370	15,000
Cash at bank	**1,186,142**	**51,869,990**	1,022,855	41,466,541
Short-term fixed deposits	**486,140**	**21,258,902**	485,059	19,664,292
	1,672,641	**73,144,591**	1,508,284	61,145,833

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents approximate their fair values.

Short-term fixed deposits at the end of the reporting period have an average maturity of 3 months (2012: 3 months) from the value date with weighted average effective interest rate of 0.1% (2012: 0.05%) per annum.

The company's cash and cash equivalents are denominated in Singapore dollars.

5. FIXED DEPOSITS

Fixed deposits at the end of the reporting period have an average maturity of 1 year (2012: 1 year) from the value date. The fixed deposits earn a weighted average effective interest rate of 2.45% (2012: 1.76%) per annum.

The fixed deposits approximate their fair values and are denominated in United States dollars.

6. TRADE RECEIVABLES

	2013	**2013**	2012	2012
	S$	**Rs.**	S$	Rs.
Related company	**-**	**-**	2,000	81,080
Holding company	**49,836**	**2,179,328**	110,553	4,481,819
GST recoverable	**3,900**	**170,547**	1,273	51,607
	53,736	**2,349,875**	113,826	4,614,506

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and credit terms are in accordance with the contract or agreements with the parties.

The trade receivables are considered to be of short duration and are not discounted and the carrying values are assumed to approximate their fair values.

The company's trade receivables are denominated in Singapore dollars.

7. OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2013 S$	2013 Rs.	2012 S$	2012 Rs.
Refundable deposits	**61,476**	**2,688,345**	61,476	2,492,237
Other debtor	**1,994**	**87,198**	1,251	50,716
	63,470	**2,775,543**	62,727	2,542,953

The carrying amounts of other receivables approximate their fair values and are denominated in Singapore dollars.

Deposits include S$49,000 equivalent to Rs.2,142,770 (2012: S$49,000 equivalent to Rs.1,986,460) placed as collateral for crew system.

8. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Computers S$	Computers Rs.
2013		
Cost		
At 1 April 2012	2,409	97,661
Foreign translation difference	-	7,685
At 31 March 2013	2,409	105,346
Accumulated depreciation		
At 1 April 2012	2,409	97,661
Foreign translation difference	-	7,685
At 31 March 2013	2,409	105,346
Carrying amount		
At 31 March 2013	-	-

	Computers S$	Computers Rs.
2012		
Cost		
At 1 April 2011	2,409	85,086
Foreign translation difference	-	12,575
At 31 March 2012	2,409	97,661
Accumulated depreciation		
At 1 April 2011	2,409	85,086
Foreign translation difference	-	12,575
At 31 March 2012	2,409	97,661
Carrying amount		
At 31 March 2012	-	-

9. TRADE PAYABLES

	2013 S$	2013 Rs.	2012 S$	2012 Rs.
Third party	**17,599**	**769,604**	38,326	1,553,736

Trade payables are recognised at their original invoiced amounts which represent their fair value on initial recognition. The trade payables are considered to be of short duration and are not discounted and the carrying values are assumed to approximate their fair values.

The company's trade payables are denominated in Singapore dollars.

10. OTHER PAYABLES

	2013 S$	2013 Rs.	2012 S$	2012 Rs.
Accruals for operating expenses	**48,339**	**2,113,864**	41,026	1,663,194
Third party	**4,231**	**185,022**	1,373	55,661
	52,570	**2,298,886**	42,399	1,718,855

The carrying amounts of other payables approximate their fair values and are denominated in Singapore dollars.

11. SHARE CAPITAL

	2013	2011	2013	2013	2012	2012
	Number of ordinary shares		S$	Rs.	S$	Rs.
Issued						
At beginning and end of the year	**500,000**	500,000	**500,000**	**13,075,000**	500,000	13,075,000

All issued ordinary shares are fully paid. There is no par value for these shares.

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the company. All shares rank equally with regard to the company's residual assets.

12. OTHER INCOME

	2013 S$	2013 Rs.	2012 S$	2012 Rs.
Interest income	**1,065**	**46,572**	6,878	278,874
Government grant	**5,000**	**218,650**	5,000	202,700
Exchange gain	**-**	**-**	1,354	54,891
Discount received	**34,656**	**1,515,507**	35,871	1,454,210
Write-back of trade payables	**19,698**	**861,393**	-	-
Miscellaneous	**35,694**	**1,560,899**	504	20,393
	96,113	**4,203,021**	49,607	2,011,068

Government grants represent financial assistance received by the company from the Singapore Economic Development Board under the Innovation Development Scheme, Jobs Credit Scheme and Small and Medium Enterprise cash grant.

13. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES

	2013 S$	2013 Rs.	2012 S$	2012 Rs.
Director's fee	**3,500**	**153,055**	3,500	141,890
Staff salaries and bonuses	**147,670**	**6,457,609**	224,721	9,110,189
Staff CPF contributions	**17,280**	**755,654**	15,781	639,762
Staff benefits	**5,136**	**224,598**	1,937	78,526
	173,586	**7,590,916**	245,939	9,970,367

14. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

	2013 S$	2013 Rs.	2012 S$	2012 Rs.
Legal and professional fees	**20,740**	**906,960**	20,066	813,476
Office rental – operating lease	**37,697**	**1,648,490**	24,946	1,011,311
Printing and stationery (including operating lease)	**4,398**	**192,325**	3,271	132,606
Upkeep of motor vehicle	**15,298**	**668,981**	16,080	651,883
Others	**33,447**	**1,462,637**	36,706	1,488,061
	111,580	**4,879,393**	101,069	4,097,337

15. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

	2013 S$	2013 Rs.	2012 S$	2012 Rs.
Income tax				
- Current year provision	**9,592**	**419,458**	2,200	89,188
- Over provision in prior year	**2,439**	**106,658**	(621)	(25,175)
	12,031	**526,116**	1,579	64,013

The current year's income tax expense varied from the amount of income tax expense determined by applying the applicable Singapore statutory income tax rate of 17% (2012:17%) to the profit before income tax as a result of the following differences:

	2013 S$	2013 Rs.	2012 S$	2012 Rs.
Accounting profit/(loss)	**120,313**	**5,261,287**	47,399	1,921,556
Income tax expense at applicable rate	**20,453**	**894,410**	8,058	326,671
Non-taxable items	**(850)**	**(37,170)**	(1,250)	(50,675)
Non-allowable items	**2,601**	**113,742**	2,749	111,444
Utilisation of deferred capital allowance	**(2,090)**	**(91,396)**	(1,638)	(66,404)
Exempt amount	**(10,522)**	**(460,127)**	(5,872)	(238,051)
Under/over provision in prior year	**2,439**	**106,657**	(621)	(25,175)
Others	**-**	**-**	153	6,203
	12,031	**526,116**	1,579	64,013

16.IMMEDIATE AND ULTIMATE HOLDING COMPANY

The company's immediate and ultimate holding company is The Great Eastern Shipping Company Limited, a company incorporated in India.

17.RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(a) Related party transactions

In addition to the related party information disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the company had transactions with the immediate holding company and related companies on terms agreed between them with respect to the following during the financial year.

	2013	**2013**	2012	2012
	S$	**Rs.**	S$	Rs.
Holding Company				
Agency fees received/receivable	**194,500**	**8,505,485**	159,650	6,472,211
Disbursement income received/receivable	**1,134,740**	**49,622,180**	750,605	30,429,527
Related companies				
Disbursement income received/receivable	**-**	**-**	10,185	412,900
Management fee earned received/receivable	**5,000**	**218,650**	113,441	4,598,898
Reimbursement rental received/receivable	**-**	**-**	20,000	810,800
Rental paid/payable	**41,451**	**1,812,652**	45,989	1,864,394

(b) Compensation of key management personnel

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the company, directly or indirectly.

	2013	**2013**	2012	2012
	S$	**Rs.**	S$	Rs.
Director's fee	**3,500**	**153,055**	3,500	141,890

There are no key management personnel apart from the directors.

18. OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENTS

At the end of the reporting period, the commitments in respect of operating lease are as follows:

	2013	**2013**	2012	2012
	S$	**Rs.**	S$	Rs.
Due within one year	**2,496**	**109,150**	2,496	101,188
Due within two to five years	**3,536**	**154,629**	6,032	244,537
	6,032	**263,779**	8,528	345,725

The company has operating lease agreements for rental of copier machine.

19. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Financial risk factors

The company's activities expose it to market risk (including foreign currency risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The company's overall risk management strategy seeks to minimise adverse effects from the unpredictability of financial markets on the company's financial performance.

a) Market risk

i) Foreign currency risk

The company is exposed to a certain degree of foreign exchange risk arising from its transactions denominated United States dollars. However, the company does not use any hedging instruments to protect against the volatility associated with foreign currency transactions, other assets and liabilities created in the normal course of business.

The company's current exposure on United States dollars based on the information provided to key management is as follows:

	2013	**2013**	2012	2012
	S$	**Rs.**	S$	Rs.
Financial assets				
Fixed deposits	**162,849**	**7,121,387**	165,047	6,691,005
Currency exposure on financial assets	**162,849**	**7,121,387**	165,047	6,691,005

At 31 March 2013, an estimated 1% (2012: 1%) currency fluctuation in United States dollars against the Singapore dollars, with all other variables including tax rate being held constant, the company's profit for the financial year would have been higher/lower by approximately S$2,000 (equivalent to Rs. 87,460) (2012: S$2,000) (equivalents to Rs.81,080) as a result of currency translation gains/losses on the remaining United States dollars denominated financial assets and liabilities.

ii) Interest rate risk

The company has no significant exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates, except for the fixed deposits as disclosed in Note 4 and Note 5.

b) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counter party will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the company. The major class of financial assets of the company are trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents and fixed deposits. The trade receivable balance as at 31 March 2013 is outstanding from related and holding companies (2012: related and holding companies) and there is no significant risk.

As the company does not hold any collateral, the maximum exposure to credit risk for each class of financial instruments is the carrying amount of that class of financial instruments presented on the statement of financial position and the credit risk for trade receivables is geographically spread as follows:

	2013	**2013**	2012	2012
	S$	**Rs.**	S$	Rs.
By geographical areas				
India	**49,836**	**2,179,328**	112,553	4,562,899
Singapore	**3,900**	**170,547**	1,273	51,607
	53,736	**2,349,875**	113,826	4,614,506

As per the ageing analysis on the trade receivables of the company as at year end, the above balances are due within 30 days (2012: 30 days).

c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk in which the company may not be able to meet its short-term obligations. In the management of liquidity risk, the company monitors and maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate by the management to finance the company's operations and mitigate effects of fluctuations in cash flows.

Non-derivative financial liabilities

The following table details the remaining contractual maturity for non-derivative financial liabilities. The table has been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the company can be required to pay. The table represents interest and principal cash flows.

	2013	**2013**	2012	2012
	S$	**Rs.**	S$	Rs.
On demand or within 1 year				
Trade payables	**17,599**	**769,604**	38,326	1,553,736
Other payables	**52,570**	**2,298,886**	42,399	1,718,855
	70,169	**3,068,490**	80,725	3,272,591

d) Fair value measurement

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, fixed deposits, trade payables and other payables approximate their fair values due to their short-term nature.

e) Categories of financial instruments

The following table sets out the company's financial instruments as at the end of the reporting period:

	2013	**2013**	2012	2012
	S$	**Rs.**	S$	Rs.
Financial assets				
Loans and receivables:				
- Cash and cash equivalents	**1,672,641**	**73,144,591**	1,508,284	61,145,833
- Fixed deposits	**162,849**	**7,121,387**	165,047	6,691,005
- Trade receivables	**53,736**	**2,349,875**	113,826	4,614,506
- Other receivables	**63,470**	**2,775,543**	62,727	2,542,953
	1,952,696	**85,391,396**	1,849,884	74,994,297
Financial liabilities				
Amortised costs:				
- Trade payables	**17,599**	**769,604**	38,326	1,553,736
- Other payables	**52,570**	**2,298,886**	42,399	1,718,855
	70,169	**3,068,490**	80,725	3,272,591

20. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the company's ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain an optimal capital structure so as to maximise shareholder value.

The capital structure of the company consists of issued capital and retained profits. The management sets the amount of capital in proportion to risk and manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets.

In order to maintain or achieve an optimal capital structure, the company may adjust the amount of dividend payment, return capital to shareholder, issue new shares, buy back issued shares, obtain new borrowings or sell assets to reduce borrowings. Operating cash flows are used to maintain and expand the company, as well as to make routine outflows of tax and dividend payments.

The company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

21. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

At the forthcoming Annual General Meeting, a final dividend of S$2.50 (equivalent to Rs. 109) per share one-tier tax exempt amounting to S$1,250,000 (equivalent to Rs.54,662,500) is to be recommended. These financial statements do not reflect this dividend payable, which will be accounted for in the shareholder's equity as an appropriation of retained earnings in the year ending 31 March 2014.

22. NEW STANDARD EFFECTIVE BUT NOT APPLIED YET

The company has not adopted the following standard and interpretations that have been issued but not yet effective:

Description	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendments to FRS 32 Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities	1 January 2014

THE GREAT EASTERN CHARTERING LLC (FZC)

A Subsidiary Company

Directors	Tapas Icot Vijayakumar Suppiah Pillay Michael Brace
Senior Management	Suchismita Chatterjee General Manager
Registered Office	Executive Suite Z1-42 P.O. Box 9271 Sharjah U.A.E.
Registration Number	0962
Auditors	Bhel, Lad & Al Sayegh Chartered Accountants P.O. Box 25709 Dubai U.A.E.
Bankers	The Royal Bank of Scotland Dubai U.A.E

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS' FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2013

The Directors are pleased to present their eighth report with the financial statements of the Company for the period from April 1, 2012 to March 31, 2013.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The results for the financial year ended March 31, 2013 and the financial position of the Company are as shown in the annexed financial statements. The Company recorded profit of USD 702,651 for the year ended March 31, 2013.

BUSINESS

During the year tanker earnings have remained under pressure due to the new building deliveries and reduced crude imports by US due to internal shale gas production. Further the economic instability in Europe has lead to decrease in end user consumption which is also impacting sea trade. There has been increase in crude imports in the developing economies, especially by India and China, however the same has not been able to offset the fall in crude imports in the developed countries. The refinery distribution has been seen getting altered since the economic downturn, with closure of refineries in the west and increased capacity addition in the east which is changing trade dynamics for crude and clean tankers. On the Dry Bulk side , the world dry bulk fleet increased to 698.20 mn DWT at end of FY 12-13, about 11% higher than at the beginning of the financial year. Dry bulk earnings continued to remain depressed as continued pressure of NB deliveries kept the fleet under utilized. Business activity of inchartering of tankers as well as dry bulk carriers was slack due to uncertainty in market dynamics limiting the risk profile.

Subsequent to the end of the year under review, the Company incorporated a wholly owned subsidiary in Singapore, "The Great Eastern Chartering (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.", on April 17, 2013 for conducting the business of shipping including chartering of ships, freight trading and allied activities.

DIVIDEND

No dividend was recommended for the year ended March 31, 2013.

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

The Board of Directors hereby state that:

1. in the preparation of the annual accounts, the applicable accounting standards had been followed.
2. the Directors had selected accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company at the end of the financial year and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.
3. the Directors had taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of this Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities.
4. the Directors had prepared the annual accounts on a going concern basis.

AUDITORS

Bhel, Lad & Al Sayegh, Chartered Accountants are proposed to be re-appointed as auditors of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2014. The shareholders approval will be required for the proposed re-appointment.

For and on behalf of the
Board of Directors

DIRECTOR

DATED: 23 April, 2013

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE GREAT EASTERN CHARTERING LLC (FZC)

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of The Great Eastern Chartering LLC (FZC) (the Company), Sharjah Airport International Free Zone (SAIF-Zone), Sharjah, UAE, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2013, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes set out on pages 2 to 15.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

The Company's management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the 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 control relevant to the Company's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of The Great Eastern Chartering LLC (FZC) as of 31 March 2013 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Also we further confirm that we have obtained all the information and explanations necessary for our audit, proper books of account have been kept by the Company. To the best of our knowledge and belief no violations of the Implementing Regulations of Sharjah Airport International Free Zone Authority issued pursuant to Law No. 2 of 1995 or the Memorandum of Association of the Company have occurred during the year, which would have had a material effect on the business of the Company or on its financial position.

BEHL, LAD & AL SAYEGH
Dubai, United Arab Emirates
23 April, 2013

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2013

	Note	31 March 2013 USD	31 March 2013 INR	31 March 2012 USD	31 March 2012 INR
Revenue	6	**290,595**	**15,776,403**	16,499,881	839,513,945
Direct expenses	7	**(190,371)**	**(10,335,242)**	(17,245,727)	(877,462,589)
Gross profit/(loss)		**100,224**	**5,441,161**	(745,846)	(37,948,644)
Other operating income	8	**1,151,238**	**62,500,711**	366,213	18,632,917
Depreciation	10	**(124)**	**(6,732)**	(1,143)	(58,156)
Other operating expenses	9	**(1,362,097)**	**(73,948,247)**	(925,755)	(47,102,416)
Reversal of provision for loss on onerous incharter hire contracts	18	**-**	**-**	1,356,729	69,030,372
(Loss)/profit from operating activities		**(110,759)**	**(6,013,107)**	50,198	2,554,073
Interest income on bank deposits		**813,410**	**44,160,029**	719,650	36,615,792
Profit for the year		**702,651**	**38,146,922**	769,848	39,169,865
Other comprehensive income					
Foreign currency tranlation adjustment		**-**	**75,514,648**	-	165,900,071
Total comprehensive income for the year		**702,651**	**113,661,570**	769,848	205,069,936

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

The Independent Auditor's report is set forth on page 35.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2013

	Note	31 March 2013 USD	31 March 2013 INR	31 March 2012 USD	31 March 2012 INR
Non-current assets					
Property and equipment	10	**137**	**7,438**	261	13,279
Current assets					
Trade and other receivables	12	**38,030**	**2,064,649**	1,047,303	53,286,778
Cash and cash equivalents	13	**39,399**	**2,138,972**	2,051,206	104,365,361
Fixed deposits with banks	14	**23,625,589**	**1,282,633,226**	21,921,850	1,115,383,727
Other current assets	15	**2,467**	**133,933**	2,467	125,521
		23,705,485	**1,286,970,780**	25,022,826	1,273,161,387
Total assets		**23,705,622**	**1,286,978,218**	25,023,087	1,273,174,666
Shareholders' equity					
Share capital	16	**40,869**	**2,218,778**	40,869	2,079,415
Statutory reserve		**20,435**	**1,109,416**	20,435	1,039,733
Foreign currency translation reserve		**-**	**326,748,744**	-	251,234,096
Retained earnings		**22,847,709**	**913,653,377**	22,145,058	875,506,454
		22,909,013	**1,243,730,315**	22,206,362	1,129,859,698
Current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	18	**796,609**	**43,247,903**	2,816,725	143,314,968
Total Shareholders' equity and liabilities		**23,705,622**	**1,286,978,218**	25,023,087	1,273,174,666

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

The Independent Auditor's report is set forth on page 35.

We confirm that we are responsible for these financial statements, including selecting the accounting policies and making the judgements underlying them. We confirm that we have made available all relevant accounting records and information for compilation.

Approved by the Director and authorized for issue on 23 April 2013.

For The Great Eastern Chartering LLC (FZC)

Director

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2013

	Share capital		Statutory reserve		Foreign currency translation reserve {Note 2 (d)}	Retained earnings		Total	
	USD	INR	USD	INR	INR	USD	INR	USD	INR
As at 31 March 2011	40,869	1,822,349	20,435	911,197	85,334,025	26,375,210	1,090,736,589	26,436,514	1,178,804,160
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	769,848	39,169,865	769,848	39,169,865
Dividend paid (Note 17)	-	-	-	-	-	(5,000,000)	(254,400,000)	(5,000,000)	(254,400,000)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	-	257,066	-	128,536	165,900,071	-	-	-	166,285,673
As at 31 March 2012	40,869	2,079,415	20,435	1,039,733	251,234,096	22,145,058	875,506,454	22,206,362	1,129,859,698
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	702,651	38,146,922	702,651	38,146,922
Foreign currency translation adjustment	-	139,363	-	69,683	75,514,648	-	-	-	75,723,694
As at 31 March 2013	**40,869**	**2,218,778**	**20,435**	**1,109,416**	**326,748,744**	**22,847,709**	**913,653,377**	**22,909,013**	**1,243,730,315**

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

The Independent Auditor's report is set forth on page 35.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2013

	Note	**31 March 2013 USD**	**31 March 2013 INR**	31 March 2012 USD	31 March 2012 INR
Cash flows from operating activities					
Profit for the year		**702,651**	**38,146,922**	769,848	39,169,865
Adjustments for:					
Reversal provision for doubtful debts written back	8	**(1,133,563)**	**(61,541,135)**	(366,213)	(18,632,917)
Bad debts written off	9	**1,183,660**	**64,260,901**	123,262	6,271,571
Provision for doubtful debts	9	**-**	**-**	475,909	24,214,250
Depreciation of property and equipment	10	**124**	**6,732**	1,143	58,156
Reversal of provision for loss on onerous in-charter hire contracts	18	**-**	**-**	(1,356,729)	(69,030,372)
Interest income		**(813,410)**	**(44,160,029)**	(719,650)	(36,615,792)
Operating loss before changes in operating assets and liabilities		**(60,538)**	**(3,286,609)**	(1,072,430)	(54,565,239)
Decrease in inventories		**-**	**-**	688,912	30,718,586
Decrease in trade and other receivables		**959,176**	**48,502,363**	5,614,002	242,275,506
Decrease in prepayments		**-**	**-**	263,299	11,740,502
Decrease in other current assets		**-**	**-**	1,219,433	54,359,000
Decrease in trade and other payables		**(2,020,116)**	**(100,067,065)**	(2,444,202)	(82,735,941)
Net cash (used in)/from operating activities (A)		**(1,121,478)**	**(54,851,311)**	4,269,014	201,792,414
Cash flows from investing activities					
Purchase of property and equipment		**-**	**-**	(373)	(18,978)
Increase in fixed deposits with banks (net)		**(890,329)**	**(123,089,470)**	(10,878,112)	(618,416,852)
Net cash used in investing activities (B)		**(890,329)**	**(123,089,470)**	(10,878,485)	(618,435,830)
Cash flows from financing activities					
Dividend paid		**-**	**-**	(5,000,000)	(254,400,000)
Net cash used in financing activities (C)		**-**	**-**	(5,000,000)	(254,400,000)
Net effect of foreign exchange translation (D)		**-**	**75,714,392**	-	166,279,190
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C+D)		**(2,011,807)**	**(102,226,389)**	(11,609,471)	(504,764,226)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		**2,051,206**	**104,365,361**	13,660,677	609,129,587
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	13	**39,399**	**2,138,972**	2,051,206	104,365,361

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.
The Independent Auditor's report is set forth on page 35.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2013

1 Legal status and business activities

a) **The Great Eastern Chartering LLC (FZC)** is a limited liability company incorporated on 1 November 2004 in the Sharjah Airport International Free Zone pursuant to Law No. 2 of 1995 of H. H. Sheikh Sultan Bin Mohammed Al Qassimi, Ruler of Sharjah. The registered office of the Company is at P.O. Box 9271, Sharjah, UAE.

b) The Parent company is The Great Eastern Shipping Co. Ltd., India. The registered office of the Parent company is Ocean House, 134-A, Dr. Annie Besant Road, Mumbai 400018.

c) The Company's principal activity is chartering of ships.

2 Significant accounting policies

a) Basis of preparation

These financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards issued or adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and the requirements of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India.

b) Use of significant estimates, assumptions and judgements

The process of applying the Company's accounting policies for the preparation of financial statements in conformity with the International Financial Reporting Standards also requires the management to make certain assumptions for critical accounting estimates and exercise judgement that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses and disclosure of contingencies and commitments as at the date of the reporting period.

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The areas involving high degree of judgement of complexity or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant in applying accounting policies that have a bearing on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are lives of items of property and equipment, their residual values, write-down of the value of inventories, provision for doubtful trade receivables and advances, provision for contingencies or certain uncertainties.

At the end of each reporting period, management conducts an assessment of each of the assets referred-to above to determine whether there are any indications that they may be impaired. In the absence of such indications, no further action is taken. If such indications do exist, an analysis of each asset is undertaken to determine its net recoverable amount and, if this is below it carrying amount, a provision is made and changes are reflected in the financial statements of the period of change and, if material their effects are disclosed in the financial statements. These are explained in the notes on the respective items of assets in the accounting policies.

c) New and amended standards

i) Applicable from the current year but not expected to have a material impact on the financial position or performance of the Company and/or would not be relevant to the Company:

- Amendment to IAS 1 - 'Presentation of Financial Statements' regarding other comprehensive income which requires the entities to group items presented in 'Other comprehensive income' (OCI) on the basis of whether they are potentially reclassifiable to profit or loss at a future point in time.
- Amendment to IFRS 7 - 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures' on Transfer of Financial Assets - No such items.
- Amendment to IFRS 1 - 'First Time Adoption', on Hyperinflation and Fixed Dates.
- Amendment to IAS 12 - 'Income Taxes', on Deffered Tax - there is no corporate taxation applicable in the UAE.

ii) Forthcoming requirements available for early adoption in 2012 but not yet effective and adopted by the Company:

Effective date: 1 January 2013

- Amendment to IFRS 1 - 'First Time Adoption', on government loans. - Not relevant to the Company.
- Amendment to IFRS 7 - 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures', on Asset and Liability Offsetting facilitates comparison between accounts prepared under IFRs and US GAAP - Not relevant to the Company.

- IFRS 10 - 'Consolidated Financial Statements', builds on existing principles by identifying the concept of control of as the determining factor in whether an entity should be included within the consolidated financial statements of the parent company.
- IFRS 11 - 'Joint Arrangements'. - This IFRS focuses on the rights and obligations of the parties to the arrangement rather than its legal form. Proportional consolidation of joint ventures is no longer allowed - Not relevant to the Company.
- IFRS 12 - 'Disclosures of Interests in Other Entities'. - This includes the disclosure requirements for all forms of interests in other entities, including joint arrangements, associates, special purpose vehicles and other off statement of financial position vehicles - Not relevant to the Company.
- Amendments to IFRSs 10, 11 and 12 on transition guidance. - These amendments provide additional transition relief to IFRSs 10, 11 and 12, limiting the requirement to provide adjusted comparative information to only the preceding comparative period - Not relevant to the Company.
- IAS 27 (Revised 2011) - 'Separate Financial Statements' - IAS 27 (Revised 2011) includes the requirements relating to separate financial statements - Not relevant to the Company.
- IAS 28 (Revised 2011) - 'Associate and Joint Ventures' - This includes the requirements for associates and joint ventures that have to be equity-accounted following the issue of IFRS 11 - Not relevant to the Company.

Effective date: 1 January 2014

- Amendment to IAS 32 - 'Financial Instruments: Presentation', on Asset and Liability Offsetting - These amendments are to the application guidance in IAS 32, 'Financial instruments': Presentation', and clarify some of the requirements for offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities on the 'Statement of financial position'.

iii) Forthcoming requirements available for early adoption in 2012 but not yet effective and not adopted by the Company:

- IFRS 13 - 'Fair Value Measurement' - This aims to improve consistency and reduce complexity by providing a precise definition of fair value and a single source of fair value measurement and disclosure requirements for use across IFRSs.
- IAS 19 - 'Employee Benefits' as amended in June 2011 regarding methodology of calculation of employee benefits. - Not applicable to the Company.
- IFRIC 20 - 'Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine' - Not relevant to the Company.
- IFRS 9 - 'Financial Instruments' - This establishes two categories for financial assets i.e. amortised cost and fair value.

d) Presentation currency

The currency of the primary economic enviroment in which is the Company operates is US Dollars (USD). However, these financial statements have also been expressed in Indian Rupees (INR) principally to meet the statutory filing requirements of the Parent company with the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India.

The figures have been rounded off to the nearest US Dollars and Indian Rupees.

The figures in USD have been converted into INR at the year-end rate of 1 USD = 54.29 INR for profit and loss items as well as for balances in the 'Statement of financial position' (previous year: 1 USD = 50.88 INR for profit and loss items as well as for balances in the 'Statement of financial position'). The differences arising are accounted through the 'Other comprehensive income' in the 'Foreign currency translation reserve' in the 'Statement of changes in equity'.

3 Summary of significant accounting policies

The significant accounting policies adopted and which have been consistently applied, are as follows:

a) Revenue

Revenue represents amount invoiced to customers for charter hire services and voyages completed during the year. Expenses/revenues relating to incomplete voyage are carried forward and income/loss is recognized on completion of voyage.

b) Leases

Leases under which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the related asset remain with the lessor are classified as operating leases and the lease payments are charged to the 'Statement of comprehensive income' on a straight-line basis over the year of the lease.

c) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into US Dollars at the rate of exchange ruling on the date of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities expressed in foreign currencies are translated into US Dollars at the rate of exchange ruling at the end of the reporting period.

Gains or losses resulting from settlement of foreign currency transactions are taken to the 'statement of comprehensive income' on net basis as either 'Foreign exchange gains' or 'Foreign exchange losses' and included in 'Other operating income' or 'Other operating expense' respectively.

d) Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. The cost less estimated residual value, where material, is depreciated using the straight-line method over estimated useful lives of five years for furniture, fixtures and office equipment and three years for computers.

An assessment of residual values is undertaken at each end of the reporting period and, where material, if there is a change in estimate, an appropriate adjustment is made to the depreciation charge.

Gains/losses on disposal are determined by reference to their carrying amount and are included in operating profit.

Impairment

At each end of the reporting period, management conducts an assessment of property and equipment to determine whether there are any indications that they may be impaired. In the absence of such indications, no further action is taken. If such indications do exist, an analysis of each asset is undertaken to determine its net recoverable amount and, if this is below its carrying amount, a provision is made.

e) Inventories

Bunkers on board at the year end are valued at cost or net realisable value, whichever is less. Cost is arrived at using First-in, First-out (FIFO) method and comprise invoice value plus landing charges.

Estimate for inventory write down and reversals

Management undertakes on an annual basis a review of the Company's inventory in order to assess the likely realization proceeds, taking into account purchase and replacement prices, technological changes, age, likely obsolescence, the rate at which goods are being sold and the physical damage to estimate the write-down required.

f) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less they are classified as current assets otherwise as non-current assets. Trade receivables are carried at the invoice amounts less an estimate made for doubtful receivables based on a review of all outstanding amounts at the year-end. Bad debts are written off when identified.

g) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash, balances in bank current accounts and bank deposits free of encumbrance with a maturity date of three months or less from the date of deposit.

h) Statement of cash flows

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit/(loss) is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future of cash receipts and payments and for items of income and expenses which are reflected in investing or financial activities. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities are segregated based on the nature of items.

i) Trade payables, provisions and accruals

Liabilities are recognized for amounts to be paid in future for goods and services rendered, whether or not billed to the Company.

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

j) Derivative financial instruments

Future contracts under "SWAP" Agreements for Forward Freight and Bunker Rates in which the Company actively trades are classified as 'held-for-trading'. Changes in fair values of open contracts with reference to quoted market prices resulting into losses are recognised in the 'Statement of comprehensive income'.

k) Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets are de-recognised when, and only when, the contractual rights to receive cash flows expire or when substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred.

Financial liabilities are de-recognised when, and only when, they are extinguished, cancelled or expired.

Current financial assets that have fixed or determinable payments and for which there is no active market, which comprise investment, trade and other receivables and other current assets are stated at cost or, if the impact is material, at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any write down for impairment losses plus reversals of impairment losses. Impairment losses and reversals thereof are recognised in the 'Statement of comprehensive income'.

Critical assumptions in respect of doubtful debts

Management regularly undertakes a review of the amounts of receivables owed to the Company from third parties (refer Note 12) or from related parties (refer Note 19) and assesses the likelihood of non-recovery. Such assessment is based upon the age of the debts, historic recovery rates and assessed creditworthiness of the debtor. Based on the assessment assumptions are made as to the level of provisioning required.

Current financial liabilities, which comprise trade and other payables are measured at cost or, if the impact is material, at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

4 Risk management

The Company's activities expose to a variety of financial risks such as credit risk, market risk and liquidity risks as follows:

a) Credit risk

This is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or a counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the Company's customers and banks.

The monitoring of the credit and currency risk, where relevant are explained in the notes on the related account balances, namely trade receivables {refer Note 12 (e)} and cash at bank (refer Notes 13 & 14).

b) Market risk

These are the risks arising from changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates which would affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The management strives to manage market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

Currency risk

The currency risk, where relevant is explained in the notes on the related account balances, namely trade receivables {refer Note 12 (f)}.

Interest rate risk

Fixed deposits with banks are kept at fixed prevailing rates of interest and are therefore exposed to fair value interest rate risks.

c) Liquidity risk

This is the risk where the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

Management monitors its cash requirements to ensure adequacy of funding from banks. If necessary, funds are arranged from the Parent company to ensure that the payment obligations are met on time.

5 Capital management

Capital consists of share capital, statutory reserve and retained earnings which amounted to USD 22,909,013 or INR 1,243,730,315 as at the end of reporting period. The Company manages its capital with an objective to ensure that healthy capital ratios are maintained and adequate funds are available to it on an on-going basis to operate as a going concern and provide the Shareholder with reasonable rate of return under the prevailing economic conditions and the risks encountered.

		31 March 2013 USD	31 March 2013 INR	31 March 2012 USD	31 March 2012 INR
6	**Revenue**				
	Charter hire income	**290,595**	**15,776,403**	5,329,214	271,150,408
	Freight income	**-**	**-**	10,978,466	558,584,350
	Demurrage income	**-**	**-**	192,201	9,779,187
		290,595	**15,776,403**	16,499,881	839,513,945
7	**Direct expenses**				
	Charter hire expenses	**79,182**	**4,298,791**	7,195,482	366,106,124
	Bunker consumed	**19,542**	**1,060,935**	668,138	33,994,861
	Freight expenses	**1,057**	**57,385**	8,235,411	419,017,712
	Demurrage expenses	**435**	**23,616**	320,846	16,324,644
	Other direct expenses	**90,155**	**4,894,515**	825,850	42,019,248
		190,371	**10,335,242**	17,245,727	877,462,589
8	**Other operating income**				
	Excess provision for doubtful debts written back {Note 12 (c)}	**1,133,563**	**61,541,135**	366,213	18,632,917
	Receipts of cargo claims	**17,675**	**959,576**	-	-
		1,151,238	**62,500,711**	366,213	18,632,917
9	**Other operating expenses**				
	Rent	**9,748**	**529,219**	29,783	1,515,359
	Bad debts written off	**1,183,660**	**64,260,901**	123,262	6,271,571
	Provision for doubtful debts {Note 12 (c)}	**-**	**-**	475,909	24,214,250
	Other expenses	**168,689**	**9,158,127**	296,801	15,101,236
		1,362,097	**73,948,247**	925,755	47,102,416

10 Property and equipment

	Furniture, fixtures and office equipment		Computers		Total	
	USD	INR	USD	INR	USD	INR
Net book values						
As at 31 March 2012						
Cost	1,123	60,968	35,881	1,947,979	37,004	2,008,947
Accumulated depreciation	(986)	(53,530)	(35,881)	(1,947,979)	(36,867)	(2,001,509)
Net book value	**137**	**7,438**	**-**	**-**	**137**	**7,438**
As at 31 March 2012						
Cost	1,123	57,138	35,881	1,825,625	37,004	1,882,763
Accumulated depreciation	(862)	(43,859)	(35,881)	(1,825,625)	(36,743)	(1,869,484)
Net book value	261	13,279	-	-	261	13,279

	Furniture, fixtures and office equipment		Computers		Total	
	USD	INR	USD	INR	USD	INR
Reconciliation of						
net book values						
As at 31 March 2011	32	1,428	999	44,545	1,031	45,973
Additions during the year	373	18,978	-	-	373	18,978
Depreciation for the year	(144)	(7,327)	(999)	(50,829)	(1,143)	(58,156)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	-	200	-	6,284	-	6,484
As at 31 March 2012	261	13,279	-	-	261	13,279
Depreciation for the year	(124)	(6,732)	-	-	(124)	(6,732)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	**-**	891	**-**	**-**	**-**	891
As at 31 March 2013	**137**	**7,438**	**-**	**-**	**137**	**7,438**

	31 March 2013	**31 March 2013**	31 March 2012	31 March 2012
	USD	**INR**	USD	INR
11 Investment				
Investment in shares of SeaChange Maritime LLC, USA	**4,000,013**	**217,160,706**	4,000,013	203,520,661
(368,000 units of USD 10.8696 each fully called-up and paid up)				
Less: Impairment loss on investment	**(4,000,013)**	**(217,160,706)**	(4,000,013)	(203,520,661)
Net book value	-	-	-	-

a) The movements in impairment loss provision during the year were as follows:

	31 March 2013	**31 March 2013**	31 March 2012	31 March 2012
	USD	**INR**	USD	INR
Opening balance	**(4,000,013)**	**(203,520,661)**	(4,000,013)	(178,360,580)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	**-**	**(13,640,045)**	-	(25,160,081)
Closing balance	**(4,000,013)**	**(217,160,706)**	(4,000,013)	(203,520,661)

b) A full provision has been made against the investment on the basis of the 'Net Asset Value' as at the end of the reporting period as assessed by the Board of Directors of the investee company.

	31 March 2013 USD	31 March 2013 INR	31 March 2012 USD	31 March 2012 INR
12 Trade and other receivables				
Trade receivables (more than six months)	**36,958**	**2,006,450**	180,670	9,192,490
Advances to suppliers	**-**	**-**	865,679	44,045,748
Other advances	**118**	**6,406**	-	-
Deposits	**954**	**51,793**	954	48,540
	38,030	**2,064,649**	1,047,303	53,286,778

a) Trade receivables are net of provision for doubtful debts of USD 464,380 or INR 25,211,190 (previous year: USD 633,898 or INR 32,252,730) - {refer (d) below}.

b) Advances are net of provision for doubtful debts of USD 371,758 or INR 20,182,742 (previous year: USD 1,335,803 or INR 67,965,657) - {refer (d) below}.

c) The movements in provision for doubtful debts and advances during the year were as follows:

	31 March 2013 USD	31 March 2013 INR	31 March 2012 USD	31 March 2012 INR
Opening balance	**1,969,701**	**100,218,387**	1,860,005	82,937,623
Charge for the year (Note 9)	**-**	**-**	475,909	24,214,250
Reversal on debts realization (Note 8)	**(1,133,563)**	**(61,541,135)**	(366,213)	(18,632,917)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	**-**	**6,716,680**	-	11,699,431
Closing balance	**836,138**	**45,393,932**	1,969,701	100,218,387

d) The closing balance comprises as follows:

	31 March 2013 USD	31 March 2013 INR	31 March 2012 USD	31 March 2012 INR
Provision against trade receivables	**464,380**	**25,211,190**	633,898	32,252,730
Provision against advance to suppliers	**371,758**	**20,182,742**	1,335,803	67,965,657
	836,138	**45,393,932**	1,969,701	100,218,387

e) Credit risk

i) As per the credit policy of the Company, customers are extended credit period of up to 60 days on the basis of assessment of their creditworthiness judged by their conduct in the past, management's trade experience, their reputation of financial standing, market information and the market in which they operate. The management regularly monitors the outstanding amounts and follows up for recovery with periodic calls and visits to the customers.

ii) At the end of the reporting period, the concentration of credit risk with respect to trade receivables was as follows:

Country	No. of customers 31 March 2013	No. of customers 31 March 2012	31 March 2013 %	31 March 2012 %
China	**1**	1	**100**	13
India	**0**	1	**0**	87
	1	2	**100**	100

f) Currency risk

The Company sells services in foreign currencies. Exposure is minimized where possible by denominating such transactions in US Dollar. At the end of the reporting period, there was no exchange rate risk as all the receivables were denominated in US Dollar or in UAE Dirham which has a fixed parity with the US Dollar.

		31 March 2013 USD	31 March 2013 INR	31 March 2012 USD	31 March 2012 INR
13	**Cash and cash equivalents**				
	Bank balances in current accounts	**39,399**	**2,138,972**	2,051,206	104,365,361

The Company's bank accounts and deposits are placed with high credit quality financial institutions.

14 Fixed deposits with banks

The deposits are kept with high credit quality Indian banks situated in London, United Kingdom and Hong Kong and have maturities upto twelve months from the dates of deposits.

		31 March 2013 USD	31 March 2013 INR	31 March 2012 USD	31 March 2012 INR
15	**Other current assets**				
	Off-hire claims receivable	**2,467**	**125,521**	2,467	125,521
	Foreign currency translation adjustment	**-**	**8,412**	-	-
		2,467	**133,933**	2,467	125,521
16	**Share capital**				
	Authorised, issued and paid up:				
	1,500 shares of AED 100 each	**40,869**	**2,218,778**	40,869	2,079,415

17 Dividend

The dividend of USD 5,000,000 or INR 254,400,000 paid in the previous year represented a dividend per share of USD 3,333.33 or INR 169,600 (refer Page 4).

		31 March 2013 USD	31 March 2013 INR	31 March 2012 USD	31 March 2012 INR
18	**Trade and other payables**				
	Trade payables	**123,488**	**6,704,164**	1,668,283	84,882,239
	Advances received from customers	**10,768**	**584,595**	10,788	548,893
	Accrued expenses	**662,353**	**35,959,144**	1,137,654	57,883,836
		796,609	**43,247,903**	2,816,725	143,314,968

In the earlier years, the Company had established a provision for loss on onerous in-charter hire contracts on prudent basis to recognise losses on account of unavoidable vessel charter-hire contracts entered into by the Company for future periods over the estimated future earnings from operations of the related vessels arising from severe decline in the charter-hire charges in the international freight market, which in the opinion of the management were of non-temporary nature. The provision of USD 1,356,729 or INR 69,030,372 was fully reversed in the previous year as no longer required (refer Page 2).

19 Related parties

The Company enters into transactions with entities that fall within the definition of a related party as contained in International Accounting Standard 24. The management considers such transactions to be in the normal course of business and at terms which correspond to those on normal arm's length transaction with third parties.

Related parties comprise the Parent company, companies under common ownership and/or common management control, Shareholders, Directors and fellow subsidiaries.

At the end of the reporting period, balances with related parties were as follows:

	31 March 2012	31 March 2012	31 March 2011	31 March 2011
	USD	INR	USD	INR
Parent company				
Included in trade receivables (Note 12)	**36,958**	**2,006,450**	157,070	7,991,722
Fellow subsidiaries				
Included in trade payables (Note 18)	-	-	1,489	75,760

All the balances are unsecured and are expected to be settled in cash.

Significant transactions with related parties during the year were as follows:

Companies under common ownership and/or common management control

Commercial management fees	**3,941**	**213,957**	25,890	1,154,435
Agency fees	**-**	**-**	5,043	224,867

20 Fair values of financial instruments

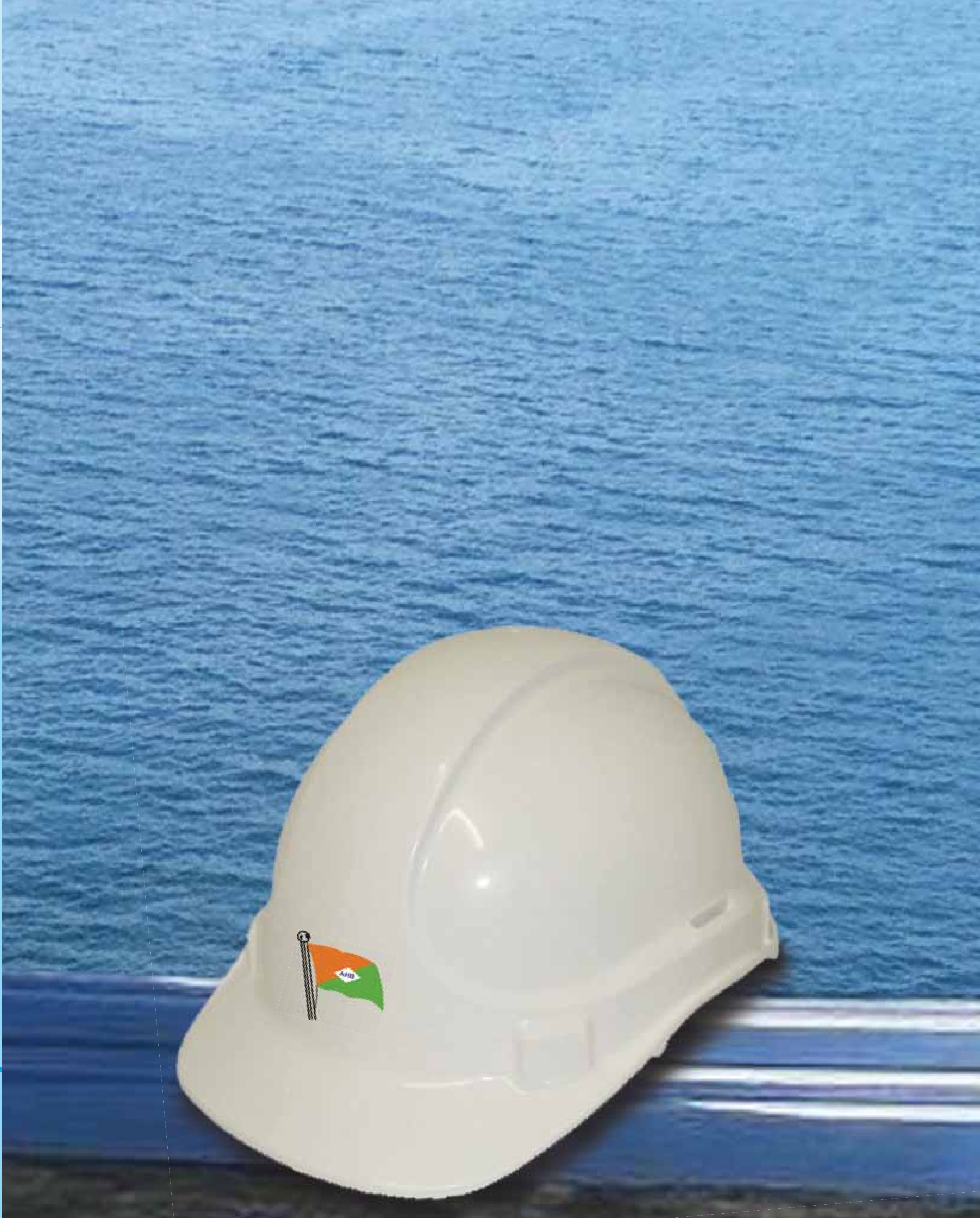
The fair value of a financial instrument is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. The fair value of the financial assets and financial liabilities which are required to be carried at cost or at amortised cost approximates to their carrying values.

21 Approval of financial statements

These financial statements were approved by the Director and authorized for issue on 23 April 2013.

For The Great Eastern Chartering LLC (FZC)

Director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