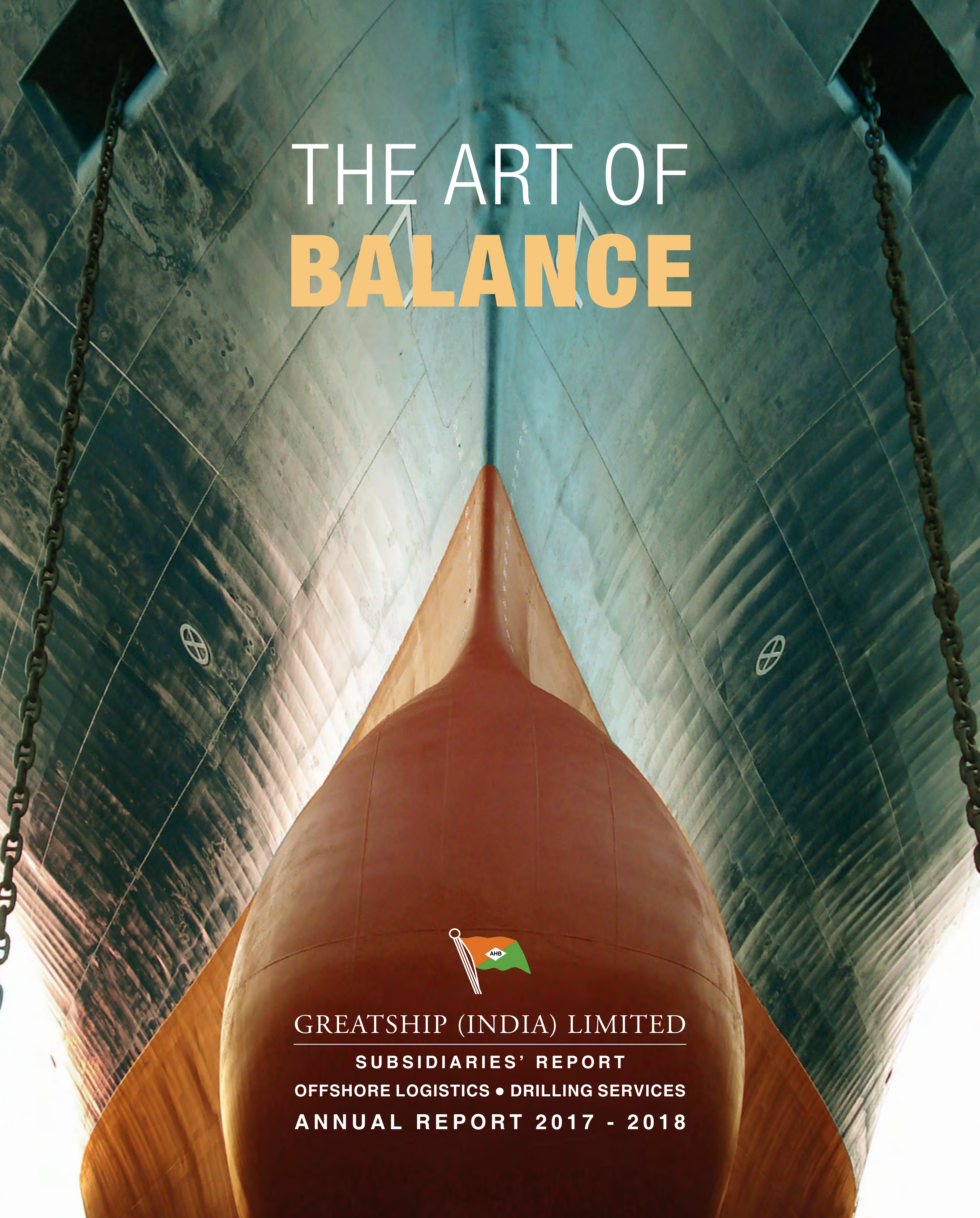

THE ART OF BALANCE

GREATSHIP (INDIA) LIMITED

SUBSIDIARIES' REPORT

OFFSHORE LOGISTICS • DRILLING SERVICES

ANNUAL REPORT 2017 - 2018

CONTENTS

GREATSHIP GLOBAL HOLDINGS LTD

A SUBSIDIARY COMPANY

Directors	Marie Cindhia Véronique Magny-Antoine Marie-Claude Priscille Koenig Pradyumna Raghunath Naware Shameel Rumjaun (Resigned w.e.f. 30 March 2018) (Alternate to Marie Cindhia Véronique Magny-Antoine) Alok Mahajan Nisha Proag-Dookun (Alternate to Marie-Claude Priscille Koenig)
Administrator and Secretary	Abax Corporate Services Ltd 6th Floor, Tower A 1, CyberCity Ebène Republic of Mauritius
Registration Number	071503C1/GBL
Registered Office	6th Floor, Tower A 1, CyberCity Ebène Republic of Mauritius
Auditors	UHY & Co Duke of York Street Champ De Mars Port-Louis Republic of Mauritius

COMMENTARY OF DIRECTORS

The directors are pleased to present their commentary together with the audited financial statements of Greatship Global Holdings Ltd (the "Company") for the year ended 31 March 2018.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the Company is to invest in companies owning and operating offshore vessels and drilling units.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The Company's loss for the year ended 31 March 2018 is USD 120,294 equivalent to ₹ 7,840,161 (2017 – profit of USD 8,205,109 equivalent to ₹ 532,101,319).

During the year under review, the Company has not declared and paid any dividend (2017 - USD Nil).

CROSS BORDER MERGER OF THE COMPANY WITH GREATSHIP (INDIA) LIMITED

During the year, the Board of Directors and the shareholder of the Company have, subject to the conversion of the Company from Category 1 Global Business License company ('GBC1') to Category 2 Global Business License company ('GBC2'), approved a cross border merger of the Company with its parent, Greatship (India) Limited ('GIL'), whereby GIL will be the surviving entity. The Company and GIL have made the necessary applications to the relevant authorities for their approval and have also commenced the process for the merger.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year which present fairly the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company. In preparing those financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether International Financial Reporting Standards, as modified by the exemption provided by the Companies Act 2001 have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The directors confirm that they have complied with the above requirements in preparing the financial statements.

The directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2001. The directors are responsible for the preparation and presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2001 applicable to a Company holding a Category 1 Global Business Licence. The applicable financial reporting framework is IFRS except for the standard applicable to Consolidated Financial Statements (IFRS 10). 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.

The directors have made an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and have no reason to believe that the business will not be a going concern in the year ahead.

By Order of the Board

CORPORATE SECRETARY
Abax Corporate Services Ltd

Date: 30 April 2018

SECRETARY'S CERTIFICATE

TO THE MEMBER OF GREATSHIP GLOBAL HOLDINGS LTD

UNDER SECTION 166(D) OF THE MAURITIUS COMPANIES ACT 2001

We confirm that based on records and information made available to us by the directors and shareholder of the Company, the Company has filed with the Registrar of Companies, for the financial year ended 31 March 2018, all such returns as are required of the Company under the Mauritius Companies Act 2001.

ABAX CORPORATE SERVICES LTD
COMPANY SECRETARY

Date: 30 April 2018

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBER OF GREATSHIP GLOBAL HOLDINGS LTD

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Greatship Global Holdings Ltd (the "Company") on pages 9 to 21 which comprise the statement of financial position at 31 March 2018 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.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 March 2018 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as modified by the exemption from consolidation in the Mauritian Companies Act 2001 for companies holding a category 1 Global Business Licence and comply with the Mauritian Companies Act 2001.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report.

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

Independence

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Commentary of Directors and the Secretary's Certificate, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance or conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Directors' Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and in compliance with the Mauritian Companies Act 2001, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

The Mauritian Companies Act 2001 requires that in carrying out our audit we consider and report to you on the following matters. We confirm that:

(a) we have no relationship with or interests in the Company other than in our capacity as auditor;

(b) we have obtained all the information and explanations we have required; and

(c) in our opinion, proper accounting records have been kept by the Company as far as appears from our examination of those records.

Other Matter

This report, including the opinion, has been prepared for and only for the Company's member, as a body, in accordance with Section 205 of the Mauritian Companies Act 2001 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving this opinion, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

UHY & Co

Nirmal Heeralall, licensed by FRC
Signing partner

Date: 30 April 2018

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

	2018 USD	2018 ₹	2017 USD	2017 ₹
Income				
Gain on disposal of investment (Note 4)	**-**	**-**	**8,242,207**	**534,507,124**
Expenses				
Secretarial and administration fees	17,453	1,137,499	12,000	778,200
Accountancy fees	4,700	306,323	4,700	304,795
Audit fees	11,241	732,632	11,241	728,979
Tax fees	1,400	91,245	1,700	110,245
Directors' fees	2,200	143,385	2,200	142,670
Bank charges	2,260	147,296	600	38,910
Licence fees	1,780	116,012	2,104	136,444
Other expenses	79,260	5,165,769	2,553	165,562
	120,294	**7,840,161**	**37,098**	**2,405,805**
(loss)/Profit before tax	**(120,294)**	**(7,840,161)**	**8,205,109**	**532,101,319**
Income tax expense (Note 7)	-	-	-	-
(loss)/Profit for the year	**(120,294)**	**(7,840,161)**	**8,205,109**	**532,101,319**
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	**(120,294)**	**(7,840,161)**	**8,205,109**	**532,101,319**

The notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

	2018 USD	2018 ₹	2017 USD	2017 ₹
ASSETS				
Non current assets				
Investment in subsidiaries (Note 4)	**71,101,378**	**4,634,032,311**	**71,101,378**	**4,610,924,363**
Current assets				
Other receivables (Note 5)	159,143,915	10,372,204,660	159,143,907	10,320,482,369
Cash at bank	37,134	2,420,209	403,983	26,198,298
	159,181,049	**10,374,624,869**	**159,547,890**	**10,346,680,667**
Total assets	**230,282,427**	**15,008,657,180**	**230,649,268**	**14,957,605,030**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Stated capital (Note 6)	222,201,774	14,482,000,620	222,201,774	14,409,785,044
Retained earnings	8,058,372	525,204,396	8,178,666	530,386,490
Total equity	**230,260,146**	**15,007,205,016**	**230,380,440**	**14,940,171,534**
Current liabilities				
Accruals	22,281	1,452,164	19,106	1,239,024
Income tax payable (Note 7)	-	-	249,722	16,194,472
	22,281	**1,452,164**	**268,828**	**17,433,496**
Total equity and liabilities	**230,282,427**	**15,008,657,180**	**230,649,268**	**14,957,605,030**

Approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 30 April 2018 and signed on its behalf by:

	}	
Marie-Claude Priscille Koenig	}	
	}	DIRECTORS
Marie Cindhia Veronique Magny-Antoine	}	
	}	

The notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

	Stated Capital		Retained earnings / (accumulated losses)		Total Equity	
	USD	₹	USD	₹	USD	₹
At 01 April 2016	222,201,774	14,720,867,528	(26,443)	(1,751,849)	222,175,331	14,719,115,679
Foreign Currency Translation Difference	-	(311,082,484)	-	37,020	-	(311,045,464)
Comprehensive income:						
Profit for the year	-	-	8,205,109	532,101,319	8,205,109	532,101,319
At 31 March 2017	222,201,774	14,409,785,044	8,178,666	530,386,490	230,380,440	14,940,171,534
At 01 April 2017	222,201,774	14,409,785,044	8,178,666	530,386,490	230,380,440	14,940,171,534
Foreign Currency Translation Difference	-	72,215,576	-	2,658,067	-	74,873,643
Comprehensive income:						
Loss for the year	-	-	(120,294)	(7,840,161)	(120,294)	(7,840,161)
At 31 March 2018	**222,201,774**	**14,482,000,620**	**8,058,372**	**525,204,396**	**230,260,146**	**15,007,205,016**

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

	2018 USD	2018 ₹	2017 USD	2017 ₹
Cash flows from operating activities				
(loss)/Profit for the year	(120,294)	(7,840,161)	8,205,109	532,101,319
Adjustment for:				
Gain on disposal of investment (Note 4)	-	-	(8,242,207)	(534,507,124)
	(120,294)	(7,840,161)	(37,098)	(2,405,805)
Working capital changes:				
Increase in prepayments	(8)	(522)	(7)	(454)
Increase in accruals	3,175	206,931	4,381	284,108
cash used in operating activities	**(117,127)**	**(7,633,752)**	**(32,724)**	**(2,122,151)**
Income tax paid	(249,722)	(16,275,632)	-	-
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	**(366,849)**	**(23,909,384)**	**(32,724)**	**(2,122,151)**
Foreign Currency Translation difference	-	131,294	-	(611,389)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	403,983	26,198,298	436,707	28,931,838
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	**37,134**	**2,420,208**	**403,983**	**26,198,298**

The notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 MARCH 2018

1 GENERAL INFORMATION

Greatship Global Holdings Ltd (the 'Company') was incorporated on 30 May 2007 under the Companies Act 2001 as a private company limited by shares and holds a Category 1 Global Business licence under the Financial Services Act 2007. The principal activity of the Company is to invest in companies which own and operate offshore vessels and drilling units. Its registered office is at 6th Floor, Tower A, 1 CyberCity, Ebene, Mauritius.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with and in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards as modified by the exemption from consolidation in the Companies Act 2001 ("IFRS as modified by the Companies Act 2001") for companies holding a Category 1 Global Business Licence. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. They do not include the Indian Rupee equivalent figures, which have been arrived at by applying the year end interbank exchange rate approximating to USD 1 = ₹ 65.175 (2017: USD 1 = ₹ 64.85) and rounded up to the nearest rupee.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS as modified by the Companies Act 2001 requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may ultimately differ from those estimates. At 31 March 2018, there were no areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements.

Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

New and amended standards adopted by the Company

The directors have assessed the relevance of standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards that have been published and are mandatory for the financial year beginning on 01 April 2017 and have concluded that they have no impact on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018.

New standards and interpretations that are not yet effective

The standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are disclosed below. The Company intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective. The Company has not early adopted any standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 01 January 2018)

IFRS 9, 'Financial instruments', addresses the classification, measurement and derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities. The complete version of IFRS 9 was issued in July 2014 and replaces the guidance in IAS 39 that introduces new rules for hedge accounting and a new impairment model for financial assets. The Company plans to adopt the new standard on the required effective date. Early adoption is permitted.

Impairment

The impairment requirements are based on an expected credit loss (ECL) model that replaces the IAS 39 incurred loss model. The ECL model applies to: debt instruments accounted for at amortised cost or at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI); most loan commitments; financial guarantee contracts; contract assets under IFRS 15; and lease receivables under IAS 17 'Leases'. Entities are generally required to recognise either 12-months' or lifetime ECL, depending on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition (or when the commitment or guarantee was entered into). For some trade receivables, the simplified approach may be applied whereby the lifetime ECL are always recognised.

The Company expects no significant impact on its statement of financial position and equity with regards to the application of IFRS 9.

There are no other standards and IFRIC interpretations that are not yet effective that would be expected to have a material impact on the Company.

Foreign currency translation

- *Functional and presentation currency*

  Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in United States dollar ("USD") which is the Company's functional and presentation currency. The USD is the currency that most faithfully reflects the underlying transactions, events and conditions that are relevant to the Company.

- *Transactions and balances*

  Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date when the fair value was determined.

Current and deferred income tax

The tax expense for the year comprises of current tax. The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date in the country where the Company operates and generates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provision where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is recognised in full, using the liability method, on all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in the financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets on accumulated tax losses are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and where the deferred income taxes assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balance on a net basis.

Investment in subsidiaries

A subsidiary is an entity that is controlled by another entity. Control is determined when the entity is exposed, or has the rights to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

Investment in subsidiaries is shown at cost less impairment. Where the carrying amount of the investment is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount and the difference is transferred to the statement of comprehensive income.

On disposal of the investment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is charged or credited to the statement of comprehensive income. Details of the Company's subsidiaries are shown in Note 4.

Consolidated financial statements

The Company owns 100% of the issued share capital of Greatship Global Offshore Services Pte Ltd ('GGOS'), a Company incorporated in Singapore. The Company itself being a parent is required to prepare consolidated financial statements under International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") 10, "Consolidated Financial Statements". The Company has taken advantage of the exemption provided by the Companies Act 2001 allowing a wholly or virtually owned parent company holding a Category 1 Global Business Licence not to present consolidated financial statements. These financial statements are of the Company only and do not consolidate the result of its subsidiary. Greatship (India) Limited, the parent company, prepares consolidated financial statements under Indian GAAP. The consolidated financial statements are available at the office of the parent company located at Indiabulls Finance Centre, Tower 3, 23rd Floor, Senapati Bapat Marg, Elphinstone Road (West), Mumbai 400 013, INDIA.

Financial instruments

The Company initially recognises loans and receivables on the date when they are originated. All other financial assets (including assets designated at fair value through profit or loss) are initially recognised on the trade date, which is the date when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial instruments carried on the statement of financial position include trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents and accruals. The particular recognition methods adopted are disclosed below:

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash at bank. Cash equivalents are short term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Accruals

Accruals are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Company is recognised as a separate asset or liability. Gains or losses arising on derecognition of financial and liabilities are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amount of assets is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there are any indications of impairment. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset being the higher of the asset's value in use and its fair value less costs to sell, in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). An impairment loss is recognised for any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount and is taken directly to the statement of comprehensive income.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired.

Assets carried at amortised cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on assets carried at amortised cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future expected credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate (i.e., the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition). The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account. The amount of the loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed, to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed its amortised cost at the reversal date. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

Revenue recognition

The Company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and when specific criteria have been met for each of the Company's activities as described below:

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

Expense recognition

Expenses are accounted for in the statement of comprehensive income on the accruals basis.

Stated capital

Stated capital is determined using the nominal values of shares that have been issued and classified as equity.

3 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Financial risk factors

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the said risks, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Company's management of capital. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

The board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate measures and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risks management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and in the Company's activities.

The Company's exposure to the various types of risks associated to its activity and financial instruments is detailed as follows:

(a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, equity prices and interest rates will affect the Company's future cash flows or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

(i) Currency risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rate. The Company has no significant exposure to foreign exchange risk as it does not have any assets or liabilities which are denominated in foreign currencies.

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair values of financial instruments. The Company has no exposure to interest rate risk as it has no interest-bearing assets and liabilities.

(iii) Price risk

Equity price risk is the risk of unfavourable changes in fair values of equities as a result of changes in the value of individual shares. The Company has no exposure to price risk at the reporting date.

(b) Credit risk

The Company takes on exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that a counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when due. With respect to credit risk arising from financial assets which comprise of cash and cash equivalents and amount receivable from parent, the Company's exposure arises from the default of the counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these financial assets at the reporting date. Cash transactions are limited to high credit quality financial institutions. There was no concentration of credit risk as at the reporting date.

Credit risk from balances with banks is managed by the Company by carrying out transactions with banks of good standing and reputation. The Company also limits its credit exposure by transacting with related parties.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company maintains adequate cash reserves to meet its obligations as they fall due and through funding from its parent company.

All financial liabilities mature within one year.

(d) Fair values

The directors have assessed that the fair values of amount receivable from parent, cash and cash equivalents and accruals approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

(e) Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for the shareholder and benefits to other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The Company manages and adjusts its capital structure in the light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust its capital structure, the Company may rely on borrowings from its parent company or issue new shares. There have been no changes in the Company's objectives, policies and processes for managing capital from the previous year. No changes were made in the objectives, policies and processes for managing capital during the year ended 31 March 2018 and 2017.

(f) Categories of financial instruments

	2018 USD	**2018 ₹**	2017 USD	2017 ₹
Loans and receivables				
Cash and cash equivalents	37,134	2,420,209	403,983	26,198,298
Amount receivable from parent	159,142,239	10,372,095,427	159,142,239	10,320,374,199
	159,179,373	**10,374,515,636**	**159,546,222**	**10,346,572,497**
Financial liabilities carried at amortised cost				
Accruals	22,281	1,452,164	19,106	1,239,024

4 INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES

	2018 USD	2018 ₹	2017 USD	2017 ₹
Unquoted at cost :				
At beginning	71,101,378	4,610,924,363	222,001,410	14,707,593,413
Foreign Currency Translation difference	-	23,107,948	-	(310,801,974)
Disposal of investment	-	-	(159,142,239)	(10,320,374,199)
Gain on disposal	-	-	8,242,207	534,507,124
At end	**71,101,378**	**4,634,032,311**	**71,101,378**	**4,610,924,363**

Details pertaining to the investment in subsidiaries at 31 March 2018 are as follows:

Name	Business activity	Country of incorporation	Effective % holding 2018	Effective % holding 2017	2018 Cost USD	2018 Cost ₹	2017 Cost USD	2017 Cost ₹
GGOS	Operate offshore supply vessels	Singapore	100.00%	100.00%	71,101,378	4,634,032,311	71,101,378	4,610,924,363
					71,101,378	**4,634,032,311**	**71,101,378**	**4,610,924,363**

The directors have reviewed the operations of Greatship Global Offshore Services Pte Ltd ('GGOS') and have not identified any indication of impairment. Consequently, no impairment has been recorded during the year.

5 OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2018 USD	2018 ₹	2017 USD	2017 ₹
Prepayments	1,676	109,233	1,668	108,170
Amount receivable from parent (Note 8(b))	159,142,239	10,372,095,427	159,142,239	10,320,374,199
	159,143,915	**10,372,204,660**	**159,143,907**	**10,320,482,369**

The amount receivable from parent represents proceeds receivable from disposal of the investment in Greatship Global Energy Services Pte Ltd ('GGES'). The amount is interest free, unsecured and receivable on demand.

6 STATED CAPITAL

	2018 Number	2017 Number	2018 USD	2018 ₹	2017 USD	2017 ₹
Ordinary shares of no par value issued and fully paid						
At beginning	222,201,774	222,201,774	222,201,774	14,409,785,044	222,201,774	14,720,867,528
Foreign Translation difference	-	-	-	72,215,576	-	(311,082,484)
At end	**222,201,774**	**222,201,774**	**222,201,774**	**14,482,000,620**	**222,201,774**	**14,409,785,044**

The holder of an ordinary share in the Company shall confer on the holder:

(a) the right to one vote on a poll at a meeting of the Company on any resolution;

(b) the right to an equal share in dividends authorised by the Board; and

(c) the right to an equal share in the distribution of the surplus assets of the Company.

7 INCOME TAX

The Company, being the holder of a Category 1, Global Business Licence, is liable to income tax in Mauritius on its taxable profit arising from its world-wide income at the rate of 15%. The Company's foreign sourced income is eligible for a foreign tax credit which is computed as the higher of the Mauritian tax and the foreign tax on the respective foreign sourced income. The foreign tax for a GBL1 company is based on either the foreign tax charged by the foreign country or a presumed amount of foreign tax: the presumed amount of foreign tax is based on 80% of the Mauritian tax on the relevant foreign sourced income.

Capital gains are outside the scope of the Mauritian tax while trading profits made by the Company from the sale of shares are exempt from tax. Dividends and redemption proceeds paid by the Company to its shareholder do not attract withholding tax. The foregoing is based on the taxation laws and practices currently in force in Mauritius and may be subject to change.

As at 31 March 2018, the Company had accumulated tax losses of USD 110,432 equivalent to ₹ 7,197,406 (2017: USD 69,398 equivalent to ₹ 4,500,460) and is therefore not liable to income tax. The tax losses are available for the offset against taxable profit of the Company as follows:

Up to the year ending:	USD	₹
31 March 2020	27,326	1.780.972
31 March 2021	42,072	2,742,043
31 March 2023	41,034	2,674,391
	110,432	7,197,406

Deferred tax:

Deferred tax assets amounting to USD 3,313 equivalent to ₹ 215,925 (2017 – USD 2,082 equivalent to ₹ 135,018) have not been recognised in respect of tax losses carried forward as the directors consider that it is not probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the unused tax losses can be utilised.

Tax reconciliation

A reconciliation between the accounting (loss)/ profit as adjusted for tax purposes and the tax charge is as follows:

	2018 USD	**2018 ₹**	2017 USD	2017 ₹
(loss)/Profit before taxation	(120,294)	(7,840,161)	8,205,109	532,101,319
Tax at 15%	(18,044)	(1,176,018)	1,230,766	79,815,175
Non allowable expenses	11,889	774,866	5,565	360,890
Exempt income	-	-	(1,236,331)	(80,176,065)
Impact of foreign tax credit	4,924	320,922	-	-
Unutilised tax loss	1,231	80,230	-	-
Income tax charge	-	-	-	-

Income tax payable:

A reconciliation between the opening and closing tax liability can be found below:

	2018 USD	**2018 ₹**	2017 USD	2017 ₹
At start and at end of year	249,722	16,194,472	249,722	16,544,083
Foreign Currency Translation difference	-	81,159	-	(349,611)
Paid during the year	(249,722)	(16,275,631)	-	-
At end	-	-	249,722	16,194,472

The tax liability represents a provision made on tax arising on the dividend received in the financial year 2014. As of 31 March 2018, the full provision, including any additional tax liabilities levied by the tax authorities, have been settled.

8 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

During the year under review, the Company transacted with related parties. Details of the nature, volume of transactions and balances with the related parties are as follows:

	2018 USD	2018 ₹	2017 USD	2017 ₹
(a) Key management services-Abax Corporate Services Ltd				
(i) Expenses including directors fees incurred by the Company	28,253	1,841,389	20,600	1,335,910
(ii)Outstanding balances	14,950	974,366	10,600	687,410

The above services from Abax Corporate Services Ltd have been provided on commercial terms and conditions. The amount due to the management entity is unsecured, interest free and is repayable within one year.

(b) Amount receivable from parent

	2018 USD	2018 ₹	2017 USD	2017 ₹
Disposal of investment	159,142,239	10,372,095,427	159,142,239	10,320,374,199

9 PARENT AND ULTIMATE PARENT

The directors consider Greatship (India) Limited and The Great Eastern Shipping Co Ltd, incorporated in India, as the Company's parent and ultimate parent respectively.

10 EVENTS AFTER REPORTING DATE

The Company received a no objection on 11 April 2018 from the tax authorities to proceed with the conversion process from a Category 1 Global Business Company to a Category 2 Global Business Company. As of the reporting date, the conversion application is being processed by Financial Services Commission, Mauritius.

GREATSHIP GLOBAL OFFSHORE SERVICES PTE. LTD.

A SUBSIDIARY COMPANY

Directors	Alok Mahajan - Managing Director Naware Pradyumna Raghunath Jaya Prakash
Registration Number	200708009M
Registered Office	15 Hoe Chiang Road Tower Fifteen #06-03 Singapore 089316
Independent Auditor	JBS Practice PAC 137 Telok Ayer Street #05-03 Singapore 068602
Company Secretary	Vidya Gopinath

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

The directors present their statement to the member together with the audited financial statements of Greatship Global Offshore Services Pte Ltd (the "company") for the financial year ended 31 March 2018.

OPINION OF THE DIRECTORS

In the opinion of the directors,

(a) the accompanying financial statements of the company together with the notes thereto are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the company as at 31 March 2018 and of the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the company for the financial year ended on that date; 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.

DIRECTORS

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

Alok Mahajan – Managing Director
Naware Pradyumna Raghunath
Jaya Prakash

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 is 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' INTEREST 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, Chapter 50, none of the directors holding office at the end of the financial year had any interest in the share capital of the company or any related corporations except as detailed below:

	No. of ordinary shares	
	As at 01.04.2017	**As at 31.03.2018**
The Great Eastern Shipping Company Limited (Ultimate holding company)		
Alok Mahajan	732	732
Naware Pradyumna Raghunath	2,952	2,952

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.

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 JBS Practice PAC., Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants, Singapore, who hold office up to the conclusion of the ensuing Annual General Meeting, have expressed their willingness to continue in office and accept re-appointment as the Auditors of the company until the next Annual General Meeting.

On behalf of the Board

Alok Mahajan
Managing Director

Naware Pradyumna Raghunath
Director

23 April 2018

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBER OF GREATSHIP GLOBAL OFFSHORE SERVICES PTE. LTD.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of GREATSHIP GLOBAL OFFSHORE SERVICES PTE. LTD. (the "company") as set out on pages 8 to 66, which comprise the statement of financial position of the company as at 31 March 2018, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows of the company for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, Chapter 50 (the "Act") and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("FRSs") so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the company as at 31 March 2018 and of the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the company for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing ("SSAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority ("ACRA") Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities ("ACRA Code") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the General Information set out on page 1, the Directors' Statement set out on pages 2 to 4, and the accompanying Schedules of Employee Benefits Expenses and Other Operating Expenses.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Directors 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 Act and FRSs, 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 financial statements and to maintain accountability of assets.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors' responsibilities include overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SSAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

(a) Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

(b) Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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.

(c) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

(d) Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.

(e) Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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.

JBS PRACTICE PAC

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AND

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Singapore

23 April 2018

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

	Note	2018 US$	2018 ₹	2017 US$	2017 ₹
ASSETS					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	4	6,471,767	421,797,414	22,105,266	1,433,526,500
Fixed deposits	5	21,180,265	1,380,423,771	25,635,272	1,662,447,389
Trade receivables	6	1,583,998	103,237,070	4,223,307	273,881,459
Other receivables	7	518,869	33,817,287	362,521	23,509,487
Inventories	8	372,113	24,252,465	154,711	10,033,008
Prepayments		70,778	4,612,956	70,668	4,582,820
		30,197,790	**1,968,140,963**	**52,551,745**	**3,407,980,663**
Non Current Assets classified as Held for Sale	9	-	-	-	-
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	10	38,099,153	2,483,112,297	57,806,180	3,748,730,773
Investment in Subsidiary	11	-	-	-	-
Other receivables	7	47,943	3,124,685	47,943	3,109,104
		38,147,096	**2,486,236,982**	**57,854,123**	**3,751,839,877**
Total assets		**68,344,886**	**4,454,377,945**	**110,405,868**	**7,159,820,540**
LIABILITIES					
Current liabilities					
Trade payables	12	2,364,114	154,081,130	2,147,957	139,295,011
Other payables	13	498,599	32,496,190	413,520	26,816,772
Derivative financial instrument payable	14	-	-	103,364	6,703,155
Bank loans	15	-	-	6,827,200	442,743,920
Income tax payable		102,707	6,693,929	125,539	8,141,204
		2,965,420	**193,271,249**	**9,617,580**	**623,700,063**
Non-current liabilities					
Bank loans	15	-	-	15,380,000	997,393,000
Other payables	13	155,185	10,114,182	144,442	9,367,064
		155,185	10,114,182	15,524,442	1,006,760,064
Total liabilities		3,120,605	203,385,431	25,142,022	1,630,460,127
NET ASSETS		**65,224,281**	**4,250,992,514**	**85,263,846**	**5,529,360,413**
SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY					
Share capital	16	71,060,224	4,631,350,099	71,060,224	4,608,255,526
Reserves	17	(5,835,943)	(380,357,585)	14,203,622	921,104,887
TOTAL EQUITY		**65,224,281**	**4,250,992,514**	**85,263,846**	**5,529,360,413**

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

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

	Note	2018 US$	2018 ₹	2017 US$	2017 ₹
REVENUE					
Charter hire income		11,000,710	716,971,274	11,917,416	772,844,428
Other income	18	915,083	59,640,535	1,452,133	94,170,825
Total revenue		**11,915,793**	**776,611,809**	**13,369,549**	**867,015,253**
COSTS AND EXPENSES					
Charter hire expenses	19	6,360,822	414,566,574	7,504,902	486,692,895
Employee benefits expense	20	2,447,551	159,519,136	2,305,729	149,526,526
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	10	4,969,936	323,915,579	5,953,482	386,083,308
Impairment loss on					
property, plant and equipment	10	15,620,000	1,018,033,500	16,321,926	1,058,476,901
Allowance for impairment loss on trade receivables	6	1,698,300	110,686,703	-	-
Other operating expenses	21	436,198	28,429,205	460,734	29,878,600
Finance costs	22	525,915	34,276,510	716,674	46,476,309
Total costs and expenses		**32,058,722**	**2,089,427,207**	**33,263,447**	**2,157,134,538**
Loss before income tax		(20,142,929)	(1,312,815,398)	(19,893,898)	(1,290,119,285)
Income tax expense	23	-	-	(67,699)	(4,390,280)
Net loss		**(20,142,929)**	**(1,312,815,398)**	**(19,961,597)**	**(1,294,509,565)**
Other comprehensive income:					
Item that may be reclassified subsequently to Profit or Loss					
- De-recognition of fair value profit arising from forward currency contacts and interest rate swaps relating to cash flow hedge		103,364	6,736,749	378,362	24,536,776
- Fair value profit arising from forward currency contacts and interest rate swaps transferred to profit or loss Fair value loss arising from forward currency contracts		-	-	(103,364)	(6,703,155)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**103,364**	**6,736,749**	**274,998**	**17,833,620**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**(20,039,565)**	**(1,306,078,649)**	**(19,686,599)**	**(1,276,675,945)**

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 2018

	Note	Share capital	(Accumulated loss)/ Retained profits	Hedging reserve	Total
		US$	US$	US$	US$
2018					
Balance as at 1 April 2017		71,060,224	14,306,986	(103,364)	85,263,846
Net income for the year		-	(20,142,929)	-	(20,142,929)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax:					
- De-recognition of fair value gain arising forward currency contracts and interest rate swaps relating to cash flow hedge	14	-	-	103,364	103,364
Balance as at 31 March 2018		**71,060,224**	**(5,835,943)**	**-**	**65,224,281**

	Note	Share capital	(Accumulated loss)/ Retained profits	Hedging reserve	Total
		₹	₹	₹	₹
2018					
Balance as at 1 April 2017		4,608,255,526	927,808,042	(6,703,155)	5,529,360,413
Exchange re-alignment		23,094,573	4,649,771	(33,594)	27,710,750
Net income for the year		-	(1,312,815,398)	-	(1,312,815,398)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax:					
- De-recognition of fair value gain arising forward currency contracts and interest rate swaps relating to cash flow hedge	14	-	-	6,736,749	6,736,749
Balance as at 31 March 2018		**4,631,350,099**	**(380,357,585)**	**-**	**4,250,992,514**

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 2018

	Note	Share capital	(Accumulated loss)/ Retained profits	Hedging reserve	Total
		US$	US$	US$	US$
2017					
Balance as at 1 April 2016		71,060,224	34,268,583	(378,362)	104,950,445
Net income for the year		-	(19,961,597)	-	(19,961,597)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax:					
- De-recognition of fair value gain arising forward currency contracts and interest rate swaps relating to cash flow hedge	14	-	-	378,362	378,362
- Fair value loss arising from forward currency contracts	14	-	-	(103,364)	(103,364)
Balance as at 31 March 2017		71,060,224	14,306,986	(103,364)	85,263,846

	Note	Share capital	(Accumulated loss)/ Retained profits	Hedging reserve	Total
		₹	₹	₹	₹
2017					
Balance as at 1 April 2016		4,707,739,840	2,270,293,624	(25,066,483)	6,952,966,981
Exchange re-alignment		(99,484,314)	(47,976,016)	529,707	(146,930,623)
Net income for the year		-	(1,294,509,566)	-	(1,294,509,566)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax:					
- De-recognition of fair value gain arising forward currency contracts and interest rate swaps relating to cash flow hedge	14	-	-	24,536,776	24,536,776
- Fair value loss arising from forward currency contracts	14	-	-	(6,703,155)	(6,703,155)
Balance as at 31 March 2016		4,608,255,526	927,808,042	(6,703,155)	5,529,360,413

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 2018

	Note	2018 US$	2018 ₹	2017 US$	2017 ₹
Cash Flows From Operating Activities					
Loss before income tax		(20,142,929)	(1,312,815,398)	(19,893,898)	(1,290,119,285)
Adjustments for:					
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	10	4,969,936	323,915,579	5,953,482	386,083,308
Impairment loss on Property, plant and equipment	10	15,620,000	1,018,033,500	16,321,926	1,058,476,901
Loss on disposal of Equipment		-	-	19,594	1,270,671
Interest income		(710,639)	(46,315,897)	(577,993)	(37,482,846)
Finance costs	21	525,915	34,276,510	716,674	46,476,309
Allowance for impairment loss on trade receivables		1,698,300	110,686,703	-	-
Unrealised exchange gain		11,912	776,365	16,322	1,058,482
Cash flows from operations before changes in working capital		**1,972,495**	**128,557,362**	**2,556,107**	**165,763,539**
Working capital changes, excluding changes relating to cash:					
Trade receivables		941,009	61,330,262	(1,335,919)	(86,634,347)
Trade payables		224,282	14,617,579	492,300	31,925,655
Prepayments		(110)	(7,169)	24,539	1,591,354
Inventories		(217,402)	(14,169,175)	140,219	9,093,202
Other receivables		17,831	1,162,135	(44,920)	(2,913,062)
Other payables		136,817	8,917,048	(147,218)	(9,547,087)
Cash generated from operations		**3,074,922**	**200,408,041**	**1,685,108**	**109,279,254**
Interest received		836,448	54,515,498	564,966	36,638,045
Finance costs paid		(566,910)	(36,948,359)	(734,326)	(47,621,041)
Income tax paid		(22,832)	(1,488,076)	890	57,717
Net cash generated from operating activities		**3,321,628**	**216,487,105**	**1,516,638**	**98,353,974**

	Note	2018 US$	2018 ₹	2017 US$	2017 ₹
Cash Flows From Investing Activities					
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	10	(885,633)	(57,721,131)	(970,315)	(62,924,928)
Capital project in progress		(11,880)	(774,279)	-	-
Advance payment for capital project in progress		(293,509)	(19,129,449)	-	-
Purchase for asset held for sale	9	-	-	(2,189,362)	(141,980,126)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		-	-	15,274,768	990,568,705
Placement of fixed deposits		(16,660,995)	(1,085,880,349)	(499,535)	(32,394,845)
Withdrawal of fixed Deposits		21,116,002	1,376,235,430	-	-
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities		**3,263,985**	**212,730,222**	**11,615,556**	**753,268,807**
Cash Flows From Financing Activities					
Repayment of bank loans		(22,207,200)	(1,447,354,260)	(6,827,200)	(442,743,920)
Net cash used in financing activities		(22,207,200)	(1,447,354,260)	(6,827,200)	(442,743,920)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(15,621,587)	(1,018,136,933)	6,304,994	408,878,861
Foreign currency translation		-	7,184,212	-	22,153,232
Currency translation adjustment relating to cash and cash equivalents		(11,912)	(776,365)	(16,322)	(1,058,482)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		22,105,266	1,433,526,500	15,816,594	1,047,849,353
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	4	6,471,767	421,797,414	22,105,266	1,433,526,500

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 2018

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

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Greatship Global Offshore Services Pte. Ltd. (Company Registration No. 200708009M) is domiciled in Singapore with its registered office is at 15 Hoe Chiang Road, Tower Fifteen #06-03, Singapore 089316.

The company is providing offshore oilfield services with the principal activity of owning and operating offshore supply of vessels. There have been no significant changes in the nature of these activities during the financial year.

The principal activities of the subsidiary are set out in Note 11 to the financial statements.

The financial statements of the company as at 31 March 2018 and for the year then ended were authorised and approved by the Board of Directors for issuance on 23 April 2018.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards ("SFRS") as required by the Singapore Companies Act, do not included the Indian Rupee equivalent figures, which have been arrived at by applying the year end interbank exchange rate approximating to USD 1 = ₹ 65.175 (2017: USD 1 = ₹ 64.85) and rounded up to the nearest rupee.

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, except for certain presentation improvements arising from Amendments to *FRS 7 Statement of Cash Flows*: *Disclosure Initiative.*

Amendments to FRS 7 Statement of Cash Flows: Disclosure Initiative

The amendments require an entity to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financial activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes.

The company's liabilities arising from financing activities and a reconciliation between the opening and closing balances of these liabilities are set out in Note 15. Consistent with the transition provisions of the amendments, the company has not disclosed comparative information for the prior period. Apart from the additional disclosure in Note 15, the application of these amendments has had no impact on the company's financial statements.

These financial statements are separate financial statements of Greatship Global Offshore Services Pte Ltd. The company is exempted from the preparation of consolidated financial statements as the company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Greatship Global Holdings Ltd, which is the wholly owned subsidiary of Greatship (India) Limited, a company incorporated in India which produces consolidated financial statements available for public use. The registered office of Greatship (India) Limited is at Indiabulls Finance Centre, Tower 3, 23rd Floor Senapati Bapat Marg, Elphinstone Road (West), Mumbai - 400 013. India.

b) Business combination

Business combination involving entities or businesses under common control is a business combination in which all the combining entities or businesses are ultimately controlled by the same party or parties both before and after the business combination, and that control is not transitory.

Under the merger accounting, the assets, liabilities, revenue, expenses and cash flows of all the entities are combined. This manner of presentation reflects the economic substance of the combining entities, which were under common control throughout the relevant period, as a single economic enterprise.

c) Currency translation

Items included in the financial statements of the company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (its functional currency). The financial statements of the company are presented in the United States 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 the functional currency 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 profit or loss for the financial year. Exchange differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items carried at fair value are included in 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.

d) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, the cash and bank balances include cash on hand and cash at bank which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

e) Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities

A derivative financial instrument is initially recognised at its fair value on the date the contract is entered into and is subsequently carried at its fair value. The method of recognising the resulting gain or loss depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and if so, the nature of the item being hedged.

Fair value changes on derivatives that are not designated or do not qualify for hedge accounting are recognised in profit or loss when the changes arise.

The company documents at the inception of the transaction the relationship between the hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as its risk management objective and strategies for undertaking various hedge transactions. The company also documents its assessment, both at hedge inception and on an ongoing basis, of whether the derivatives designated as hedging instruments are highly effective in offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows of the hedged items.

The carrying amount of a derivative designated as a hedge is presented as a current asset or liability in the financial statements. The fair value of a trading derivative is presented as a current asset or liability.

Cash flow hedge - currency forwards

The fair value changes on the effective portion of the currency forwards designated as cash flow hedges are recognised in the hedging reserve and transferred to either the cost of a hedged non-monetary asset upon acquisition or profit or loss when the hedged forecast transactions are recognised.

The fair value changes on the ineffective portion are recognised immediately in profit or loss. When a forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occur, the gains and losses that were previously recognised in the hedging reserve are transferred to profit or loss immediately.

Cash flow hedge – interest rate swaps

The company has entered into interest rate swaps that are cash flow hedges for the company’s exposure to the interest rate on its borrowings. These contracts entitle the company to receive interest at floating rates on notional principal amounts and oblige the company to pay interest at fixed rates on the same notional principal amounts, thus allowing the company to raise borrowings at floating rates and swap them into fixed rate.

The fair value changes on the ineffective portion are recognised immediately in profit or loss. When a forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occur, the gains and losses that were previously recognised in the hedging reserve are transferred to profit or loss immediately.

f) Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised on the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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.

It exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts or payments through the expected life of the financial instrument, or where appropriate, a shorter period. Income is recognised on an effective interest rate basis for debt instruments.

g) 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 deposit" and "cash and bank balances" on the statements of financial position.

(ii) Recognition and derecognition

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on transaction-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 profit or loss. Any amount in the fair value reserve relating to that asset is transferred to profit or loss.

(iii) Initial measurement

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

(iv) Subsequent measurement

Loans and receivables are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(v) 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 profit or loss.

The allowance for impairment loss account is reduced through 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.

(vi) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

h) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories comprises all cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and applicable variable selling expenses. Cost is ascertained on first-in, first-out basis for fuel oil. Stores and spares (other than fuel oil) delivered on board of the vessels are charged to profit or loss.

i) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Measurement

Property, plant and equipment are initially recognised at cost and subsequently carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

(ii) Components of costs

The cost of an item of property, 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.

Cost also includes borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset and any fair value gains or losses on qualifying cash flow hedges of property, plant and equipment that are transferred from the hedging reserve.

(iii) Depreciation

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

Computers	3 - 5 years
Office equipment, furniture, fixture and renovation	1 – 5 years
Motor vessels	20 years
Drydocking expenditure	5 years

The company periodically drydocks each owned vessel for inspection, repairs and maintenance and any modifications to comply with industry certification or governmental requirements. Generally, each vessel is drydocked every 5 years. A substantial portion of the costs incurred during drydock is capitalised and these costs are amortised on a straight-line basis from the completion of a drydocking to the estimated completion of the next drydocking.

The residual values, estimated useful lives and depreciation method of property, plant and equipment are reviewed, and adjusted as appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets or, if there is no certainty that the lessee will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the assets shall be fully depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and its useful life.

(iv) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure relating to property, 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 profit or loss when incurred.

(v) Disposals

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

j) Investments in subsidiaries

Unquoted equity investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses in the company's statement of financial position. On disposal of investment in subsidiary, the difference between the disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the investment is recognised in profit or loss.

k) Impairment of non-financial assets

Property, plant and equipment

Investments in subsidiaries

Property, plant and equipment and investments in subsidiaries 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 units ("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 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 profit or loss.

l) Capital project in progress

Capital project in progress is stated at cost. Expenditure relating to the construction of a drydock is capitalised when incurred up to the completion of construction. No depreciation is provided on capital project in progress.

m) Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are initially measured at fair value, and subsequently measured 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.

n) Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value (net of transaction costs) and subsequently carried at amortised cost.

Borrowing costs accrued to finance the building of motor vessels are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use. Other borrowing costs are taken to profit or loss over the period of borrowing using the effective interest method.

o) Fair value estimation of financial assets and liabilities

The fair values of current financial assets and liabilities carried at amortised cost approximate their carrying amounts.

The fair values of currency forwards are determined using actively quoted forward exchange rates. The fair values of interest rate swaps are calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at actively quoted interest rates.

p) 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 profit or loss as finance expense.

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

q) Income tax

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 except when it affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit at the time of the transaction.

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:

(i) (i) 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

(ii) 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 profit or loss except when they relate to items credited or debited outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity), in which case the tax is also recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively).

Foreign tax is recognised in profit or loss on an accrual basis.

r) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, net of discounts and sales related taxes.

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

(i) Charter income is recognised on accrual basis over the period of the agreement.

(ii) Interest income is recognised using the effective interest rate.

s) 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 the reporting period.

t) 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.

u) Leases

Operating lease

Company is the lessor

Assets leased out under operating leases are included in property, plant and equipment and are stated at cost less depreciated amounts and impairment loss (if any). Operating lease income is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Contingent rents are recognised as income in profit or loss when earned.

Company is the lessee

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 lessors) are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Contingent rents are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when incurred.

v) Government grants

Cash grants received from the government in relation to Productivity and Innovation Credit ("PIC") and Jobs Credit Scheme are recognised as income when there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received.

w) Non-current assets classified as held-for-sale

Non-current assets are classified as assets held-for-sale and carried at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell if their carrying amount is recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. The assets are not depreciated or amortised while they are classified as held-for-sale. Any impairment loss on initial classification and subsequent measurement is recognised as an expense. Any subsequent increase in fair value less costs to sell (not exceeding the accumulated impairment loss that has been previously recognised) is recognised in statements of comprehensive income.

x) 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); or

(h) The entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the Company or to the parent of the Company.

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 critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements 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:

(i) Depreciation of property, plant and equipment

The company depreciates the property, plant and equipment, using the straight-line method, over their estimated useful lives after taking into account of their estimated residual values. The estimated useful life reflects management's estimate of the periods that the company intends to derive future economic benefits from the use of the company's property, plant and equipment.

Motor vessels are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives so as to write-down the cost to the estimated residual values at the end of their useful lives. These estimates regarding the useful lives (20 years) and residual values are made by the company based on past experience and industry trends. The useful lives and residual values are reviewed on an annual basis. Changes in the expected level of usage could impact the economic useful lives and the residual values of these assets, therefore future depreciation charges could be revised.

The residual values reflect management's estimated amount that the company would currently obtain from disposal of the asset, after deducting the estimated costs of disposal, as if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life. The carrying amounts of the company's property, plant and equipment as at the end of the reporting period were disclosed in Note 10 to the financial statements.

(ii) Income taxes

Significant judgments are involved in determining the company's provision for income taxes. The company recognises 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.

(iii) Impairment of loans and receivables

Management reviews its loans and receivables for objective evidence of impairment at each 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. The carrying amounts of the company's loans and receivables as at the end of the reporting period were disclosed in Note 6 and 7 to the financial statements.

(iv) Impairment of non-financial assets

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are tested for impairment when there is objective evidence or indication that these assets may be impaired.

The company determines an asset's recoverable amount based on the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. When value in use calculation is undertaken, management estimates the expected future cash flows from the asset or cash-generating unit by applying a suitable discount rate to calculate the present value of those cash flows. When fair value less costs to sell is used, management engages the services of professional valuers to determine the fair values using valuation techniques which involve the use of estimates and assumptions which are reflective of current market conditions.

The carrying amount of the company's property, plant and equipment at the end of the reporting period is disclosed in Note 10 to the financial statements.

4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2018 US$	2018 ₹	2017 US$	2017 ₹
Cash at bank	6,466,625	421,462,284	22,101,683	1,433,294,143
Cash on hand	5,142	335,130	3,583	232,358
	6,471,767	421,797,414	22,105,266	1,433,526,500

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents approximate their fair values and are denominated in the following currencies:

	2018 US$	2018 ₹	2017 US$	2017 ₹
Singapore dollar	13,040	849,882	35,113	2,277,078
United States dollar	6,458,727	420,947,532	22,070,153	1,431,249,422
	6,471,767	421,797,414	22,105,266	1,433,526,500

5. FIXED DEPOSITS

At the end of the reporting period, the maturity of short term deposits is within one year (2017: one year) from the value date and interest rate ranging from 2.00% to 3.05% (2017: 1.75% to 2.1%) per annum.

The carrying amounts of fixed deposits are denominated in United States dollar.

6. TRADE RECEIVABLES

	2018 US$	2018 ₹	2017 US$	2017 ₹
Third parties	3,275,773	213,498,505	4,214,909	273,336,849
GST recoverable	6,525	425,267	8,398	544,610
	3,282,298	213,923,772	4,223,307	273,881,459
Less: Allowance for impairment of trade receivables	(1,698,300)	(110,686,702)	-	-
	1,583,998	103,237,070	4,223,307	273,881,459

	2018 US$	2018 ₹	2017 US$	2017 ₹
Allowance for impairment of trade receivables				
Balance as at the beginning of the year	-	-	2,402,916	159,193,185
Exchange re-alignment	-	-	-	(3,364,082)
Current year allowance	1,698,300	110,686,702	-	-
Reversal during the year	-	-	(2,402,916)	(155,829,103)
Balance as at the end of the year	1,698,300	110,686,702	-	-

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

The carrying amounts of trade receivables approximate their fair values and are denominated in the following currencies:

	2018 US$	2018 ₹	2017 US$	2017 ₹
Singapore dollar	6,525	425,267	8,398	544,610
United States dollar	1,577,473	102,811,803	4,214,909	273,336,849
	1,583,998	103,237,070	4,223,307	273,881,459

7. OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2018 US$	2018 ₹	2017 US$	2017 ₹
Current				
Related company	95,502	6,224,343	41,238	2,674,284
Refundable deposits	20,000	1,303,500	20,000	1,297,000
Interest receivable	48,208	3,141,956	174,017	11,285,002
Advances to suppliers	354,589	23,110,338	123,762	8,025,966
Others	570	37,150	3,504	227,234
	518,869	33,817,287	362,521	23,509,487
Non-current				
Refundable deposits	47,943	3,124,685	47,943	3,109,104
	566,812	36,941,972	410,464	26,618,590

The amounts owing by related company is unsecured, non-trade in nature, interest-free and repayable within the next twelve months.

The carrying amounts of other receivables approximate their fair values and are denominated in the following currencies:

	2018 US$	2018 ₹	2017 US$	2017 ₹
Sterling Pound	-	-	2,328	150,971
Euro	160,082	10,433,344	24,435	1,584,610
Norwegian Krona	2,084	135,825	5,859	379,956
Singapore dollar	223,958	14,596,463	98,104	6,362,044
Saudi Riyal	1,722	112,231	-	-
United States dollar	178,966	11,664,109	279,738	18,141,009
	566,812	36,941,972	410,464	26,618,590

8. INVENTORIES

	2018 US$	2018 ₹	2017 US$	2017 ₹
Inventories, at cost	372,113	24,252,465	154,711	10,033,008

The cost of inventories recognized as an expense and included in the "charter hire expenses" in profit or loss amounts to US$244,876 (2017: US$477,709).

9. NON CURRENT ASSETS CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE

During the prior financial year, the company sold one of the vessels classified as held for sale.

Details of non-current assets classified as held for sale are as follows:

	2018 US$	2018 ₹	2017 US$	2017 ₹
Cost				
At 1 April	-	-	26,137,732	1,731,624,745
Exchange re-alignment	-	-	-	(36,592,825)
Additions	-	-	2,189,362	141,980,126
Disposed during the year	-	-	(28,327,094)	(1,837,012,046)
At 31 March	-	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation				
At 1 April	-	-	(4,102,069)	(271,762,071)
Exchange re-alignment	-	-	-	5,742,896
Reversal during the year	-	-	4,102,069	266,019,175
At 31 March	-	-	-	-
Accumulated impairment				
At 1 April	-	-	(8,930,663)	(591,656,424)
Exchange re-alignment	-	-	-	12,502,928
Reversal during the year	-	-	8,930,663	579,153,496
At 31 March	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount				
At 31 March	-	-	-	-

10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Computers		Office equipment, furniture, fixture and renovation		Motor vessels		Drydocking expenditure		Capital project in progress		Total	
2018	US$	₹	US$	₹	US$	₹	US$	₹	US$	₹	US$	₹
Cost												
At 1 April 2017	41,020	2,660,147	143,197	9,286,325	109,932,729	7,129,137,476	3,471,161	225,104,791	-	-	113,588,107	7,366,188,739
Exchange re-alignment	-	13,332	-	46,539	-	35,728,137	-	1,128,127	-	-	-	36,916,135
Additions	2,459	160,265	3,378	220,161	865,445	56,405,378	-	-	11,880	774,279	883,162	57,560,083
Retirements	-	-	-	-	(411)	(26,787)	(899,846)	(58,647,463)	-	-	(900,257)	(58,674,250)
At 31 March 2018	43,479	2,833,744	146,575	9,553,026	110,797,763	7,221,244,204	2,571,315	167,585,455	11,880	774,279	113,571,012	7,401,990,707
Accumulated depreciation												
At 1 April 2017	35,271	2,287,324	133,405	8,651,314	37,817,179	2,452,444,058	1,474,146	95,598,368	-	-	39,460,001	2,558,981,065
Exchange re-alignment	-	11,463	-	43,357	-	12,290,583	-	479,097	-	-	-	12,824,500
Charge for the year	2,909	189,594	2,684	174,930	4,046,747	263,746,736	917,596	59,804,319	-	-	4,969,936	323,915,579
Retirements	-	-	-	-	(158)	(10,298)	(899,846)	(58,647,463)	-	-	(900,004)	(58,657,761)
At 31 March 2018	38,180	2,488,382	136,089	8,869,601	41,863,768	2,728,471,079	1,491,896	97,234,322	-	-	43,529,933	2,837,063,383
Accumulated impairment												
At 1 April 2017	-	-	-	-	16,321,926	1,058,476,901	-	-	-	-	16,321,926	1,058,476,901
Exchange re-alignment	-	-	-	-	-	5,304,626	-	-	-	-	-	5,304,626
Charge for the year	-	-	-	-	15,620,000	1,018,033,500	-	-	-	-	15,620,000	1,018,033,500
Retirement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2018	-	-	-	-	31,941,926	2,081,815,027	-	-	-	-	31,941,926	2,081,815,027
Carrying amount												
At 31 March 2018	5,299	345,362	10,486	683,425	36,992,069	2,410,958,097	1,079,419	70,351,133	11,880	774,279	38,099,153	2,483,112,297

	Computers		Office equipment, furniture, fixture and renovation		Motor vessels		Drydocking expenditure		Total	
2017	US$	₹	US$	₹	US$	₹	US$	₹	US$	₹
Cost										
At 1 April 2016	55,892	3,702,845	132,721	8,792,766	108,900,769	7,214,675,946	3,471,161	229,964,416	112,560,543	7,457,135,973
Exchange re-alignment	-	(78,249)	-	(185,809)	-	(152,461,076)	-	(4,859,625)	-	(157,584,759)
Additions	3,855	249,997	10,476	679,369	1,031,960	66,922,606	-	-	1,046,291	67,851,971
Retirements	(18,727)	(1,214,446)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(18,727)	(1,214,446)
At 31 March 2017	41,020	2,660,147	143,197	9,286,325	109,932,729	7,129,137,476	3,471,161	225,104,791	113,588,107	7,366,188,739
Accumulated depreciation										
At 1 April 2016	49,983	3,311,374	131,814	8,732,678	32,563,596	2,157,338,235	779,853	51,665,261	33,525,246	2,221,047,548
Exchange re-alignment	-	(69,976)	-	(184,540)	-	(45,589,034)	-	(1,091,794)	-	(46,935,345)
Charge for the year	4,015	260,373	1,591	103,176	5,253,583	340,694,858	694,293	45,024,901	5,953,482	386,083,308
Retirements	(18,727)	(1,214,446)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(18,727)	(1,214,446)
At 31 March 2017	35,271	2,287,324	133,405	8,651,314	37,817,179	2,452,444,058	1,474,146	95,598,368	39,460,001	2,558,981,065
Accumulated impairment										
At 1 April 2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	-	-	-	-	16,321,926	1,058,476,901	-	-	16,321,926	1,058,476,901
Retirements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2018	-	-	-	-	16,321,926	1,058,476,901	-	-	16,321,926	1,058,476,901
Carrying amount										
At 31 March 2017	5,749	372,823	9,792	635,011	55,793,624	3,618,216,516	1,997,015	129,506,423	57,806,180	3,748,730,773

In 2017, motor vessels included in property, plant and equipment of the company with a carrying amount of US$48,966,454 were mortgaged in favour of banks or financial institutions for loans as disclosed in Note 15 to the financial statements.

11. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARY

The Company's wholly owned subsidiary, GGOS Labuan Ltd., was voluntarily struck-off on 4 March 2017.

12. TRADE PAYABLES

	2018 US$	2018 ₹	2017 US$	2017 ₹
Third parties	2,364,114	154,081,130	2,147,957	139,295,011

Trade payables are recognised at their original invoiced amounts which represent their fair values on initial recognition. 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 carrying amounts of trade payables approximate their fair values and are denominated in the following currencies:

	2018 US$	2018 ₹	2017 US$	2017 ₹
European Euro	42,818	2,790,663	37,237	2,414,819
Brunei Dollars	124,532	8,116,373	-	-
Japanese Yen	961	62,633	1,532	99,350
Saudi Arabian Riyals	129,643	8,449,483	78,487	5,089,882
Sterling pound	54,652	3,561,944	72,578	4,706,683
Singapore dollar	300,980	19,616,372	472,425	30,636,761
United States dollar	1,657,787	108,046,268	1,379,351	89,450,912
Others	52,741	3,437,394	106,347	6,896,603
	2,364,114	154,081,130	2,147,957	139,295,011

13. OTHER PAYABLES

	2018 US$	2018 ₹	2017 US$	2017 ₹
Current				
Accruals of operating expenses	22,956	1,496,157	22,828	1,480,396
Accruals of employee benefits expense	465,643	30,348,283	338,835	21,973,450
Accrued interest	-	-	40,995	2,658,526
Other creditors	10,000	651,750	10,862	704,401
	498,599	32,496,190	413,520	26,816,772
Non-current				
Accruals of employee benefits expense	155,185	10,114,182	144,442	9,367,064
	653,784	42,610,372	557,962	36,183,836

The carrying amounts of other payables approximate their fair values and are denominated in the following currencies:

	2018 US$	2018 ₹	2017 US$	2017 ₹
Singapore dollar	643,784	41,958,622	506,968	32,876,875
United States dollar	10,000	651,750	50,994	3,306,961
	653,784	42,610,372	557,962	36,183,836

14. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS PAYABLE

	Notional amount		Liability	
	US$	₹	US$	₹
2018				
Cash flow hedges				
- Interest rate swaps	-	-	-	-
			-	-

	Notional amount		Liability	
	US$	₹	US$	₹
2017				
Cash flow hedges				
- Interest rate swaps	10,197,550	661,311,118	(103,364)	(6,703,155)
			(103,364)	(6,703,155)

Fair value gains and losses on the interest rate swaps recognised in the hedging reserve were transferred to profit or loss as part of interest expense over the period of the borrowings.

Subsequent to the repayment of the loans in February 2018, the interest rate swaps were terminated.

15. BANK LOAN

	2018 US$	2018 ₹	2017 US$	2017 ₹
Current	-	-	6,827,200	442,743,920
Non-current	-	-	15,380,000	997,393,000
	-	-	22,207,200	1,440,136,920

The Company fully repaid the loans in February 2018.

The carrying amounts of borrowings in 2017 were denominated in United States Dollars. The Company had availed loans from various banks and financial institutions, which was secured with the following:

i) First priority mortgage on the respective financed vessel (Note 10);

ii) First priority assignment of insurances of the respective financed vessel;

iii) First priority pledge over company's Earnings Account for the respective financed vessel; and

iv) Corporate guarantee from the intermediate holding company

The loans were subject to interest at the rate of LIBOR + 0.95% per annum and are repayable in half yearly instalments over ten years.

The cash flows represent the repayment of borrowings in the statement of cash flows:

	US$	₹
At 1 April 2017	22,207,200	1,440,136,920
Financial cash flows	(22,207,200)	(1,447,354,260)
Exchange re-alignment	-	7,217,340
At 31 March 2018	-	-

16. SHARE CAPITAL

	Number of ordinary shares	
	2018	2017
Issued		
At the beginning of the year	71,060,224	71,060,224
At the end of the year	71,060,224	71,060,224

	2018 US$	2018 ₹	2017 US$	2017 ₹
At the beginning of the year	71,060,224	4,608,255,526	71,060,224	4,707,739,840
Exchange re-alignment		23,094,573		(99,484,314)
At the end of the year	71,060,224	4,631,350,099	71,060,224	4,608,255,526

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

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

17. RESERVES

	2018 US$	2018 ₹	2017 US$	2017 ₹
Hedging reserve				
At the beginning of the year	(103,364)	(6,703,155)	(378,362)	(25,066,483)
Exchange re-alignment	-	(33,594)	-	529,707
De-recognition of fair value gain arising from derivative financial instruments relating to cash flow hedge	103,364	6,736,749	378,362	24,536,776
Changes in fair value of interest rate swap	-	-	(103,364)	(6,703,155)
At the end of the year	-	-	(103,364)	(6,703,155)
Retained profits				
At the beginning of the year	14,306,986	927,808,042	34,268,583	2,270,293,691
Exchange re-alignment	-	4,649,771	-	(47,976,083)
Loss for the year	(20,142,929)	(1,312,815,398)	(19,961,597)	(1,294,509,566)
At the end of the year	(5,835,943)	(380,357,585)	14,306,986	927,808,042
Total reserves as at the end of the year	(5,835,943)	(380,357,585)	14,203,622	921,104,887

18. OTHER INCOME

	2018 US$	2018 ₹	2017 US$	2017 ₹
Recovery of doubtful debts	-	-	600,000	38,910,000
Government grants	16,464	1,073,041	12,520	811,922
Insurance claim received	5,183	337,802	-	-
Interest on bank and fixed deposits	710,639	46,315,897	577,993	37,482,846
Reimbursement of expenses	182,797	11,913,795	258,871	16,787,784
Others	-	-	2,749	178,273
	915,083	59,640,535	1,452,133	94,170,825

19. CHARTER HIRE EXPENSES

	2018 US$	2018 ₹	2017 US$	2017 ₹
Crew salary	2,923,767	190,556,514	3,390,329	219,862,836
Fuel and fresh water	247,291	16,117,191	470,385	30,504,467
Insurance	187,804	12,240,126	295,834	19,184,835
Repairs and maintenance	1,691,653	110,253,484	1,954,247	126,732,918
Commission and brokerage	155,402	10,128,325	119,137	7,726,034
Manning and related costs	1,154,905	75,270,934	1,274,970	82,681,805
	6,360,822	414,566,574	7,504,902	486,692,895

20. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

	2018 US$	2018 ₹	2017 US$	2017 ₹
Director’s remuneration and bonus	602,852	39,290,879	544,537	35,313,224
Staff salaries and bonuses	1,724,583	112,399,697	1,641,033	106,420,990
Staff CPF contribution	70,963	4,625,014	83,177	5,394,028
Staff benefits	49,153	3,203,546	36,982	2,398,283
	2,447,551	159,519,136	2,305,729	149,526,526

21. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

	2018 US$	2018 ₹	2017 US$	2017 ₹
Bank charges	13,279	865,459	19,179	1,243,758
Director’s fee	11,490	748,861	11,146	722,818
Foreign exchange loss	24,989	1,628,658	25,442	1,649,914
Loss on sale of vessels	-	-	19,594	1,270,671
Professional fees	41,706	2,718,189	48,314	3,133,163
Office rental	131,022	8,539,359	129,278	8,383,678
Telephone	38,383	2,501,612	41,632	2,699,835
Travelling	111,628	7,275,355	114,493	7,424,871
Others	63,701	4,151,713	51,656	3,349,892
	436,198	28,429,205	460,734	29,878,600

22. FINANCE COST

	2018 US$	2018 ₹	2017 US$	2017 ₹
Finance charges	55,525	3,618,842	80,908	5,246,884
Interest on loans	470,390	30,657,668	635,766	41,229,425
	525,915	34,276,510	716,674	46,476,309

23. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

	2018 US$	2018 ₹	2017 US$	2017 ₹
Current income tax:				
- Current year tax provision	-	-	79,972	5,186,184
- Over provision in prior year	-	-	(12,273)	(795,904)
	-	-	67,699	4,390,280

The current year income tax expense varies from the amount of income tax expense determined by applying the applicable Singapore statutory income tax rate 17% (2017: 17%) to loss before income tax as a result of the following differences:

	2018 US$	2018 ₹	2017 US$	2017 ₹
Accounting loss	(20,142,929)	(1,312,815,398)	(19,893,898)	(1,290,119,285)
Income tax expense at statutory rate	(3,424,298)	(223,178,622)	(3,381,963)	(219,320,301)
Exempt income	3,424,298	223,178,622	3,461,935	224,506,485
Over provision in prior year	-	-	(12,273)	(795,904)
	-	-	67,699	4,390,280

Interest on a fixed deposit placed outside Singapore was from fund generated from operations in Singapore and hence is taxable in Singapore upon remittance.

Profits from qualifying shipping activities will be exempted from income tax under the provision of Section 13A of the Singapore Income tax Act.

24. IMMEDIATE AND ULTIMATE HOLDING COMPANY

The company's immediate holding company is Greatship Global Holdings Ltd., a company incorporated in the Republic of Mauritius which is the wholly owned subsidiary of Greatship (India) Limited, a company incorporated in India and the company's intermediate holding company.

The company's ultimate holding company is The Great Eastern Shipping Co. Ltd., a company incorporated in India, which is the parent company of Greatship (India) Limited.

25. SIGNIFICANT RELATED PARTIES 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.

	2018 US$	2018 ₹	2017 US$	2017 ₹
Corporate Guarantee commission paid to intermediate holding company	52,201	3,402,200	78,797	5,109,985
Vessel equipment purchase from intermediate holding company	-	-	131,026	8,497,036
Reimbursement of administrative expenses apportioned to a related company	182,797	11,913,794	258,871	16,787,784
Reimbursement of expenses from a related company	56,764	3,699,594	56,959	3,693,791

(b) Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the company, directly or indirectly including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of the of the company.

The remuneration of key management personnel during the financial year is as follows:

	2018 US$	2018 ₹	2017 US$	2017 ₹
Director's fee	11,490	748,861	11,146	722,818
Short-term benefits	602,852	39,290,879	544,537	35,313,224

26. CAPITAL AND OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENT

(i) Operating lease commitments - where a company is a lessee

The future aggregate minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases contracted for at the end of the reporting period but not recognised as liabilities, are as follows:

	2018 US$	2018 ₹	2017 US$	2017 ₹
Office lease				
within one year	143,938	9,381,159	134,952	8,751,637

Operating lease payments represent rentals payable by the company for the office premise.

(ii) Operating lease commitments - where a company is a lessor

At the end of the reporting period, the future minimum lease receipts of the company under non-cancellable operating leases contracted but not recognised as receivables, are as follows:

	2018 US$	2018 ₹	2017 US$	2017 ₹
within one year	5,938,640	387,050,862	13,070,775	847,639,759
within two to five years	-	-	858,585	55,679,237
	5,938,640	387,050,862	13,929,360	903,318,996

27. 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 subject to various currency exposures, primarily with respect to Singapore dollar. Currency risk arises when future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not in the entity functional currency.

The company do not use any hedging instruments to protect against the volatility associated with the foreign currency transactions.

The company's currency exposure to Singapore dollar is as follows:

	SGD US$	SGD ₹
2018		
Financial assets		
Cash and bank balances	13,040	849,882
Trade receivables	6,525	425,267
Other receivables	223,958	14,596,463
	243,523	15,871,612
Financial liabilities		
Trade payables	300,980	19,616,372
Other payables	643,784	41,958,622
	944,764	61,574,994
Net currency exposure	(701,241)	(45,703,382)

	SGD US$	SGD ₹
2017		
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	35,113	2,277,078
Trade receivables	8,398	544,610
Other receivables	98,104	6,362,044
	141,615	9,183,733
Financial liabilities		
Trade payables	472,425	30,636,761
Other payables	506,968	32,876,875
	979,393	63,513,636
Net currency exposure	(837,778)	(54,329,903)

If the Singapore dollar had strengthened/weakened by 6% (2017: 1%) against the United States dollar with all other variables including tax rate being held constant, the company's profit/(loss) after tax for the financial year would have been higher/lower as follows:

	2018 US$	2018 ₹	2017 US$	2017 ₹
Singapore dollar	(42,074)	(2,742,173)	(8,378)	(543,313)

(ii) Interest rate risk

The company generally borrows at variable rates and uses interest rate swaps as cash flow hedges of future interest payments, which have the economic effect of converting borrowings from floating rates to fixed rates. Under the interest rate swaps, the company agrees with other parties to exchange, at specified intervals, the difference between fixed contract rates and floating rate interest amounts calculated by reference to the agreed notional principal amounts. Further details of the interest rate swaps can be found in Note 14 to the financial statements.

As at the end of the reporting period, the company has no significant exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates, as no interest bearing borrowing. Hence, no sensitivity analysis has been made.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the company. The major class of financial asset of the company is trade receivables. For credit exposures to customer, management assesses the credit quality of the customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors.

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 less any collateral held in lieu.

The trade receivables of the company comprise 1 debtor (2017: 1 debtor) that individually represents 59% (2017: 80%) of trade receivables.

The credit risk for trade receivables based on the information provided to key management is as follows:

	2018 US$	2018 ₹	2017 US$	2017 ₹
By geographical areas				
Saudi Arabia	642,915	41,901,985	3,378,550	219,098,968
South Africa	934,558	60,909,818	744,620	48,288,607
India	-	-	35,116	2,277,273
Malaysia	-	-	56,623	3,672,002
Singapore	6,525	425,267	8,398	544,610
	1,583,998	103,237,070	4,223,307	273,881,459
By types of customers				
Non-related parties	1,583,998	103,237,070	4,223,307	273,881,459
	1,583,998	103,237,070	4,223,307	273,881,459

(i) *Financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired*

Trade and other receivables that are neither past due nor impaired are credit worthy debtors with good payment record with the company. Cash and cash equivalent that are neither past due nor impaired are placed with reputable financial institution with high credit values and no history of default.

The company's trade receivables not past due include receivables amounting to US$1,472,915 equivalent to ₹ 95,997,235 (2017: US$1,464,541 equivalent to ₹ 94,975,484).

(ii) *Financial assets that are past due and/ or impaired*

There is no other class of financial assets that is past due and/or impaired except for trade receivables.

The ageing analysis of the trade receivables of the company that are past due but not impaired is as follows:

	2018 US$	2018 ₹	2017 US$	2017 ₹
Due less than 30 days	50,400	3,284,820	344,100	22,314,885
Due from 30 to 90 days	36,225	2,360,964	677,100	43,909,935
Due more than 90 days	24,458	1,594,050	1,737,566	112,681,155
	111,083	7,239,835	2,758,766	178,905,975

The carrying amount of trade receivables individually determined to be impaired as follows:

	2018 US$	2018 ₹	2017 US$	2017 ₹
Due more than 90 days	1,698,300	110,686,703	-	-
Less: Allowance for impairment	(1,698,300)	(110,686,703)	-	-
	-	-	-	-

(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 bank balances deemed adequate by the management to finance the company's operations and mitigate effects of fluctuations in cash flows. The holding company also provides financial support to finance the company's operations as required.

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.

	On demand or within 1 year		Between 2 to 5 years		Total	
	US$	₹	US$	₹	US$	₹
2018						
Trade payables	2,364,114	154,081,130	-	-	2,364,114	154,081,130
Other payables	498,599	32,496,190	155,185	10,114,182	653,784	42,610,372
	2,862,713	186,577,320	155,185	10,114,182	3,017,898	196,691,502
2017						
Trade payables	2,147,957	139,295,011	-	-	2,147,957	139,295,011
Other payables	413,520	26,816,772	144,442	9,367,064	557,962	36,183,836
Bank loan	6,827,200	442,743,920	15,380,000	997,393,000	22,207,200	1,440,136,920
	9,388,677	608,855,703	15,524,442	1,006,760,064	24,913,119	1,615,615,767

(d) Fair value measurement

i) Fair value of financial instruments that are carried at fair value

The following table present assets and liabilities measured at fair value and classified by the level of the following fair value measurements hierarchy:

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

(b) inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (is as prices) or indirectly (ie derived from prices) (Level 2); and

(c) inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

	Level 2 US$	Level 2 ₹
2018		
Financial liability		
Derivative financial instruments	-	-
2017		
Financial liability		
Derivative financial instruments	103,364	6,703,155

The fair value of interest rate swaps is determined based on the information furnished by the financial institutions as at the end of the reporting period. These investment is included in Level 2.

ii) Fair value of financial instruments by classes that are not carried at fair value and whose carrying amounts are reasonable approximation of fair value.

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables and current portion of borrowings approximate their fair values.

The carrying amounts of these financial assets and liabilities are reasonable approximation of fair values, either due to their short-term nature or that they are floating rate instruments that are re-priced to market interest rates on or near the end of the reporting period or they fixed interest rates which approximates the market interest rate.

(e) Categories of financial instruments

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

	2018 US$	2018 ₹	2017 US$	2017 ₹
Financial assets				
Loans and receivables:				
Cash and bank balances	6,471,767	421,797,414	22,105,266	1,433,526,500
Fixed deposits	21,180,265	1,380,423,771	25,635,272	1,662,447,389

	2018 US$	2018 ₹	2017 US$	2017 ₹
Trade receivables	1,583,998	103,237,070	4,223,307	273,881,459
Other receivables	566,812	36,941,972	410,464	26,618,590
	29,802,842	1,942,400,227	52,374,309	3,396,473,939
Financial liabilities				
Amortised cost:				
Trade payables	2,364,114	154,081,130	2,147,957	139,295,011
Other payables	653,784	42,610,372	557,962	36,183,836
Bank loans	-	-	22,207,200	1,440,136,920
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	103,364	6,703,155
	3,017,898	196,691,502	25,016,483	1,622,318,923

28. CAPITAL RISK 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 company issued capital. The management sets the amount of capital in proportion to risk.

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 in compliance with all externally imposed capital requirements for the financial years ended 31 March 2018 and 31 March 2017 as required in accordance with the covenants in the bank loans in Note 15.

29. STANDARD ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the following FRS and amendments to FRS that is relevant to the company were issued but not yet effective.

Description	Effective for annual period beginning on or after
Amendments to FRS 115 Classifications to FRS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers	1 January 2018
FRS 109 Financial Instruments	1 January 2018

Description	Effective for annual period beginning on or after
FRS 115 Revenue From Contracts With Customers	1 January 2018
FRS 116 Leases	1 January 2019
INT FRS 122 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration	1 January 2018
INT FRS 123 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments	1 January 2019

The company expects the adoption of the standards will have no financial effect on the financial statements in the period of initial application except for the following:

(a) FRS 109 Financial instruments

FRS 109 introduces new requirements for classification and measurement of financial asset impairment of financial assets and hedge accounting, and is effective for annual period beginning on or after 1 January 2018. Financial assets are classified according to their contractual cash flow characteristic and the business model under which they are held. The impairment requirements in FRS109 are based on an expected credit loss model and replace the FRS39 incurred loss model.

The company will adopt the new standard on the required effective date without restating prior periods' information and will recognise any difference between the previous carrying amount and the carrying amount and the beginning of the annual reporting period at the date of initial application in the opening retained earnings.

The company has performed a preliminary impact assessment of adopting FRS 109 based on currently available information. This assessment may be subject to changes arising from ongoing analysis, until the company adopts FRS 109 in 2018.

Classification and measurement

Overall, the company does not expect a significant change to the measurement basis arising from adopting the new classification and measurement model under FRS 109. Loans and receivables currently accounted for at amortised cost will continue to be accounted for using amortised cost model under FRS109. Financial assets are classified according to their contractual cash flow characteristics and the business model under which they are held.

Impairment

FRS 109 requires the company to record expected credit losses on all of its debt securities, loans and trade receivables, either on a 12-month or lifetime basis. The company expects to apply the simplified approach and record lifetime expected losses on all trade receivables. Upon application of the expected credit loss model, the company does not expect any significant impact on its loans and receivables, but will need to perform a more detailed analysis which considers all reasonable and supportable information, including forward-looking elements to determine the extent of impact. The company does not expect significant impact from this change.

(b) RS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

FRS 115 replaces FRS 11 Construction contracts, FRS 18 Revenue, and related interpretations. FRS 115 establishes a five-step model that will apply to revenue arising from contracts with customers and introduces new contract cost guidance. Under FRS 115, revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. Either a full or modified retrospective application is required when the company is required to adopt it on 1 April 2018. Based on the management's initial assessment, the company does not expect a significant impact on the timing and amount of revenue recognition based on its performance obligations as at 31 March 2018. The company is currently in the process of finalising the effects of FRS115 and the quantum of the final transition adjustments may be different upon finalisation.

(c) FRS 116 Leases

FRS 116 requires lessees to recognise most leases on statement of financial position to reflect the rights to use the leased assets and the associated obligations for lease payments as well as the corresponding interest expense and depreciation charges. The standard includes two recognition exemption for lessees – leases of 'low value' assets and short-term leases. The new standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019.

The company is currently assessing the impact of the new standard and plans to adopt the new standard on the required effective date. The company expects the adoption of the new standard will result in increase of total assets and total liabilities, EBITDA and gearing ratio.

GREATSHIP GLOBAL ENERGY SERVICES PTE. LTD.
A SUBSIDIARY COMPANY

Directors	Alok Mahajan - Executive Director Naware Pradyumna Raghunath Jaya Prakash
Registration Number	200615858G
Registered Office	15 Hoe Chiang Road Tower Fifteen #06-03 Singapore 089316
Auditors	JBS Practice PAC 137 Telok Ayer Street #05-03 Singapore 068602
Company Secretary	Vidya Gopinath

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

The directors present their statement to the member together with the audited financial statements of Greatship Global Energy Services Pte. Ltd. (the "company") for the financial year ended 31 March 2018.

During the year, the Company had sold all its four jack up rigs along with its Plant, Machinery & Equipments/Owner Furnished Equipments (the 'Rigs') to the immediate parent company, Greatship (India) Limited ('GIL') in June 2017. As part consideration for acquisition of the Rigs, GIL had taken over the outstanding bank borrowings of the company and the balance outstanding consideration is to be settled by June 2018, in accordance with the sale terms (as may have been amended from time to time).

During the year, the company commenced the process of undertaking capital reduction. Part of the capital reduction proceeds were to be set off against receivables from GIL on account of sale of the Rigs, subject to GIL obtaining necessary regulatory approvals. However, subsequently in December 2017, upon request of GIL, the Board of Directors decided to defer the capital reduction process until GIL receives necessary approvals from Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on its application made for the proposed capital reduction involving set-off of receivables and payables

OPINION OF DIRECTORS

In the opinion of the directors,

(a) the accompanying financial statements of the company are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the company as at 31 March 2018 and of its financial performance, 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.

DIRECTORS

The directors in office at the date of this statement are:

Alok Mahajan - Executive Director

Naware Pradyumna Raghunath

Jaya Prakash

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 is 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' INTEREST 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 holding office at the end of the financial year had any interest in the share capital of the company or any related corporations except as detailed below:

	No. of ordinary shares	
	As at 01.04.2017	As at 31.03.2018
The Great Eastern Shipping Company Limited (Ultimate holding company)		
Alok Mahajan	732	732
Naware Pradyumna Raghunath	2,952	2,952

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.

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 JBS Practice PAC, Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants, Singapore, who hold office up to the conclusion of the ensuing Annual General Meeting, have expressed their willingness to continue in office and accept re-appointment as the Auditors of the company until the next Annual General Meeting.

On behalf of the Board

Alok Mahajan
Executive Director

Naware Pradyumna Raghunath
Director

23 April 2018

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBER OF GREATSHIP GLOBAL ENERGY SERVICES PTE. LTD.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of GREATSHIP GLOBAL ENERGY SERVICES PTE. LTD. (the "company") as set out on pages 8 to 43, which comprise the statement of financial position of the company as at 31 March 2018 the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows of the company for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, Chapter 50 (the "Act") and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("FRSs") so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the company as at 31 March 2018 and of the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the company for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing ("SSAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority ("ACRA") Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities ("ACRA Code") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the General Information set out on page 1, the Directors' Statement set out on pages 2 to 3, and the accompanying Schedules of Employee Benefits Expenses and Other Operating Expenses.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Directors 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 Act and FRSs, 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 financial statements and to maintain accountability of assets.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors' responsibilities include overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SSAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

(a) Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

(b) Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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.

(c) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

(d) Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.

(e) Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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.

JBS PRACTICE PAC

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AND

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Singapore

23 April 2018

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

	Note	2018 US$	2018 ₹	2017 US$	2017 ₹
ASSETS					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	4	38,949,880	2,538,558,429	57,785,420	3,747,384,487
Trade receivables	5	1,078	70,259	4,480,331	290,549,465
Other receivables	6	131,355,543	8,561,097,515	-	-
Derivative financial instruments receivable	7	-	-	854,612	55,421,588
		170,306,501	**11,099,726,203**	**63,120,363**	**4,093,355,540**
Non Current Assets classified as Held for Sale	8	-	-	380,160,490	24,653,407,777
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	9	-	-	-	-
Total assets		**170,306,501**	**11,099,726,203**	**443,280,853**	**28,746,763,317**
LIABILITIES					
Current liabilities					
Trade payables	10	-	-	118	7,652
Other payables	11	155,946	10,163,781	1,355,859	87,927,456
Borrowings	12	-	-	256,513,411	16,634,894,703
Income tax payable		62,911	4,100,224	10,486	680,017
		218,857	**14,264,005**	**257,879,874**	**16,723,509,828**
Non-current liabilities					
Other payables	11	2,149	140,061	1,723	111,737
		2,149	**140,061**	**1,723**	**111,737**
Total liabilities		**221,006**	**14,404,066**	**257,881,597**	**16,723,621,565**
NET ASSETS		**170,085,495**	**11,085,322,137**	**185,399,256**	**12,023,141,752**
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY					
Share capital	13	168,964,161	11,012,239,193	168,964,161	10,957,325,841
Reserves	14	1,121,334	73,082,944	16,435,095	1,065,815,911
TOTAL EQUITY		**170,085,495**	**11,085,322,137**	**185,399,256**	**12,023,141,752**

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

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

	Note	2018 US$	2018 ₹	2017 US$	2017 ₹
Revenue					
Charter hire income		11,352,770	739,916,785	66,979,200	4,343,601,120
Other income	15	462,619	30,151,193	129,432	8,393,665
Total revenue		**11,815,389**	**770,067,978**	**67,108,632**	**4,351,994,785**
Costs and expenses					
Employee benefits expenses	16	235,679	15,360,379	215,937	14,003,515
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	9	-	-	26,095,815	1,692,313,603
Impairment loss of property, plant and equipment	8	-	-	223,699,288	14,506,898,827
Other operating expenses	17	260,267	16,962,901	407,300	26,413,404
Finance costs	18	2,720,994	177,340,784	15,215,910	986,751,764
Total costs and expenses		**3,216,940**	**209,664,064**	**265,634,250**	**17,226,381,113**
Profit/(Loss) before income tax		8,598,449	560,403,914	(198,525,618)	(12,874,386,328)
Income tax	19	(57,598)	(3,753,950)	(10,644)	(690,263)
Net (loss)/profit for the year		**8,540,851**	**556,649,964**	**(198,536,262)**	**(12,875,076,591)**
Other comprehensive (loss)/income:					
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
De-recognition of fair value (loss)/ gain arising from derivative financial instruments		(854,612)	(55,699,337)	706,481	45,815,293
Fair value gain arising from derivative financial instruments		-	-	854,612	55,421,588
Other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year, net of tax		(854,612)	(55,699,337)	1,561,093	101,236,881
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		**7,686,239**	**500,950,627**	**(196,975,169)**	**(12,773,839,710)**

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 2018

	Share capital		Hedging reserve		Retained profits		Total	
2018	**US$**	**₹**	**US$**	**₹**	**US$**	**₹**	**US$**	**₹**
Balance as at 1 April 2017	168,964,161	10,957,325,841	854,612	55,421,588	15,580,483	1,010,394,323	185,399,256	12,023,141,752
Foreign translation difference	-	54,913,352	-	277,749	-	5,063,657	-	60,254,758
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	8,540,851	556,649,964	8,540,851	556,649,964
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax:								
- De-recognition of fair value gain arising from derivative financial instruments	-	-	(854,612)	(55,699,337)	-	-	(854,612)	(55,699,337)
- Dividends paid (Note 20)	-	-	-	-	(23,000,000)	(1,499,025,000)	(23,000,000)	(1,499,025,000)
Balance as at 31 March 2018	**168,964,161**	**11,012,239,193**	-	-	**1,121,334**	**73,082,944**	**170,085,495**	**11,085,322,137**

	Share capital		Hedging reserve		Retained profits		Total	
2017	**US$**	**₹**	**US$**	**₹**	**US$**	**₹**	**US$**	**₹**
Balance as at 1 April 2016	168,964,161	11,193,875,667	(706,481)	(46,804,367)	214,116,745	14,185,234,357	382,374,425	25,332,305,657
Foreign translation difference	-	(236,549,826)	-	989,074	-	(299,763,443)	-	(535,324,195)
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	(198,536,262)	(12,875,076,591)	(198,536,262)	(12,875,076,591)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax:								
- De-recognition of fair value gain arising from derivative financial instruments	-	-	706,481	45,815,293	-	-	706,481	45,815,293
- Fair value loss arising from derivative financial instruments	-	-	854,612	55,421,588	-	-	854,612	55,421,588
Balance as at 31 March 2017	**168,964,161**	**10,957,325,841**	**854,612**	**55,421,588**	**15,580,483**	**1,010,394,323**	**185,399,256**	**12,023,141,752**

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 2018

	Note	2018 US$	2018 ₹	2017 US$	2017 ₹
Cash Flows From Operating Activities					
Profit/(Loss) before income tax		8,598,449	560,403,914	(198,525,618)	(12,874,386,327)
Adjustments for:					
Depreciation of property plant and equipment	9	-	-	26,095,815	1,692,313,603
Impairment loss of property, plant and equipment	8	-	-	223,699,288	14,506,898,827
Interest income	15	(455,271)	(29,672,287)	(99,760)	(6,469,436)
Finance costs	18	2,720,994	177,340,784	15,215,910	986,751,764
Unrealised exchange loss/(gain)		(6,455)	(420,705)	1,103	71,528
Cash flows before changes in working capital		**10,857,717**	**707,651,706**	**66,386,738**	**4,305,179,959**
Changes in working capital:					
Trade receivables		4,479,253	291,935,314	8,100,455	525,314,507
Trade payables		(118)	(7,691)	118	7,652
Other payables		64,947	4,232,921	(28,633)	(1,856,850)
Cash generated from operations		**15,401,799**	**1,003,812,250**	**74,458,678**	**4,828,645,268**
Finance costs paid		(3,985,428)	(259,750,270)	(12,439,416)	(806,696,128)
Income tax paid		(5,173)	(337,150)	(1,158)	(75,096)
Interest received		455,271	29,672,287	99,760	6,469,436
Net cash generated from operating activities		**11,866,469**	**773,397,117**	**62,117,864**	**4,028,343,480**
Cash Flows From Financing Activities					
Draw-down of borrowings	12	-	-	264,221,875	17,134,788,594
Repayment of borrowings	12	(7,708,464)	(502,399,141)	(296,320,964)	(19,216,414,515)
Dividends paid	20	(23,000,000)	(1,499,025,000)	-	-
Net cash used in financing activities		(30,708,464)	(2,001,424,141)	(32,099,089)	(2,081,625,921)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(18,841,995)	(1,228,027,024)	30,018,775	1,946,717,559
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		57,785,420	3,747,384,487	27,767,748	1,839,613,305
Foreign currency translation difference		-	18,780,261	-	(38,874,847)
Effect of exchange rate changes		6,455	420,705	(1,103)	(71,530)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	4	**38,949,880**	**2,538,558,429**	**57,785,420**	**3,747,384,487**

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 2018

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

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Greatship Global Energy Services Pte. Ltd. (Company Registration No. 200615858G) is domiciled in Singapore with its principal place of business at 15 Hoe Chiang Road, Tower Fifteen #06-03 Singapore 089316.

The company is providing offshore oilfield services with the principal activity of owning, chartering and operating mobile offshore drilling units. During the year, the company had sold all its Rigs alongwith the plant, machinery and equipments/ owner furnished equipments to Greatship (India) Limited.

The financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2018 were authorised and approved by the Board of Directors for issuance on 23 April 2018.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards ("SFRS") as required by the Singapore Companies Act, do not included the Indian Rupee equivalent figures, which have been arrived at by applying the year end interbank exchange rate approximating to USD 1 = ₹ 65.175 (2017: USD 1 = ₹ 64.85) and rounded up to the nearest rupee.

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, except for certain presentation improvements arising from Amendments to FRS 7 Statement of Cash Flows: Disclosure Initiative.

Amendments to FRS 7 Statement of Cash Flows: Disclosure Initiative

The amendments require an entity to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financial activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes.

The company's liabilities arising from financing activities and a reconciliation between the opening and closing balances of these liabilities are set out in Note 12. Consistent with the transition provisions of the amendments, the company has not disclosed comparative information for the prior period. Apart from the additional disclosure in Note 12, the application of these amendments has had no impact on the company's financial statements.

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 United States 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 United States dollars at rates of exchange closely approximating 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 profit or loss. Exchange differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items carried at fair value are included in profit or loss 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) Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities

A derivative financial instrument is initially recognised at its fair value on the date the contract is entered into and is subsequently carried at its fair value. The method of recognising the resulting gain or loss depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and if so, the nature of the item being hedged.

Fair value changes on derivatives that are not designated or do not qualify for hedge accounting are recognised in profit or loss when the changes arise.

The company documents at the inception of the transaction the relationship between the hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as its risk management objective and strategies for undertaking various hedge transactions. The company also documents its assessment, both at hedge inception and on an ongoing basis, of whether the derivatives designated as hedging instruments are highly effective in offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows of the hedged items.

The carrying amount of a derivative designated as a hedge is presented as a current asset or liability in the financial statements. The fair value of a trading derivative is presented as a current asset or liability.

Cash flow hedge – currency forwards

The fair value changes on the effective portion of the currency forwards designated as cash flow hedges are recognised in the hedging reserve and transferred to either the cost of a hedged non-monetary asset upon acquisition or profit or loss when the hedged forecast transactions are recognised.

The fair value changes on the ineffective portion are recognised immediately in profit or loss. When a forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occur, the gains and losses that were previously recognised in the hedging reserve are transferred to profit or loss immediately.

Cash flow hedge – interest rate swaps

The company has entered into interest rate swaps that are cash flow hedges for the company's exposure to the interest rate on its borrowings. These contracts entitle the company to receive interest at floating rates on notional principal amounts and oblige the company to pay interest at fixed rates on the same notional principal amounts, thus allowing the company to raise borrowings at floating rates and swap them into fixed rate.

The fair value changes on the ineffective portion are recognised immediately in profit or loss. When a forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occur, the gains and losses that were previously recognised in the hedging reserve are transferred to profit or loss immediately.

d) Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised on the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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.

It exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts or payments through the expected life of the financial instrument, or where appropriate, a shorter period. Income is recognised on an effective interest rate basis for debt instruments.

e) 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" and "cash and cash equivalents" on the statement of financial position.

(ii) Recognition and derecognition

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on transaction-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 profit or loss. Any amount in the fair value reserve relating to that asset is transferred to profit or loss.

(iii) Initial and subsequent measurement

Financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(iv) 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 profit or loss.

The allowance for impairment loss account is reduced through 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.

(v) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

f) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Measurement

Property, 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 property, 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.

Cost also includes borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset and any fair value gains or losses on qualifying cash flow hedges of property, plant and equipment that are transferred from the hedging reserve.

(ii) Depreciation

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

	Useful lives
Rigs	30 years
Furniture and equipment	3 - 10 years
Computers	3 years

The residual values, estimated useful lives and depreciation method of property, plant and equipment are reviewed, and adjusted as appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

(iii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure relating to property, 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 profit or loss when incurred.

(iv) Disposal

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

g) Impairment of non-financial assets

Property, plant and equipment

Property, 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 units ("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 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 profit or loss.

h) Capital project in progress

Capital project in progress is stated at cost. Expenditure relating to the construction of rig is capitalised when incurred up to the completion of construction. No depreciation was provided on capital project in progress.

i) Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are initially measured at fair value, and subsequently measured 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.

j) Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently carried at amortised cost.

Borrowing costs accrued to finance the building of rig are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use. Other borrowing costs are taken to profit or loss over the period of borrowing using the effective interest method.

k) 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 as finance expense.

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

l) Fair value estimation of financial assets and liabilities

The fair values of current financial assets and liabilities carried at amortised cost approximate their carrying amounts.

The fair values of currency forwards are determined using actively quoted forward exchange rates. The fair values of interest rate swaps are calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at actively quoted interest rates.

m) 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.

n) Operating lease

Company is the lessor

Assets leased out under operating leases are included in property, plant and equipment and are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss (if any). Operating lease income is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Contingent rents are recognised as income in profit or loss when earned.

Company is the lessee

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 lessors) are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Contingent rents are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when incurred.

o) Government grants

Jobs Credit Scheme

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

p) Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, net of discounts and sales related taxes.

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

(i) Charter hire income is recognised on an accrual basis over the period of the agreement.

(ii) Interest income is recognised on effective interest method.

q) Income tax

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 except when it affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit at the time of the transaction.

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:

(i) 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

(ii) 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 profit or loss except when they relate to items credited or debited outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity), in which case the tax is also recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively).

r) Employee benefits

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

Defined contribution plan

Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into separate entities such as the Central Provident Fund ("CPF") 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.

s) 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).

(h) The entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the company or to the parent of the company.

t) Non-current assets classified as held-for-sale

Non-current assets are classified as assets held-for-sale and carried at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell if their carrying amount is recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. The assets are not depreciated or amortised while they are classified as held-for-sale. Any impairment loss on initial classification and subsequent measurement is recognised as an expense. Any subsequent increase in fair value less costs to sell (not exceeding the accumulated impairment loss that has been previously recognised) is recognised in statements of comprehensive income.

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 critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements 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:

(i) Depreciation of property, plant and equipment

The company depreciates the property, plant and equipment, using the straight-line method, over their estimated useful lives after taking into account of their estimated residual values. The estimated useful life reflects management's estimate of the periods that the company intends to derive future economic benefits from the use of the company's property, plant and equipment.

The residual values reflect management's estimated amount that the company would currently obtain from disposal of the asset, after deducting the estimated costs of disposal, as if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life. The carrying amounts of the company's property, plant and equipment as at the end of the reporting period were disclosed in Note 9 to the financial statements.

(ii) Impairment of loans and receivables

Management reviews its loans and receivables for objective evidence of impairment at each 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. The carrying amounts of the company's trade receivables and other receivables as at the end of the reporting period are disclosed in Note 5 and 6 to the financial statements.

(iii) Impairment of non-financial assets

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are tested for impairment when there is objective evidence or indication that these assets may be impaired.

Rigs and furniture and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives so as to write-down the cost to the estimated residual values at the end of their useful lives. These estimates regarding the useful lives (3 to 30 years) and residual values are made by the company based on past experience and industry trends. The useful lives and residual values are reviewed on an annual basis. Changes in the expected level of usage could impact the economic useful lives and the residual values of these assets, therefore future depreciation charges could be revised.

The company determines an asset's recoverable amount based on the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. When value in use calculation is undertaken, management estimates the expected future cash flows from the asset or cash-generating unit by applying a suitable discount rate to calculate the present value of those cash flows. When fair value less costs to sell is used, management engages the services of professional valuers to determine the fair values using valuation techniques which involve the use of estimates and assumptions which are reflective of current market conditions.

The carrying amount of the company's property, plant and equipment at the end of the reporting period is disclosed in Note 9 to the financial statements.

4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2018 US$	2018 ₹	2017 US$	2017 ₹
Cash at bank	38,949,111	2,538,508,309	54,467,355	3,532,207,972
Cash on hand	769	50,120	482	31,258
Short-term fixed deposits	-	-	3,317,583	215,145,257
	38,949,880	2,538,558,429	57,785,420	3,747,384,487

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents approximate their fair values and are denominated in the following currencies:

	2018 US$	2018 ₹	2017 US$	2017 ₹
Singapore dollars	7,596	495,069	212,723	13,795,087
United States dollars	38,942,284	2,538,063,360	57,572,697	3,733,589,400
	38,949,880	2,538,558,429	57,785,420	3,747,384,487

5. TRADE RECEIVABLES

	2018 US$	2018 ₹	2017 US$	2017 ₹
Current				
Immediate holding company	-	-	4,433,000	287,480,050
GST recoverable	1,078	70,259	47,331	3,069,415
	1,078	70,259	4,480,331	290,549,465

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and credit terms are in accordance with the contract or agreements with the customers. Trade receivables are recognised at their original invoiced amounts which represent their fair values on initial recognition.

The amounts owing by immediate holding company were unsecured, interest-free, and repayable at the end of the charter period.

The carrying amounts of trade receivables approximate their fair values and are denominated in the following currencies:

	2018 US$	2018 ₹	2017 US$	2017 ₹
Singapore dollars	1,078	70,259	47,331	3,069,415
United States dollars	-	-	4,433,000	287,480,050
	1,078	70,259	4,480,331	290,549,465

6. OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2018 US$	2018 ₹	2017 US$	2017 ₹
Immediate holding company	131,355,543	8,561,097,515	-	-

The amounts owing by immediate holding company are unsecured, interest-free, and repayable within the next twelve months.

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

7. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS RECEIVABLE/(PAYABLE)

	Contract/notional amount		Fair values	
	US$	₹	US$	₹
31.03.2018				
Cash flow hedges				
- Interest rate swaps	-	-	-	-
31.03.2017				
Cash flow hedges				
- Interest rate swaps	195,104,798	12,652,546,150	854,612	55,421,588

The interest rate swaps were entered to hedge floating interest payments on borrowings that will mature on,15 January 2018, 16 January 2018, 15 November 2019, 15 February 2020 and 2 March 2020. Fair value gains and losses on the interest rate swaps recognised in the hedging reserve are transferred to profit or loss as part of interest expense over the period of the borrowings.

During the year, the borrowings (Note 12) were prepaid, with GIL taking over the Company's borrowings as a part consideration for acquisition of the Rigs and hence, the interest rate swaps were terminated.

8. NON CURRENT ASSET CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE

During the financial year, the company had sold all its Rigs alongwith the plant, machinery and equipments/owner furnished equipments, which were classified as held for sale in the last financial year, to Greatship (India) Limited.

Details of non current assets classified as held for sale are as follows:

	Rigs		Furniture and equipment		Computers		Total	
	US$	₹	US$	₹	US$	₹	US$	₹
2018								
- Cost:	708,037,457	46,146,341,260	34,107,662	2,222,966,871	94,460	6,156,431	742,239,579	48,375,464,561
- Accumulated depreciation:	(116,438,461)	(7,588,876,696)	(20,639,353)	(1,345,169,832)	(80,496)	(5,246,327)	(137,158,310)	(8,939,292,854)
- Accumulated impairment:	(214,098,996)	(13,953,902,064)	(10,807,819)	(704,399,603)	(13,964)	(910,104)	(224,920,779)	(14,659,211,771)
- Carrying amount:	377,500,000	24,603,562,500	2,660,490	173,397,436	-	-	380,160,490	24,776,959,936
Disposed during the year	(377,500,000)	(24,603,562,500)	(2,660,490)	(173,397,436)	-	-	(380,160,490)	(24,776,959,936)
At 31 March 2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017								
Reclassifications from property, plant and equipment (Note 9):								
- Cost:	708,037,457	45,916,229,086	34,107,662	2,211,881,881	94,460	6,125,731	742,239,579	48,134,236,698
- Accumulated depreciation:	(116,438,461)	(7,551,034,196)	(20,639,353)	(1,338,462,042)	(80,496)	(5,220,165)	(137,158,310)	(8,894,716,403)
- Accumulated impairment:	(712,977)	(46,236,558)	(508,514)	(32,977,133)	-	-	(1,221,491)	(79,213,691)
- Carrying amount:	590,886,019	38,318,958,332	12,959,795	840,442,706	13,964	905,566	603,859,778	39,160,306,604
Less:								
Impairment loss	(213,386,019)	(13,838,083,332)	(10,299,305)	(667,909,929)	(13,964)	(905,566)	(223,699,288)	(14,506,898,827)
At 31 March 2017	377,500,000	24,480,875,000	2,660,490	172,532,777	-	-	380,160,490	24,653,407,777

9. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Rigs		Furniture and equipment		Computers		Total	
2017	US$	₹	US$	₹	US$	₹	US$	₹
Cost								
At 1 April 2016	708,037,457	46,907,481,526	34,107,662	2,259,632,608	94,460	6,257,975	742,239,579	49,173,372,109
Exchange realignment	-	(991,252,440)	-	(47,750,727)	-	(132,244)	-	(1,039,135,411)
Reclassified to asset held for sale (Note 8)	(708,037,457)	(45,916,229,086)	(34,107,662)	(2,211,881,881)	(94,460)	(6,125,731)	(742,239,579)	(48,134,236,698)
At 31 March 2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation								
At 1 April 2016	93,778,705	6,212,839,206	17,218,950	1,140,755,438	64,840	4,295,650	111,062,495	7,357,890,294
Exchange realignment	-	(131,290,187)	-	(24,106,531)	-	(90,776)	-	(155,487,494)
Charge for the year	22,659,756	1,469,485,177	3,420,403	221,813,135	15,656	1,015,291	26,095,815	1,692,313,603
Reclassified to asset held for sale (Note 8)	(116,438,461)	(7,551,034,196)	(20,639,353)	(1,338,462,042)	(80,496)	(5,220,165)	(137,158,310)	(8,894,716,403)
At 31 March 2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated Impairment								
At 1 April 2016	712,977	47,234,726	508,514	33,689,053	-	-	1,221,491	80,923,779
Exchange realignment	-	(998,168)	-	(711,920)	-	-	-	(1,710,088)
Reclassified to asset held for sale (Note 8)	(712,977)	(46,236,558)	(508,514)	(32,977,133)			(1,221,491)	(79,213,691)
Ar 31 March 2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount At 31 March 2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

10. TRADE PAYABLES

	2018 US$	2018 ₹	2017 US$	2017 ₹
Third parties	-	-	118	7,652

Trade payables are recognised at their original invoiced amounts which represent their fair values on initial recognition. 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 carrying amounts of trade payables to third parties approximate their fair values and are denominated in the following currencies:

	2018 US$	2018 ₹	2017 US$	2017 ₹
Singapore dollars	-	-	118	7,652
	-	-	118	7,652

11. OTHER PAYABLES

	2018 US$	2018 ₹	2017 US$	2017 ₹
Accruals for operating expenses	62,593	4,079,499	51,910	3,366,364
Amount owing to a related party	95,502	6,224,343	41,238	2,674,284
Interest payables	-	-	1,264,434	81,998,545
	158,095	10,303,842	1,357,582	88,039,193
Presented as:				
Current	155,946	10,163,781	1,355,859	87,927,456
Non- current	2,149	140,061	1,723	111,737
	158,095	10,303,842	1,357,582	88,039,193

The carrying amounts of other payables approximate their fair values and are denominated in the following currencies:

	2018 US$	2018 ₹	2017 US$	2017 ₹
Singapore dollars	62,593	4,079,499	51,910	3,366,364
United States dollars	95,502	6,224,343	1,305,672	84,672,829
	158,095	10,303,842	1,357,582	88,039,193

12. BORROWINGS

	2018 US$	2018 ₹	2017 US$	2017 ₹
Loan	-	-	256,513,411	16,634,894,703
	-	-	256,513,411	16,634,894,703
Presented as:				
Current	-	-	256,513,411	16,634,894,703
Non-current	-	-	-	-
	-	-	256,513,411	16,634,894,703

In June 2017, the borrowings were prepaid, with GIL taking over the Company's borrowings as a part consideration for acquisition of the Rigs.

The carrying amounts of borrowings were denominated in United States Dollars.

The company had availed a loan from a consortium of banks and financial institutions, which were secured with the following:

i) First priority cross collateralized mortgage on the Rigs (Note 8);

ii) First priority assignment of insurances of the Rigs;

iii) First priority assignment of earnings and assignment of all other rights under the bareboat charter agreement between the company and the immediate holding company in relation to the Rigs;

iv) First priority pledge over the company's Earnings Account and Operating Account (where applicable) for the Rigs; and

v) Corporate guarantee from the immediate holding company.

The cash flows represent the repayment of borrowings in the statement of cash flows:

	US$	₹
At 1 April 2017	256,513,411	16,634,894,703
Foreign currency translation difference		83,366,859
Financial cash flows	(7,708,464)	(502,399,141)
Loan transferred to immediate holding company on sales of Rigs	(248,804,947)	(16,215,862,421)
At 31 March 2018	-	-

13. SHARE CAPITAL

2018	Number of ordinary shares	US$	₹
Issued			
At the beginning of the year	2,640,066	168,964,161	10,957,325,841
Exchange realignment	-	-	54,913,352
At the end of the year	2,640,066	168,964,161	11,012,239,193

2017	Number of ordinary shares	US$	₹
Issued			
At the beginning of the year	2,640,066	168,964,161	11,193,875,667
Exchange realignment	-	-	(236,549,826)
At the end of the year	2,640,066	168,964,161	10,957,325,841

All issued ordinary shares are fully paid and have no par value.

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

14. RESERVES

	2018 US$	2018 ₹	2017 US$	2017 ₹
Hedging reserve				
At the beginning of the year	854,612	55,421,588	(706,481)	(46,804,367)
Foreign currency translation differences	-	277,749	-	989,074
De-recognition of fair value loss arising from derivative financial instruments	(854,612)	(55,699,337)	706,481	45,815,293
Changes in fair value of interest rate swaps	-	-	854,612	55,421,588
At the end of the year	-	-	854,612	55,421,588
Retained profits				
At the beginning of the year	15,580,483	1,010,394,323	214,116,745	14,185,234,357
Foreign currency translation differences	-	5,063,657	-	(299,763,443)
Net (loss)/profit for the year	8,540,851	556,649,964	(198,536,262)	(12,875,076,591)
Dividends paid	(23,000,000)	(1,499,025,000)	-	-
At the end of the year	1,121,334	73,082,944	15,580,483	1,010,394,323
Total reserves	1,121,334	73,082,944	16,435,095	1,065,815,911

15. OTHER INCOME

	2018 US$	2018 ₹	2017 US$	2017 ₹
Interest income	455,271	29,672,287	99,760	6,469,436
Government grant	1,065	69,411	23,898	1,549,785
Gain on foreign exchange	6,283	409,495	5,774	374,444
	462,619	30,151,193	129,432	8,393,665

16. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSES

	2018 US$	2018 ₹	2017 US$	2017 ₹
Staff salaries	202,765	13,215,209	182,172	11,813,854
Staff – CPF contribution	26,584	1,732,612	26,509	1,719,109
Staff benefits	6,330	412,558	7,256	470,552
	235,679	15,360,379	215,937	14,003,515

17. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

	2018 US$	2018 ₹	2017 US$	2017 ₹
Bank charges	314	20,465	1,187	76,977
Director’s fees	11,490	748,861	11,146	722,818
Management fees	182,797	11,913,794	258,871	16,787,784
Rental expenses	24,460	1,594,181	24,571	1,593,429
Professional fees	26,835	1,748,971	98,625	6,395,831
Travelling expenses	454	29,589	1,219	79,052
Others	13,917	907,040	11,681	757,513
	260,267	16,962,901	407,300	26,413,404

18. FINANCE COSTS

	2018 US$	2018 ₹	2017 US$	2017 ₹
Finance charges (arrangement fees)	154,465	10,067,256	6,825,084	442,606,698
Interests on bank loans	2,566,529	167,273,528	8,390,826	544,145,066
	2,720,994	177,340,784	15,215,910	986,751,764

19. INCOME TAX

	2018 US$	2018 ₹	2017 US$	2017 ₹
Current year tax expense	57,598	3,753,950	10,207	661,924
Under provision in prior years	-	-	437	28,339
	57,598	3,753,950	10,644	690,263

The statutory tax rate applicable to the Company for the income earned during the current year is 17% (2017:17%). However, the current year income-tax expenses varies from the income tax expense determined by applying the statutory tax rate of 17% to profit before tax due to following differences:

	2018 US$	2018 ₹	2017 US$	2017 ₹
Profit/(Loss) before income tax	8,598,449	560,403,914	(198,525,618)	(12,874,386,328)
Income tax expense at statutory rate	1,461,736	95,268,644	(33,749,355)	(2,188,645,672)
Exempt income	(1,404,138)	(91,514,694)	(4,269,317)	(276,865,207)
Non-deductible items	-	-	38,028,879	2,466,172,803
Under provision in prior years	-	-	437	28,339
	57,598	3,753,950	10,644	690,263

Charter hire income from rig is exempt in the hands of the Company under Section 13A of the Singapore Tax Act as the rigs were operating outside the port of Singapore.

20. DIVIDENDS

The following exempt (one-tier) dividends were declared and paid by the Company during the financial year:

	2018 US$	2018 ₹	2017 US$	2017 ₹
Dividends on ordinary shares:				
Final exempt (one-tier) dividend for 2017: US$1.8939 per share	5,000,000	325,875,000	-	-
Interim exempt (one-tier) dividend for 2018: US$6.818 per share	18,000,000	1,173,150,000	-	-
	23,000,000	1,499,025,000	-	-

21. IMMEDIATE AND ULTIMATE HOLDING COMPANY

Greatship (India) Limited, a company incorporated in India, is the company's immediate holding company.

The company's ultimate holding company is The Great Eastern Shipping Co. Ltd., a company incorporated in India, which is the parent company of Greatship (India) Limited.

22. SIGNIFICANT 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.

	2018 US$	2018 ₹	2017 US$	2017 ₹
Charter hire income from immediate holding company	11,352,770	739,916,785	66,979,200	4,343,601,120
Corporate Guarantee payment to immediate holding company	(83,847)	(5,464,728)	(406,349)	(26,351,733)
Rental paid to a related company	(26,172)	(1,705,760)	(26,291)	(1,704,971)
Management fees to a related company	(171,610)	(11,184,682)	(258,870)	(16,787,720)
Sale of rigs to immediate holding company	380,160,491	24,776,960,001	-	-
Transfer of loans to immediate holding company	(248,804,848)	(16,215,855,968)	-	-

(b) Compensation of key management personnel

Except as disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, there is no other compensation of key management personnel during the year.

23. OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENTS

Operating lease commitments - where a company is a lessor

The future minimum lease receipts of the company under non-cancellable operating leases contracted for at the end of the reporting period but not recognised as receivables, are as follows:

	2018 US$	2018 ₹	2017 US$	2017 ₹
Due within one year	-	-	13,013,000	843,893,050
	-	-	13,013,000	843,893,050

24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Financial risk factors

The company's activities expose it to market risk (including 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 subject to various currency exposures, primarily with respect to the Singapore dollars. Currency risk arises when future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not in the entity functional currency.

The company does not use any hedging instruments to protect against the volatility associated with the foreign currency transactions.

The company's currency exposure to Singapore dollars is as follows:

	2018 US$	2018 ₹	2017 US$	2017 ₹
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	7,596	495,069	212,723	13,795,087
Trade receivables	1,078	70,259	47,331	3,069,415
	8,674	565,328	260,054	16,864,502
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables	-	-	(118)	(7,652)
Other payables	(62,593)	(4,079,499)	(51,910)	(3,366,364)
	(62,593)	(4,079,499)	(52,028)	(3,374,016)
Net currency exposure	(53,919)	(3,514,171)	208,026	13,490,486

At 31 March 2018, an estimated 6% (2017: 3%) currency fluctuation in Singapore dollars against the United States dollars, with all other variables including tax rate being held constant, the company's profit/(loss) after tax for the financial year and equity would have been lower/higher by approximately US$3,200 equivalent to ₹ 208,560 (2017: US$6,200 equivalent to ₹ 402,070) as result of currency translation.

ii) Interest rate risk

The company generally borrows at variable rates and generally uses interest rate swaps as cash flow hedges of future interest payments, which have the economic effect of converting borrowings from floating rates to fixed rates. Under the interest rate swaps, the company agrees with other parties to exchange, at specified intervals, the difference between fixed contract rates and floating rate interest amounts calculated by reference to the agreed notional principal amounts. Further details of the interest rate swaps can be found in Note 7 to the financial statements.

As at the end of the reporting period, the company has no significant exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates, as no interest bearing borrowing. Hence, no sensitivity analysis has been made.

(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 asset of the company is trade receivables. For credit exposures to customer, management assesses the credit quality of the customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors.

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.

In 2017, the trade receivables of the company comprise 1 debtor that individually represented 100% of trade receivables.

The credit risk for trade receivables based on the information provided to key management is as follows:

	2018 US$	2018 ₹	2017 US$	2017 ₹
By geographical area				
India	-	-	4,433,000	287,480,050
Singapore	1,078	70,259	47,331	3,069,415
	1,078	70,259	4,480,331	290,549,465

	2018 US$	2018 ₹	2017 US$	2017 ₹
By types of customers				
Non-related party	1,078	70,259	47,331	3,069,415
Immediate holding company	-	-	4,433,000	287,480,050
	1,078	70,259	4,480,331	290,549,465

(i) Financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired

The company's trade receivables that are neither past due nor impaired as at the end of the reporting period include receivables amounting to US$1,078 equivalent to ₹ 70,259 (2017: US$4,480,331 equivalent to ₹290,549,465).

(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. The ultimate holding company also provides financial support to finance the company's operations as required.

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.

	Less than 1 Year		Between 2 and 5 years		More than 5 years		Total	
	US$	₹	US$	₹	US$	₹	US$	₹
2018								
Other payables	155,946	10,163,781	2,149	140,061	-	-	158,095	10,303,842

	Less than 1 Year		Between 2 and 5 years		More than 5 years		Total	
	US$	₹	US$	₹	US$	₹	US$	₹
2017								
Trade payables	118	7,652	-	-	-	-	118	7,652
Other payables	1,355,859	87,927,456	1,723	111,737	-	-	1,357,582	88,039,193
Borrowings	256,513,411	16,634,894,703	-	-	-	-	256,513,411	116,634,894,703
	257,869,388	16,722,829,811	1,723	111,737	-	-	257,871,111	16,722,941,548

(d) Fair value measurement

(i) Fair value of financial instruments that are carried at fair value

The following table present assets and liabilities measured at fair value and classified by the level of the following fair value measurements hierarchy:

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

(b) inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (is as prices) or indirectly (ie derived from prices) (Level 2); and

(c) inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

	Level 2	
	US$	**₹**
2018		
Financial asset		
Derivative financial instruments receivable	-	-

	Level 2	
	US$	₹
2017		
Financial asset		
Derivative financial instruments receivable	854,612	55,421,588

The fair value of interest rate swaps is determined based on the information furnished by the financial institutions as at the end of the reporting period. These investment is included in Level 2.

(i) <u>Fair value of financial instruments by classes that are not carried at fair value and whose carrying amounts are reasonable approximation of fair value</u>

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables and current portion of borrowings approximate their fair values.

The carrying amounts of these financial assets and liabilities are reasonable approximation of fair values, either due to their short-term nature or that they are floating rate instruments that are re-priced to market interest rates on or near the end of the reporting period or they fixed interest rates which approximates the market interest rate.

(e) <u>Categories of financial instruments</u>

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

	2018 US$	**2018 ₹**	2017 US$	2017 ₹
Financial assets				
Loans and receivables:				
Cash and cash equivalents	38,949,880	2,538,558,429	57,785,420	3,747,384,487
Derivative financial instruments receivable	-	-	854,612	55,421,588
Trade receivables	1,078	70,259	4,480,331	290,549,465
Other receivables	131,355,543	8,561,097,515	-	-

	2018 US$	2018 ₹	2017 US$	2017 ₹
Financial liabilities				
Amortised cost:				
Trade payables	-	-	118	7,652
Other payables	158,095	10,303,842	1,357,582	88,039,193
Borrowings	-	-	256,513,411	16,634,894,703

25. CAPITAL RISK 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 company issued capital as well as loan from a bank. The management sets the amount of capital and debt in proportion to risk.

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 in compliance with all externally imposed capital requirements for the financial years ended 31 March 2018 and 31 March 2017 as required in accordance with the covenants in the bank borrowings in Note 12.

26. STANDARD ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the following FRS and amendments to FRS that is relevant to the company were issued but not yet effective.

Description	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendments to FRS 115 Classifications to FRS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers	1 January 2018
FRS 109 Financial Instruments	1 January 2018
FRS 115 Revenue From Contracts With Customers	1 January 2018
FRS 116 Leases	1 January 2019
INT FRS 122 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration	1 January 2018
INT FRS 123 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments	1 January 2019

The company expects the adoption of the above standards will have no financial effect on the financial statements in the period of initial application except for the following:

(a) FRS 109 Financial instruments

FRS 109 introduces new requirements for classification and measurement of financial asset impairment of financial assets and hedge accounting, and is effective for annual period beginning on or after 1 January 2018. Financial assets are classified according to their contractual cash flow characteristic and the business model under which they are held. The impairment requirements in FRS109 are based on an expected credit loss model and replace the FRS39 incurred loss model.

The company will adopt the new standard on the required effective date without restating prior periods' information and will recognise any difference between the previous carrying amount and the carrying amount and the beginning of the annual reporting period at the date of initial application in the opening retained earnings.

The company has performed a preliminary impact assessment of adopting FRS 109 based on currently available information. This assessment may be subject to changes arising from ongoing analysis, until the company adopts FRS 109 in 2018.

Classification and measurement

Overall, the company does not expect a significant change to the measurement basis arising from adopting the new classification and measurement model under FRS 109. Loans and receivables currently accounted for at amortised cost will continue to be accounted for using amortised cost model under FRS109. Financial assets are classified according to their contractual cash flow characteristics and the business model under which they are held.

Impairment

FRS 109 requires the company to record expected credit losses on all of its debt securities, loans and trade receivables, either on a 12-month or lifetime basis. The company expects to apply the simplified approach and record lifetime expected losses on all trade receivables. Upon application of the expected credit loss model, the company does not expect any significant impact on its loans and receivables, but will need to perform a more detailed analysis which considers all reasonable and supportable information, including forward-looking elements to determine the extent of impact. The company does not expect significant impact from this change.

(b) FRS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

FRS 115 replaces FRS 11 Construction contracts, FRS 18 Revenue, and related interpretations. FRS 115 establishes a five-step model that will apply to revenue arising from contracts with customers and introduces new contract cost guidance. Under FRS 115, revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. Either a full or modified retrospective application is required when the company is required to adopt it on 1 April 2018. Based on the management's initial assessment, the company does not expect a significant impact on the timing and amount of revenue recognition based on its performance obligations as at 31 March 2018. The company is currently in the process of finalising the effects of FRS115 and the quantum of the final transition adjustments may be different upon finalisation.

GREATSHIP (UK) LIMITED

A SUBSIDIARY COMPANY

Directors	M J Brace A A Mahajan
Registered Number	07423610
Registered Office	10 Queen Street Place London EC4R 1AG
Independent Auditor	haysmacintyre 10 Queen Street Place London EC4R 1AG

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018.

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report 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 applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. 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 for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- 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 to 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.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is that of operating offshore supply and support vessels.

Results

The loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to $21,573 (₹ 1,406,128) (2017 - Profit $405,298 (₹ 26,283,575)).

Directors

The directors who served during the year and to the date of this report were:

M J Brace

A A Mahajan

Disclosure of information to auditors

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

Auditors

The auditors, haysmacintyre, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

Small companies note

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on 27/04/2018 and signed on its behalf.

A A Mahajan
Director

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF GREATSHIP (UK) LIMITED

OPINION

We have audited the financial statements of Greatship (UK) Limited for the year ended 31 March 2018, set out on pages 6 to 16. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (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 an Auditors' Report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 March 2018 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.

BASIS FOR OPINION

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

CONCLUSIONS RELATING TO GOING CONCERN

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

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

OTHER INFORMATION

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our Auditors' Report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

OPINION ON OTHER MATTERS PRESCRIBED BY THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

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

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

MATTERS ON WHICH WE ARE REQUIRED TO REPORT BY EXCEPTION

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

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

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

RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTORS

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement on page 1, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

AUDITORS' RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an Auditors' Report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. The description forms part of our Auditors' Report.

Andrew Ball (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of
haysmacintyre

Statutory Auditors

10 Queen Street Place
London
EC4R 1AG
Date: 27/04/2018

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

Continuing operation	Note	2018 $	2018 ₹	2017 $	2017 ₹
Turnover	4	**3,092,480**	**201,567,846**	**11,965,127**	**775,938,486**
Cost of sales		(3,233,507)	(210,759,986)	(11,459,072)	(743,120,819)
Gross (loss)/profit		**(141,027)**	**(9,192,140)**	**506,055**	**32,817,667**
Administrative expenses		(26,710)	(1,740,958)	(39,261)	(2,546,076)
Operating (loss)/profit		**(167,737)**	**(10,933,098)**	**466,794**	**30,271,591**
Interest receivable and similar income	7	71,613	4,667,736	40,504	2,626,684
(loss)/profit before year		**(96,124)**	**(6,265,362)**	**507,298**	**32,898,275**
Tax Credit/(Charge)	8	74,551	4,859,234	(102,000)	(6,614,700)
(Loss)/Profit for the financial year		**(21,573)**	**(1,406,128)**	**405,298**	**26,283,575**

There was no other comprehensive income for 2018 (2017:$NIL).
The notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

	Note	2018 $	2018 ₹	2017 $	2017 ₹
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	9	2,030,784	132,366,501	3,083,155	199,942,602
Cash at bank and in hand	10	6,506,562	424,097,711	6,628,530	429,860,170
		8,537,346	556,464,212	9,711,685	629,802,772
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(5,536,947)	(360,898,205)	(6,689,713)	(433,827,888)
Net current assets		3,000,399	195,566,007	3,021,972	195,974,884
Total assets less current liabilities		3,000,399	195,566,007	3,021,972	195,974,884
Net assets		**3,000,399**	**195,566,007**	**3,021,972**	**195,974,884**
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital		500,000	32,590,000	500,000	32,425,000
Profit and loss account		2,500,399	162,976,007	2,521,972	163,549,884
		3,000,399	**195,566,007**	**3,021,972**	**195,974,884**

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 27/04/2018

A A Mahajan
Director

The notes are an integral part of these financial statements

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

	Called up Share Capital		Profit & Loss A/c		Total Equity	
	$	₹	$	₹	$	₹
At 1 April 2016	500,000	33,125,000	2,116,674	140,229,653	2,616,674	173,354,653
Comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the year	-	-	405,298	26,283,575	405,298	26,283,575
Foreign Currency Translation difference	-	(700,000)	-	(2,963,344)	-	(3,663,344)
At 1 April 2017	**500,000**	**32,425,000**	**2,521,972**	**163,549,884**	**3,021,972**	**195,974,884**
Comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loss for the year	-	-	(21,573)	(1,406,128)	(21,573)	(1,406,128)
Foreign Currency Translation difference	-	165,000	-	832,251	-	997,251
At 31 March 2018	**500,000**	**32,590,000**	**2,500,399**	**162,976,007**	**3,000,399**	**195,566,007**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 GENERAL INFORMATION

Greatship (UK) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. Its registered office is 10 Queen Street Place, London, EC4R 1AG and its registered number is 07423610.

The financial statements have been prepared in United States Dollar ($) as this is the company's functional currency, being the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates.

The directors are required to identify the functional currency of the company. In making this judgement, the directors have considered factors such as the currency which mainly influences both revenue and expenditure prices, and the countries whose competitive forces and regulations affect those prices. Where the functional currency is not clearly identifiable, the directors have used judgement to determine which currency most faithfully represents the economic effects of the underlying transactions, events and conditions. The directors have concluded that the company's functional currency is United States Dollars.

2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.41(b), 11.41(c), 11.41(e), 11.41(f), 11.42, 11.44 to 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c);
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Greatship (India) Limited as at 31 March 2018 and these financial statements may be obtained from its registered office.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

As at 31 March 2018, all contracts with customers had expired. The Directors consider that the company remains a going concern due to the level of reserves, the nature of the customer contracts which can be obtained at any time and the ongoing support from the parent company, which would provide sufficient funding to the company to ensue it is able to pay its debts as and when they fall due for repayment, if required.

2.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of chartering services

Revenue is calculated at a daily rate multiplied by the dates the offshore supply and support vessels are chartered and operated.

Revenue is recognised when the offshore vessels and associated services have been physically supplied.

2.4 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest method.

2.5 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.6 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance Sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2.7 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is USD.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within 'other operating income'.

2.8 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.10 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non puttable ordinary shares.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

2.11 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.12 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

3 JUDGMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The directors consider there to have been no judgements or estimates used in the preparation of these financial statements which would have a material effect on the results.

4 TURNOVER

Analysis of turnover by country of destination:

	2018 $	2018 ₹	2017 $	2017 ₹
Rendering of Chartering Services	3,092,480	201,567,846	11,965,127	775,938,486
	3,092,480	**201,567,846**	**11,965,127**	**775,938,486**

Analysis of turnover by country of destination:

	2018 $	2018 ₹	2017 $	2017 ₹
Rest of the world	3,092,480	201,567,846	11,965,127	775,938,486
	3,092,480	**201,567,846**	**11,965,127**	**775,938,486**

5 AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION

	2018 $	2018 ₹	2017 $	2017 ₹
Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements	10,211	665,553	20,704	1,342,654
Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates in respect of:				
- Taxation compliance services	-	-	3,418	221,657
- All other assurance services	5,184	337,893	11,565	749,990
	5,184	**337,893**	**14,983**	**971,647**

6 EMPLOYEES

During the year, there were no employees apart from the directors, who did not receive any remuneration (2017: $Nil).

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was two (2017: two)

	2018 No.	2017 No.
Directors	2	2
	2	**2**

7 INTEREST RECEIVABLE

	2018 $	2018 ₹	2017 $	2017 ₹
Other interest receivable	71,613	4,667,735	40,504	2,626,684

8 TAXATION

	2018 $	2018 ₹	2017 $	2017 ₹
Corporation Tax				
Current tax credit / (charge) on profits for the year	(74,551)	(4,859,234)	102,000	6,614,700
Total current Tax	(74,551)	(4,859,234)	102,000	6,614,700
	(74,551)	**(4,859,234)**	**102,000**	**6,614,700**

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2017 - higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2017 - 20%). The differences are explained below:

	2018 $	2018 ₹	2017 $	2017 ₹
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before tax	(96,124)	(6,265,362)	507,298	32,898,275
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2017 - 20%)	(18,264)	(1,190,448)	101,460	6,579,681
Effects of :				
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	816	53,187	540	35,019
Losses carried back	34,578	2,253,794	-	-
Current tax (prior period exchange)	4,021	262,089	-	-
Non taxable income	(17,130)	(1,116,533)	-	-
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	(78,572)	(5,121,323)	-	-
Total tax charge for the year	**(74,551)**	**(4,859,234)**	**102,000**	**6,614,700**

Factors that may affect future tax charges

There were no factors that may affect future tax charges.

9 DEBTORS

	2018 $	2018 ₹	2017 $	2017 ₹
Trade debtors	36,738	2,394,583	840,006	54,474,389
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,898,243	123,727,479	2,177,966	141,241,095
Other debtors	74,551	4,859,234	-	-
Prepayments and accrued income	21,252	1,385,205	65,183	4,227,118
	2,030,784	**132,366,501**	**3,083,155**	**199,942,602**

10 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2018 $	2018 ₹	2017 $	2017 ₹
Cash at Bank and in hand	6,506,562	424,097,711	6,628,530	429,860,171
	6,506,562	**424,097,711**	**6,628,530**	**429,860,171**

11 CREDITORS : AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2018 $	2018 ₹	2017 $	2017 ₹
Trade creditors	5,528,581	360,352,910	5,939,591	385,182,476
Amounts owed to group undertakings	8,366	545,296	561,000	36,380,850
Corporation tax	-	-	189,122	12,264,562
	5,536,947	**360,898,206**	**6,689,713**	**433,827,888**

12 SHARE CAPITAL

	2018 $	2018 ₹	2017 $	2017 ₹
Shares classified as equity				
Allotted, called up and fully paid				
500,000 Ordinary shares of $1 each	500,000	32,590,000	500,000	32,425,000
	500,000	**32,590,000**	**500,000**	**32,425,000**

13 COMMITMENTS UNDER OPERATING LEASE

At 31 March 2018 the Company had future minimum lease payments under non cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2018 $	2018 ₹	2017 $	2017 ₹
Not later than one year	-	-	2,157,552	139,917,247
	-	**-**	**2,157,552**	**139,917,247**

14 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available under Section 33 ‘Related Party Disclosures’ not to disclose related party transactions entered into between other wholly owned members of the group headed by The Great Eastern Shipping Company Limited.

15 CONTROLLING PARTY

The immediate parent company is Greatship (India) Limited, a company incorporated in India.

The ultimate controlling party is The Great Eastern Shipping Company Limited, a company incorporated in India and the largest group for which consolidated financial statements are prepared. The consolidated financial statements are publicly available and may be obtained from Ocean House, 134/A, Dr Annie Besant Road, Worli, Mumbai 400018, India.

GREATSHIP OILFIELD SERVICES LIMITED

A SUBSIDIARY COMPANY

Directors	Ravi K. Sheth, Chairman Vipul Acharya Amisha Ghia
Registered Office	Indiabulls Finance Centre Tower 3, 23rd Floor Senapati Bapat Marg Elphinstone Road (West) Mumbai 400 013
Corporate Identity Number	U 74900 MH 2015 PLC 266483
Auditors	Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP Chartered Accountants Indiabulls Finance Centre Tower 3, 27th - 32nd Floor Senapati Bapat Marg Elphinstone Road (West) Mumbai 400 013

BOARD'S REPORT

Your Directors have pleasure in presenting the Third Annual Report for the year ended March 31, 2018.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

During the year under review, your Company has been exploring possible business opportunities. Your Company has incurred certain expenses resulting into losses of ₹ 0.04 crores for the current financial year (Previous Year: NIL).

DIVIDEND

Since your Company did not have any earnings during the year, your directors have not recommended any dividend on equity shares for the year ended March 31, 2018.

SHARE CAPITAL

During the year under review, your Company has issued and allotted 250,000 equity shares of face value ₹ 10/- each to the parent company, Greatship (India) Limited, thereby increasing the total paid up share capital of your Company as on March 31, 2018 to ₹ 26,00,000/- comprising of 260,000 equity shares of face value ₹ 10/- each.

DIRECTORS

In accordance with the provisions of Section 152(6) of the Companies Act, 2013, Mr. Vipul Acharya, shall retire by rotation at the ensuing Annual General Meeting of the Company and being eligible, has offered himself for re-appointment.

Necessary resolution for re-appointment of Mr. Vipul Acharya as aforesaid has been included in the Notice convening the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

Board Meetings

During the year, eight meetings of the Board were held.

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to the requirements of clause (c) of sub-section 3 and sub-section 5 of Section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act"), the Board of Directors hereby state that:

1. in the preparation of the annual accounts, the applicable accounting standards have been followed and there are no material departures;
2. they have 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. they have 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. they have prepared the annual accounts on a going concern basis; and
5. they have devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems are adequate and are operating effectively.

INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS

The Internal Financial Controls with reference to the financial statements of your Company are adequate. During the year ended March 31, 2018, no material or serious observation has been received from the Statutory Auditors of your Company for inefficiency or inadequacy of such controls.

EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN

The extract of Annual Return in form MGT 9 is annexed herewith as Annexure 1.

PARTICULARS OF CONTRACTS OR ARRANGEMENTS WITH RELATED PARTIES

All contracts/arrangements entered by the Company during the financial year with related parties were in the ordinary course of business and on an arm's length basis. The particulars of contracts or arrangements with related parties in form AOC 2 is annexed herewith as Annexure 2.

PARTICULARS OF LOANS, GUARANTEES AND INVESTMENTS

The Company has not given any loans, guarantees or made investments covered under the provisions of Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013.

SECRETARIAL STANDARDS

The Company has complied with the Secretarial Standards on Meetings of the Board of Directors (SS-1) and General Meetings (SS-2) issued by the Council of the Institute of Company Secretaries of India.

SIGNIFICANT AND MATERIAL ORDERS PASSED BY THE REGULATORS OR COURTS

There are no significant and material orders passed by the regulators or courts or tribunals impacting the going concern status and Company's operations in future.

AUDITORS

During the year under review, M/s. Kalyaniwalla & Mistry, Chartered Accountants, resigned as the statutory auditors of the Company w.e.f September 25, 2017. At the Annual General Meeting held on September 29, 2017, M/s. Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP, Chartered Accountants were appointed as the statutory auditors of the Company, in place of M/s. Kalyaniwalla & Mistry, to hold office for a period of five years until the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held in the calendar year 2022. The Report given by the Auditors on the financial statement of the Company is part of this Report. There has been no qualification, reservation, adverse remark or disclaimer given by the Auditors in their Report.

Necessary resolution for retification of the appointment will be included in the Notice convening the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

APPRECIATION

Your Directors wish to place on record their gratitude to the Company's bankers, the Government of India, Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Directorate of Industries, Maharashtra and various other authorities for their support.

For and on behalf of the
Board of Directors

Ravi K. Sheth
Chairman
(DIN: 00022121)

Mumbai, May 2, 2018

ANNEXURE 1 TO THE BOARD'S REPORT

FORM NO. MGT 9

EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN

As on financial year ended on March 31, 2018

[Pursuant to Section 92 (3) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule 12(1) of the Companies (Management & Administration) Rules, 2014]

I. REGISTRATION & OTHER DETAILS:

1.	CIN	U74900MH2015PLC266483
2.	Registration Date	09 July 2015
3.	Name of the Company	Greatship Oilfield Services Limited
4.	Category/Sub-category of the Company	Public Company limited by shares
5.	Address of the Registered office & contact details	Indiabulls Finance Centre, Tower 3, 23rd Floor, Senapati Bapat Marg, Elphinstone Road (W), Mumbai, Maharashtra – 400 013
6.	Whether listed company	No
7.	Name, Address & contact details of the Registrar & Transfer Agent, if any.	NA

II. PRINCIPAL BUSINESS ACTIVITIES OF THE COMPANY

All the business activities contributing 10 % or more of the total turnover of the Company shall be stated:-

S. No.	Name and description of main products / services	NIC Code of the Product/service	% to total turnover of the Company
1	Offshore Oilfield Services	09101# 09103#	NA*

*During the year under review, the Company's turnover was NIL.
#As per National Industrial Classification 2008

III. PARTICULARS OF HOLDING, SUBSIDIARY AND ASSOCIATE COMPANIES:

S. No.	Name and address of the Company	CIN/GLN	Holding/ Subsidiary/ Associate	% of Shares held	Applicable Section
1	Greatship (India) Limited * Indiabulls Finance Centre, Tower 3, 23rd Floor, Senapati Bapat Marg, Elphinstone Road (W), Mumbai, Maharashtra – 400 013	U63090MH2002PLC136326	Holding Company	100	2(46)

* Greatship (India) Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of 'The Great Eastern Shipping Co. Ltd.'

IV. SHARE HOLDING PATTERN

Equity Share Capital Breakup as percentage of Total Equity

i. Category-wise Share Holding

Category of Shareholders	No. of Shares held at the beginning of the year				No. of Shares held at the end of the year				% Change during the year
	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	
A. Promoters									
(1) Indian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
a) Individual/ HUF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Central Govt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) State Govt(s)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Bodies Corp.	-	10,000	10,000	100	-	260,000	260,000	100	NIL
e) Banks / FI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
f) Any other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total (A) (1)	**-**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**100**	**-**	**260,000**	**260,000**	**100**	**NIL**
(2) Foreign									
a) NRIs – Individuals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Other – Individuals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Bodies Corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Banks / FI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e) Any other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total (A) (2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total shareholding of Promoter (A) = (A)(1) + (A)(2)	**-**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**100**	**-**	**260,000**	**260,000**	**100**	**NIL**
B. Public Shareholding									
1. Institutions									
a) Mutual Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Banks / FI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Central Govt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) State Govt(s)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e) Venture Capital Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
f) Insurance Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
g) FIIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Category of Shareholders	No. of Shares held at the beginning of the year				No. of Shares held at the end of the year				% Change during the year
	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	
h) Foreign Venture Capital Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
i) Others (specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total (B)(1):-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Non-Institutions									
a) Bodies Corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
i) Indian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Overseas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Individuals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
i) Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital upto ₹ 1 lakh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital in excess of ₹ 1 lakh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Others (specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total (B)(2):-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Public Shareholding (B)=(B)(1)+ (B)(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Shares held by Custodian for GDRs & ADRs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total (A+B+C)	**-**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**100**	**-**	**260,000**	**260,000**	**100**	**NIL**

ii. Shareholding of Promoter-

S. No.	Shareholder's Name	Shareholding at the beginning of the year			Shareholding at the end of the year			% change in shareholding during the year
		No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the company	%of Shares Pledged / encumbered to total shares	No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the company	%of Shares Pledged / encumbered to total shares	
1	Greatship (India) Limited	10,000	100	NIL	260,000	100	NIL	NIL

iii. Change in Promoters' Shareholding (GREATSHIP (INDIA) LIMITED)

S. No.	Particulars	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
		No. of shares	% of total shares of the company	No. of shares	% of total shares of the company
1.	At the beginning of the year	10,000	100	10,000	100
2.	Date wise Increase / Decrease in Promoters Shareholding during the year specifying the reasons for increase / decrease (e.g. allotment / transfer / bonus/ sweat equity etc): January 18, 2018 (Rights Issue)	250,000	100	250,000	100
3.	At the end of the year	260,000	100	260,000	100

iv. Shareholding Pattern of top ten Shareholders:

(Other than Directors, Promoters and Holders of GDRs and ADRs):

S. No.	For Each of the Top 10 Shareholders	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
		No. of shares	% of total shares of the company	No. of shares	% of total shares of the company
1.	At the beginning of the year	NIL			
2.	Date wise Increase / Decrease in Promoters Shareholding during the year specifying the reasons for increase /decrease (e.g. allotment / transfer / bonus/ sweat equity etc):	NIL			
3.	At the end of the year	NIL			

v. Shareholding of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel:

S. No.	Shareholding of each Directors and each Key Managerial Personnel	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
		No. of shares	% of total shares of the company	No. of shares	% of total shares of the company
	At the beginning of the year	NIL			
	Date wise Increase / Decrease in Promoters Shareholding during the year specifying the reasons for increase /decrease (e.g. allotment / transfer / bonus/ sweat equity etc.):	NIL			
	At the end of the year	NIL			

V INDEBTEDNESS -

Indebtedness of the Company including interest outstanding/accrued but not due for payment.

(₹ in crores)

	Secured Loans excluding deposits	Unsecured Loans	Deposits	Total Indebtedness
Indebtedness at the beginning of the financial year				
i) Principal Amount				
ii) Interest due but not paid				
iii) Interest accrued but not due				
Total (i+ii+iii)				
Change in Indebtedness during the financial year				
• Addition				
• Reduction		NIL		
• Addition due to exchange impact				
• Reduction in Interest accrued but not due				
Net Change				
Indebtedness at the end of the financial year				
i) Principal Amount				
ii) Interest due but not paid				
iii) Interest accrued but not due				
Total (i+ii+iii)				

VI. REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

A. Remuneration to Managing Director, Whole-time Directors and/or Manager*:

(Amount in ₹)

S. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of MD/WTD/ Manager	Total Amount
1	Gross salary		
	(a) Salary as per provisions contained in section 17(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961*		
	(b) Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) Income-tax Act, 1961		
	(c) Profits in lieu of salary under section 17(3) Income-tax Act, 1961		
2	Stock Option (granted during the year)	NA	
3	Sweat Equity		
4	Commission - as % of profit - others, specify		
5	Other Benefits		
	Total (A)		
	Ceiling as per the Act (₹ in crores)		

**The Company has not appointed a Managing Director / Whole-time Director / Manager*

B. Remuneration to other directors#

(Amount in ₹)

S. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of Directors	Total Amount
1	Independent Directors	NA	
	Fee for attending board/committee meetings		
	Commission		
	Others, please specify		
	Total (1)		
2	Other Non-Executive Directors	NIL	
	Fee for attending board/committee meetings		
	Commission		
	Others, please specify		
	Total (2)		
	Total (B)=(1+2)		
	Total Managerial Remuneration (A+B)	NIL	
	Overall Ceiling as per the Act (₹ in crores)	NIL	

#All the directors of the Company are drawing remuneration from the parent company, Greatship (India) Limited

C. Remuneration to Key Managerial Personnel other than MD/Manager/WTD@

(Amount in ₹)

S. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Key Managerial Personnel			
		CEO	Company Secretary	Chief Financial Officer	Total
1	Gross salary	**NA**			
	(a) Salary as per provisions contained in section 17(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961*				
	(b) Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) Income-tax Act, 1961				
	(c) Profits in lieu of salary under section 17(3) Income-tax Act, 1961				
2	Stock Option (granted during the year)				
3	Sweat Equity				
4	Commission				
	- as % of profit				
	- others, specify				
5	Other benefits				
	Total				

@The Company has not appointed any Key Managerial Personnel

VII. PENALTIES / PUNISHMENT/ COMPOUNDING OF OFFENCES:

Type	Section of the Companies Act	Brief Description	Details of Penalty / Punishment/ Compounding fees imposed	Authority [RD / NCLT/ COURT]	Appeal made, if any (give Details)
A. COMPANY					
Penalty	NIL				
Punishment					
Compounding					
B. DIRECTORS					
Penalty	NIL				
Punishment					
Compounding					
C. OTHER OFFICERS IN DEFAULT					
Penalty	NIL				
Punishment					
Compounding					

ANNEXURE 2
TO THE BOARD'S REPORT

FORM NO. AOC -2

(Pursuant to clause (h) of sub-section (3)of Section 134 of the Act and Rule 8(2) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

Form for disclosure of particulars of contracts/arrangements entered into by the company with related parties referred to in sub-section (1) of Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 including certain arms length transactions under third proviso thereto

Details of contracts or arrangements or transactions not at arm's length basis - NIL

Details of material contracts or arrangement or transactions at arm's length basis:

The details of contracts/arrangements or transactions at arm's length basis for the period ended March 31, 2018 are as follows:

Sr. No.	Name of the Related Party	Nature of Relationship	Nature of contracts/ arrangements/ transactions	Duration of the contracts / arrangements/ transactions	Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions	Amount (₹ in crores)
1	Greatship (India) Limited	Parent Company	Subsrciption to the equity share capital of the Company	NA	Greatship (India) Limited has subscribed to 250,000 equity shares of face value of ₹ 10/ each for cash at par	0.25

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Ravi K. Sheth
Chairman
(DIN:00022121)

Mumbai, May 2, 2018

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF GREATSHIP OILFIELD SERVICES LIMITED

Report on the IND AS Financial Statements

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

Management's Responsibility for the Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these Ind AS financial statements based on our audit.

In conducting our audit, we have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder and the Order issued under section 143(11) of the Act.

We conducted our audit of the Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Ind AS financial statements.

Opinion

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

Other Matter

The comparative financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2017 prepared in accordance with Ind AS included in these standalone Ind AS financial statements have been audited by the predecessor auditor. The report of the predecessor auditor on these comparative financial statements dated May 2, 2017 expressed an unmodified opinion.

Our opinion on the Ind AS financial statements is not modified in respect of the above matter.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1) As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:

   a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

   b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books

   c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Loss, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statementof Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.

   d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act.

   e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Company as on March 31, 2018 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2018 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

   f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in “Annexure A”.Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company’s internal financial controls over financial reporting.

   g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor’s Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

      i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which could impact its financial position in its Ind AS financial statements;

      ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts during the period;

      iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

2) Since there are no operations during the year, the provisions of the Companies (Auditor’s Report) Order, 2016 issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.

For DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm’s Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Samir R. Shah
Partner
(Membership No. 101708)

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 2, 2018

ANNEXURE 'A' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

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

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

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

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

For DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Samir R. Shah
Partner
(Membership No. 101708)

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 2, 2018

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2018

	Notes	As at March 31, 2018 ₹	As at March 31, 2017 ₹
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	4	2,187,223	100,000
Other current assets	5	60,350	-
Total assets		**2,247,573**	**100,000**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	6	2,600,000	100,000
Other Equity	7	(355,002)	-
Total equity		**2,244,998**	**100,000**
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Other current liabilities	8	2,575	-
		2,575	**-**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**2,247,573**	**100,000**
Significant accounting policies	3		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No.: 117366W / W100018)

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Samir R. Shah
Partner
(Membership No.: 101708)

Ravi K. Sheth
Director

Vipul I. Acharya
Director

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 2, 2018

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2018

	Notes	Year Ended March 31, 2018 ₹	Year Ended March 31, 2017 ₹
Income:			
Revenue from operations		-	-
Total Income		**-**	**-**
Expenses :			
Finance cost	9	4,838	
Other expenses	10	350,164	-
Total expenses		**355,002**	**-**
Loss for the year		**(355,002)**	**-**
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		**(355,002)**	-
Earnings per equity share:			
Nominal value of ₹10 each			
- Basic	13	(5.92)	-
- Diluted	13	(5.92)	-
Significant accounting policies	3		

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

As per our report of even date attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No.: 117366W / W100018)

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Samir R. Shah
Partner
(Membership No.: 101708)

Ravi K. Sheth
Director

Vipul I. Acharya
Director

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 2, 2018

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2018

A EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

Amount in ₹

Balance as at April 1, 2017	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2018
100,000	2,500,000	2,600,000

Balance as at April 1, 2016	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2017
100,000	-	100,000

B OTHER EQUITY

Amount in ₹

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus	Total
	Retained Earnings	
Balance as at April 1, 2017	**-**	**-**
Loss for the year	(355,002)	-
Balance as at March 31, 2018	**(355,002)**	**-**

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus	Total
	Retained Earnings	
Balance as at April 1, 2016	**-**	**-**
Profit for the year	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2017	**-**	**-**

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

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No.: 117366W / W100018)

Samir R. Shah
Partner
(Membership No.: 101708)

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 2, 2018

For and on behalf of Board

Ravi K. Sheth
Director

Vipul I. Acharya
Director

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2018

		Year ended March 31, 2018 ₹	Year ended March 31, 2017 ₹
Cash Flow From Operating Activities			
Loss for the year as per the Statement of Profit and Loss		**(355,002)**	-
Adjustments for Working Capital Changes			
(Increase) in other current assets		(60,350)	-
Increase in other current liabilities		2,575	-
Net Cash Used in Operating Activities	(A)	**(412,777)**	-
Cash Flow From Investing Activities	(B)	-	-
Cash Flow From Financing Activities			
Proceeds from issue of Share Capital		2,500,000	100,000
Net Cash From Financing Activities	(C)	**2,500,000**	**100,000**
Net Increase In Cash And Cash Equivalents	**(A+B+C)**	**2,087,223**	**100,000**
Cash and cash equivalents as at April 1, 2017		100,000	-
Cash and cash equivalents as at March 31, 2018 (See note 4)		**2,187,223**	**100,000**

As per our report of even date attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No.: 117366W / W100018)

For and on behalf of Board

Samir R. Shah
Partner
(Membership No.: 101708)

Ravi K. Sheth
Director

Vipul I. Acharya
Director

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 2, 2018

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2018

1 BACKGROUND

Greatship Oilfield Services Limited (the Company) is a public company domiciled in India and incorporated on July 9, 2015 under the provisions of the Companies Act,2013 as a wholly owned subsidiary of Greatship (India) Limited.

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2018 were approved for issue in accordance with the resolution of the Board of Directors on May 2, 2018.

2 STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE WITH IND AS

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (IND AS) notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and as amended by the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of Preparation :

These financial statements for the year ended March,31 2018 are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards as prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules 2016.

(b) Use of Estimates :

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IND AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and contingent liability at the date of financial statements, income and expenses during the period. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in future periods which are affected.

(c) Provisions and Contingent Liabilities :

Provisions are recognised in the financial statement in respect of present probable obligations, the amount of which can be reliably estimated.

Contingent Liabilities are disclosed in respect of possible obligations that arise from past events but their existence is confirmed by the occurrence or non occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. No disclosure is made in case of possible obigations in respect of which likelihood of outflow of resources is remote.

(e) Earnings per share :

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to the equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events, such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue and shares split that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding without a corresponding change in resources. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to the equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

(e) Financial Instruments :

Initial Recognition

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

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Subsequent Recognition

Financial Assets

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets. The purchase and sale of financial assets are accounted for at trade date.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand and balances with banks which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

4 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	As at March 31, 2018 ₹	As at March 31, 2017 ₹
Balances with banks		
-Current accounts	2,187,223	100,000
	2,187,223	**100,000**

5 OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

	As at March 31, 2018 ₹	As at March 31, 2017 ₹
- Indirect tax balances/recoverable/credits	60,350	-
	60,350	**-**

6 SHARE CAPITAL

	As at March 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2017	
	No. of Shares	₹	No. of Shares	₹
Authorised				
Equity Shares of par value ₹10/-	510,000	5,100,000	10,000	100,000
		5,100,000		**100,000**
Issued, subscribed and paid up				
Equity Shares of par value ₹10/- fully paid up	260,000	2,600,000	10,000	100,000
Total		**2,600,000**		**100,000**

(a) Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the end of the year :

Details	As at March 31, 2018 No. of Shares	As at March 31, 2018 ₹	As at March 31, 2017 No. of Shares	As at March 31, 2017 ₹
Equity Shares of par value ₹10/- fully paid up				
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	10,000	100,000	-	-
Add: Issued during the year	250,000	2,500,000	10,000	100,000
Outstanding at the end of the year	**260,000**	**2,600,000**	**10,000**	**100,000**

(b) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares :

Equity Shares :

The holders of equity 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. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion of their shareholding.

(c) Shares held by the holding company :

	As at March 31, 2018 ₹	As at March 31, 2017 ₹
Equity Shares		
260,000 equity shares (March 31, 2017: 10,000 equity shares) are held by Greatship (India) Limited along with its nominees	2,600,000	100,000

(d) Details of the Shareholders holding more than 5 % of the shares in the Company:

Name of Shareholder	As at March 31, 2018 % of Holding	As at March 31, 2018 No. of Shares held	As at March 31, 2017 % of Holding	As at March 31, 2017 No. of Shares held
Equity Shares				
Greatship (India) Limited	100%	260,000	100%	10,000

The Company's immediate holding company is Greatship (India) Limited and ultimate Holding Company is "The Great Eastern Shipping Company Limited", a company incorporated in India, as defined under IND AS 110 Consolidated Financial Statements and IND AS 24 Related Party Disclosures.

(e) The Company has not alloted any shares as fully paid up pursuant to contracts without payment being received in cash

(f) The Company has not issued any bonus shares and no shares has been bought back

7 OTHER EQUITY

	As at March 31, 2018 ₹	As at March 31, 2017 ₹
RETAINED EARNINGS		
Balance at the beginning of the year/ period	-	-
Add: Loss for the year	(355,002)	-
Balance at the end of the year	**(355,002)**	**-**

8 OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

	As at March 31, 2018 ₹	As at March 31, 2017 ₹
- Statutory Liabilities	2,575	-
	2,575	**-**

9 FINANCE COST

	As at March 31, 2018 ₹	As at March 31, 2017 ₹
Bank Charges	4,838	-
	4,838	**-**

10 OTHER EXPENSES

	As at March 31, 2018 ₹	As at March 31, 2017 ₹
Legal and Professional fees	147,750	-
ROC Fees and Stamp Duty	164,914	-
Payment to Auditors (refer note 11)	37,500	-
	350,164	**-**

11 PAYMENT TO AUDITORS

	As at March 31, 2018 ₹	As at March 31, 2017 ₹
In other capacity		
- Certification & Other Services	37,500	-
	37,500	**-**

12 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURE

a) Holding Company :

Greatship (India) Limited

d) Key Management Personnel :

Mr. Ravi K. Sheth - Director

Mr. Vipul I. Acharya - Director

Ms. Amisha Ghia - Director

Transactions with related parties

	Holding Company	
Nature of transaction	Year Ended March 31, 2018 ₹	Period Ended March 31, 2017 ₹
Transactions during the year		
Greatship (India) Limited		
Money received for issue of Share Capital	2,500,000	-

13 EARNING PER SHARE

		As at March 31, 2018 ₹	As at March 31, 2017 ₹
Loss attributable to Equity share holders		(355,002)	-
Number of Equity shares as on April 1, 2017		10,000	10,000
Number of Equity shares as on March 31, 2018		250,000	10,000
Weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year		60,000	10,000
Face value of per Equity share	₹	10	10
Basic earnings per share	₹	(5.92)	-
Diluted earnings per share	₹	(5.92)	-

14 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(a) Capital Management

The Capital Structure of the Company consists of Equity Share Capital.

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The Company's risk management committee reviews the capital structure of the company on a regular basis considering the requirements of the business.

(b) Financial assets and liabilities

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories are as follows :

	As at March 31, 2018 ₹	As at March 31, 2017 ₹
Financial Assets		
Measured at Amortised Cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	2,187,223	100,000
	2,187,223	**100,000**

(c) The Company does not have any exposure to the market risk, credit risk or liquidity risk as there are no operations during the year.

15 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There are no significant subsequent events that would require adjustments or disclosures in the financial statements.

NOTES

NOTES

GREATSHIP (INDIA) LIMITED

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