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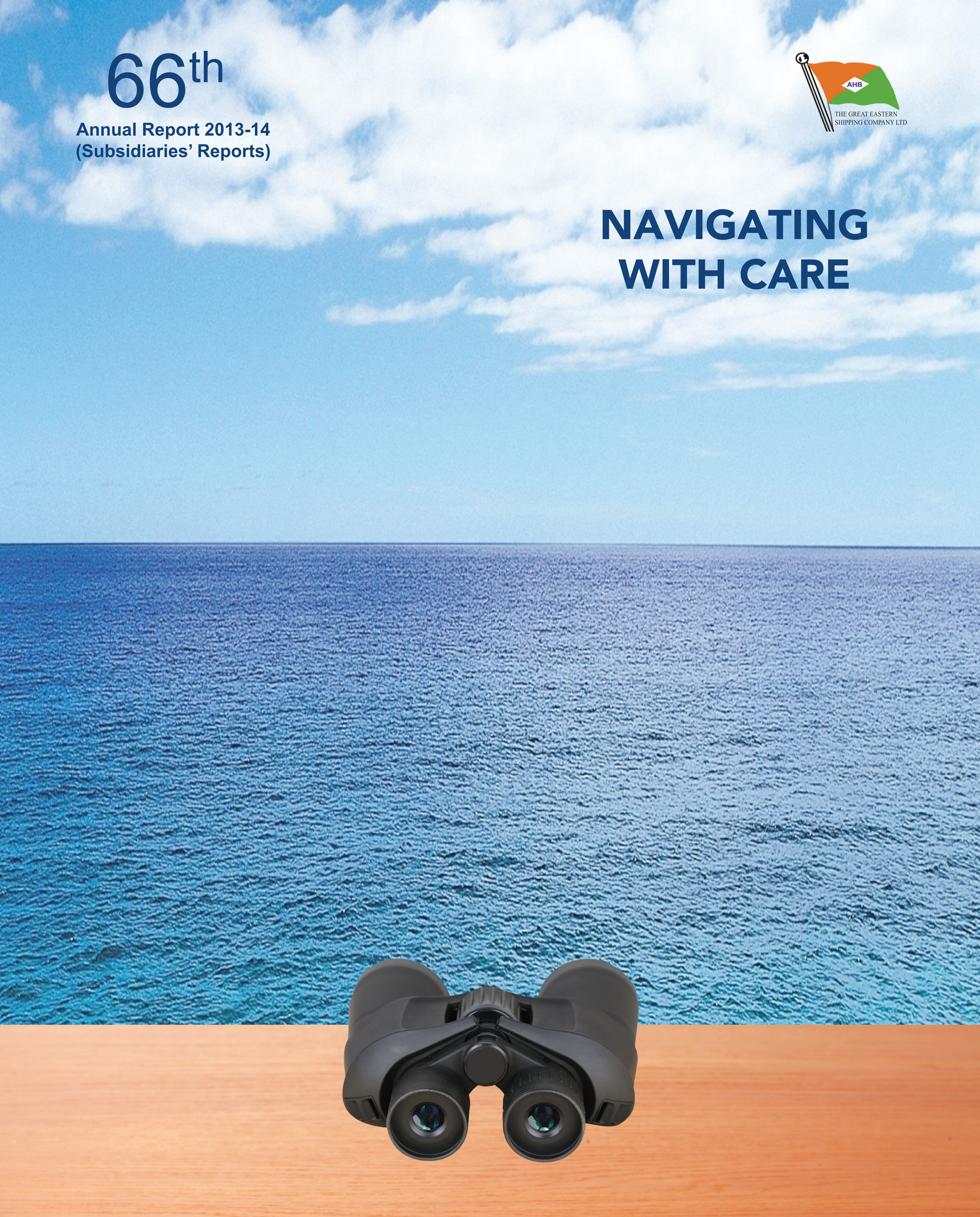
Annual Report 2013-14
(Subsidiaries' Reports)

THE GREAT EASTERN SHIPPING COMPANY LTD

NAVIGATING WITH CARE



THE GREAT EASTERN SHIPPING COMPANY LIMITED

Reports of Subsidiary Companies

Contents

THE GREAT EASTERN SHIPPING CO LONDON LTD.

A Subsidiary Company

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

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2014

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2014.

DIRECTORS

The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 April 2013 to the date of this report.

B K Sheth
M J Brace
P B Kerr-Dineen

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

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

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

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

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

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

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

AUDITORS

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

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act, 2006 relating to small companies.

On behalf of the Board

M J Brace - Secretary

Date: 1/05/14

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

We have audited the financial statements of The Great Eastern Shipping Co London Ltd for the year ended 31 March 2014 on pages five to nine. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008) (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice applicable to Smaller Entities).

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

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

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

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

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

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March, 2014 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice applicable to Smaller Entities; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act, 2006.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act, 2006

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or

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

Dawn O'Leary CA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Davis Burton Sellek
Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditors
The Galleries
Charters Road
Sunningdale
Berkshire SL5 9QJ

Date:1 May 2014

The notes form part of these financial statements.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2014

	Notes	2014 US$	2014 INR	2013 US$	2013 INR
TURNOVER		**-**	**-**	-	-
Administrative expenses		**46,397**	**2,780,108**	45,616	2,476,493
OPERATING LOSS	2	**(46,397)**	**(2,780,108)**	(45,616)	(2,476,493)
Interest receivable and similar income		**14,747**	**883,640**	14,670	796,434
LOSS ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION		**(31,650)**	**(1,896,468)**	(30,946)	(1,680,059)
Tax on loss on ordinary activities	3	**-**	**-**	-	-
		(31,650)	**(1,896,468)**	(30,946)	(1,680,059)
Movement on currency conversion (dollar to rupee)		**-**	**6,841,165**	-	4,249,110
PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		**$(31,650)**	**4,944,697**	$(30,946)	(2,569,051)

The notes form part of these financial statements.

BALANCE SHEET
31 MARCH 2014

	Notes	2014 US$	2014 INR	2013 US$	2013 INR
CURRENT ASSETS:					
Cash at bank		**1,188,478**	**71,213,602**	1,219,927	66,229,837
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year	4	**5,001**	**299,660**	4,800	260,592
NET CURRENT ASSETS:		**1,183,477**	**70,913,942**	1,215,127	65,969,245
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		**$1,183,477**	**70,913,942**	$1,215,127	65,969,245
CAPITAL AND RESERVES:					
Called up share capital	5	**301,600**	**13,195,000**	301,600	13,195,000
Profit and loss account	6	**881,877**	**57,718,942**	913,527	52,774,245
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS:		**$1,183,477**	**70,913,942**	$1,215,127	65,969,245

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act, 2006 relating to small companies and with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008).

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 1/5/14 and were signed on its behalf by:

B. K. Sheth - Director

The notes form part of these financial statements.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2014

	2014	**2014**	2013	2013
	US$	**INR**	US$	INR
Cash generated from operations				
Operating loss	**(46,397)**	**(2,780,108)**	(45,616)	(2,476,493)
Reconciliation to cash generated from operations:				
Increase in creditors	**201**	**39,068**	-	16,368
	(46,196)	**(2,741,040)**	(45,616)	(2,460,125)
Cash from other sources				
Interest received	**13,611**	**815,571**	15,791	857,293
Foreign exchange gains/(losses)	**1,136**	**6,909,234**	(1,121)	4,188,251
	14,747	**7,724,805**	14,670	5,045,544
Net decrease in cash	**(31,449)**	**4,983,765**	(30,946)	2,585,419
Cash at bank at beginning of year	**1,219,927**	**66,229,837**	1,250,873	63,644,418
Cash at bank at end of year	**$1,188,478**	**71,213,602**	$1,219,927	66,229,837

The notes form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2014

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and are in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008).

Deferred tax

No provision for deferred tax is required.

Foreign currencies

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

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

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

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

2. OPERATING LOSS

The operating loss is stated after charging:

	2014	**2014**	2013	2013
	US$	**INR**	US$	INR
Auditors' remuneration	**5,000**	**299,660**	4,800	260,592
Directors' remuneration and other benefits	**-**	**-**	-	-

3. TAXATION

Analysis of the tax charge

No liability to UK corporation tax arose on ordinary activities for the year ended 31 March 2014 nor for the year ended 31 March 2013.

4. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2014	**2014**	2013	2013
	US$	**INR**	US$	INR
Accrued expenses	**5,001**	**299,660**	$4,800	260,592

5. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

Number:	**Class:**	**Nominal Value:**	**2014**	**2014**	2013	2013
			US$	**INR**	US$	INR
16,000	Ordinary	£10	**301,600**	**13,195,000**	301,600	13,195,000

6. RESERVES

	2014 US$	2014 INR
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT		
At 1 April 2013	**913,527**	**52,774,245**
Profit/(Deficit) for the year	**(31,650)**	**4,944,697**
At 31 March 2014	**881,877**	**57,718,942**

7. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

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

8. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

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

THE GREATSHIP (SINGAPORE) PTE. LTD.

A Subsidiary Company

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

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their report to the member together with the audited financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 31 March 2014.

DIRECTORS

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

Jaya Prakash
Shivakumar Gomathinayagam
Jayesh Madhusudan Trivedi

ARRANGEMENTS TO ENABLE DIRECTORS TO ACQUIRE SHARES AND DEBENTURES

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

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN SHARES AND DEBENTURES

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

	No. of ordinary shares	
	As at 01.04.2013	As at 31.03.2014
The Holding Company The Great Eastern Shipping Company Limited		
Shivakumar Gomathinayagam	57	57
Jayesh Madhusudan Trivedi	80	80

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

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

DIRECTORS' CONTRACTUAL BENEFITS

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

SHARE OPTIONS

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

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

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

On behalf of the Board

Jayesh Madhusudan Trivedi
Director

Shivakumar Gomathinayagam
Director

17 April 2014

STATEMENT BY DIRECTORS

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

(a) the accompanying financial statements of the company are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at 31 March 2014 and of its results, changes in equity and cash flows for the financial year then ended; and

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

The board of directors authorised these financial statements for issue on 17 April 2014.

On behalf of the Board

Jayesh Madhusudan Trivedi

Director

Shivakumar Gomathinayagam

Director

17 April 2014

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF THE GREATSHIP (SINGAPORE) PTE. LTD. (INCORPORATED IN SINGAPORE)

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of THE GREATSHIP (SINGAPORE) PTE. LTD. (the "company") as set out on pages 7 to 34, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2014, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the financial year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Act and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at 31 March 2014 and of its results, changes in equity and cash flows of the company for the year ended on that date.

Other matter

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

SHANKER IYER & CO.
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AND
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Singapore
17 April 2014

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2014

	Note	2014 S$	2014 Rs.	2013 S$	2013 Rs.
ASSETS					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	4	**465,431**	**22,121,935**	1,672,641	73,144,591
Fixed deposits	5	**174,550**	**8,296,362**	162,849	7,121,387
Trade receivables	6	**93,069**	**4,423,570**	53,736	2,349,875
Other receivables	7	**63,449**	**3,015,731**	63,470	2,775,543
Prepayment		**1,765**	**83,890**	3,327	145,490
		798,264	**37,941,488**	1,956,023	85,536,886
Non-current asset					
Plant and equipment	8	**-**	**-**	-	-
Total assets		**798,264**	**37,941,488**	1,956,023	85,536,886
LIABILITIES					
Current liabilities					
Trade payables	9	**25,015**	**1,188,963**	17,599	769,604
Other payables	10	**48,486**	**2,304,540**	52,570	2,298,886
Income tax payable		**9,887**	**469,929**	9,592	419,458
Total liabilities		**83,388**	**3,963,432**	79,761	3,487,948
NET ASSETS		**714,876**	**33,978,056**	1,876,262	82,048,938
SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY					
Share capital	11	**500,000**	**13,075,000**	500,000	13,075,000
Retained profits		**214,876**	**20,903,056**	1,376,262	68,973,938
TOTAL EQUITY		**714,876**	**33,978,056**	1,876,262	82,048,938

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

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2014

	Note	2014 S$	2014 Rs.	2013 S$	2013 Rs.
Revenue					
Agency income		**193,750**	**9,208,937**	194,500	8,505,485
Disbursement income		**907,708**	**43,143,361**	1,134,740	49,622,180
Management fees		**-**	**-**	5,000	218,650
Other income	12	**74,898**	**3,559,902**	96,113	4,203,021
Total revenue		**1,176,356**	**55,912,200**	1,430,353	62,549,336
Expenses					
Disbursement expenses		**795,734**	**37,821,237**	1,024,874	44,817,740
Employee benefit expenses	13	**172,344**	**8,191,510**	173,586	7,590,916
Other operating expenses	14	**113,951**	**5,416,091**	111,580	4,879,393
Total expenses		**1,082,029**	**51,428,838**	1,310,040	57,288,049
Profit before income tax		**94,327**	**4,483,362**	120,313	5,261,287
Income tax expense	15	**(5,713)**	**(271,539)**	(12,031)	(526,116)
Total comprehensive income for the year		**88,614**	**4,211,823**	108,282	4,735,171

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 2014

	Share capital		Retained earnings		Total	
	S$	₹	S$	₹	S$	₹
2014 Balance as at 1 April 2013	500,000	13,075,000	1,376,262	68,973,938	1,876,262	82,048,938
Foreign translation difference	-	-	-	7,129,795	-	7,129,795
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	88,614	4,211,823	88,614	4,211,823
Dividend paid (Note 16)	-	-	(1,250,000)	(59,412,500)	(1,250,000)	(59,412,500)
Balance as at 31 March 2014	500,000	13,075,000	214,876	20,903,056	714,876	33,978,056
2013 Balance as at 1 April 2012	500,000	13,075,000	1,267,980	58,598,909	1,767,980	71,673,909
Foreign translation difference	-	-	-	5,639,858	-	5,639,858
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	108,282	4,735,171	108,282	4,735,171
Balance as at 31 March 2013	500,000	13,075,000	1,376,262	68,973,938	1,876,262	82,048,938

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 2014

	Note	2014 S$	2014 Rs.	2013 S$	2013 Rs.
Cash Flows From Operating Activities					
Profit before income tax		**94,327**	**4,483,362**	120,313	5,261,287
Adjustments for:					
Interest income	12	**(1,189)**	**(56,513)**	(1,065)	(46,572)
Cash flows before changes in working capital		**93,138**	**4,426,849**	119,248	5,214,715
Changes in working capital, excluding changes relating to cash:					
Trade receivables		**(39,333)**	**(1,869,497)**	60,090	2,627,736
Other receivables		**21**	**998**	(743)	(32,491)
Prepayment		**1,562**	**74,242**	(2,306)	(100,841)
Trade payables		**7,416**	**352,482**	(20,727)	(906,392)
Other payables		**(4,084)**	**(194,113)**	10,171	444,778
Cash generated from operations		**58,720**	**2,790,961**	165,733	7,247,505
Income tax paid		**(5,418)**	**(257,518)**	(4,639)	(202,863)
Interest received		**1,189**	**56,513**	1,065	46,572
Net cash generated from operating activities		**54,491**	**2,589,956**	162,159	7,091,214
Cash Flows From Financing Activities					
Placement of fixed deposits		**(11,701)**	**(556,149)**	2,198	96,119
Dividend paid		**(1,250,000)**	**(59,412,500)**	-	-
Net cash (used in)/generated from financing activities		**(1,261,701)**	**(59,968,649)**	2,198	96,119
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		**(1,207,210)**	**(57,378,693)**	164,357	7,187,333
Translation exchange difference		**-**	**6,356,037**	-	13,387,253
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		**1,672,641**	**73,144,591**	1,508,284	52,570,005
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	4	**465,431**	**22,121,935**	1,672,641	73,144,591

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 2014

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

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

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

The principal activities of the company are those relating to shipping agents and brokers.

There have been no significant changes in the nature of these activities during the financial year.

The financial statements of The Greatship (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. as at 31 March 2014 and for the financial year then ended were authorised and approved by the board of directors for issuance on 17 April 2014.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of preparation

The audited financial statements of the company, prepared in accordance with the laws of Singapore, the country of incorporation, do not include the Indian Rupee equivalent figures, which have been arrived at by applying the year end interbank exchange rate approximating to S$1= Rs. 47.53 (2013: S$1= Rs. 43.73) and rounded up to the nearest rupee.

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

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

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

b) Currency translation

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

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

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

c) Plant and equipment

(i) Measurement

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

Components of costs

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

(ii) Depreciation

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

Useful lives

Computers 2 years

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

(iii) Subsequent expenditure

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

(iv) Disposal

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

d) Financial assets

(i) Classification

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

Loans and receivables

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

(ii) Effective interest method

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

(iii) Recognition and derecognition

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

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

(iv) Initial measurement

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

(v) Subsequent measurement

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

(vi) Impairment

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

Loans and receivables

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

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

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

e) Impairment of non-financial assets

Plant and equipment

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

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

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

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

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

f) Cash and cash equivalents

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

g) Trade and other payables

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

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

h) Provisions

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

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

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

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

i) Revenue recognition

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

The company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue and related cost can be reliably measured, it is probable that the 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) Agency income is recognised upon provision of agency services.

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

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

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

j) Income taxes

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

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

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

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

Deferred income tax is measured:

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

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

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

k) Employee benefits

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

Defined contribution plans

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

Employee leave entitlement

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

l) Related parties

A related party is defined as follows:

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

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

(b) Has significant influence over the company; or

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

m) Operating lease

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

n) Share capital

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

o) Government grants

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

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

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES, ASSUMPTIONS AND JUDGEMENTS

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

The following are the 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:

(a) Income tax

Significant judgement is involved in determining the company's provision for income tax. The company recognised liabilities for expected tax issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recognised, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provision in the financial year in which such determination is made. At 31 March 2014, the carrying amounts of the company's current income tax payable are disclosed in the statement of financial position.

(b) Impairment of loans and receivables

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

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

4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2014	2014	2013	2013
	S$	Rs.	S$	Rs.
Cash on hand	**954**	**45,344**	359	15,699
Cash at bank	**464,477**	**22,076,591**	1,186,142	51,869,990
Short-term fixed deposits	**-**	**-**	486,140	21,258,902
Demurrage income	**290,595**	**22,121,935**	1,672,641	73,144,591

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

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

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

5. FIXED DEPOSITS

Fixed deposits at the end of the reporting period have an average maturity of 1 year (2013: 1 year) from the value date. The fixed deposits earn a weighted average effective interest rate of 2.45% (2013: 2.45%) per annum.

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

6. TRADE RECEIVABLES

	2014	2014	2013	2013
	S$	Rs.	S$	Rs.
Holding company	**89,238**	**4,241,482**	49,836	2,179,328
GST recoverable	**3,831**	**182,088**	3,900	170,547
	93,069	**4,423,570**	53,736	2,349,875

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

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

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

7. OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2014	**2014**	2013	2013
	S$	**Rs.**	S$	Rs.
Refundable deposits	**62,500**	**2,970,625**	61,476	2,688,345
Other debtor	**949**	**45,106**	1,994	87,198
	63,449	**3,015,731**	63,470	2,775,543

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

Refundable deposits include S$60,000 equivalent to Rs.2,851,800 (2013: S$49,000 equivalent to Rs. 2,142,770) placed as collateral for crew system.

8. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Computers	
	S$	Rs.
2014		
Cost		
At 1 April 2013	2,409	105,346
Foreign translation difference	-	9,154
At 31 March 2014	2,409	114,500
Accumulated depreciation		
At 1 April 2013	2,409	105,346
Foreign translation difference	-	9,154
At 31 March 2014	2,409	114,500
Carrying amount		
At 31 March 2014	-	-

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

9. TRADE PAYABLES

	2014 S$	**2014 Rs.**	2013 S$	2013 Rs.
Third party	**25,015**	**1,188,963**	17,599	769,604

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

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

10. OTHER PAYABLES

	2014 S$	**2014 Rs.**	2013 S$	2013 Rs.
Accruals for operating expenses	**45,040**	**2,140,751**	48,339	2,113,864
Third party	**3,446**	**163,789**	4,231	185,022
	48,486	**2,304,540**	52,570	2,298,886

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

10. OTHER PAYABLES

	2014	**2013**	**2014**	**2014**	2013	2013
	Number of ordinary shares		**S$**	**Rs.**	S$	Rs.
Issued						
At beginning and end of the year	**500,000**	500,000	**500,000**	**13,075,000**	500,000	13,075,000

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

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

12. OTHER INCOME

	2014 S$	**2014 Rs.**	2013 S$	2013 Rs.
Interest income	**1,189**	**56,513**	1,065	46,572
Government grant	**-**	**-**	5,000	218,650
Exchange gain	**11,710**	**556,576**	-	-
Discount received	**49,284**	**2,342,469**	34,656	1,515,507
Write-back of trade payables	**12,715**	**604,344**	19,698	861,393
Miscellaneous	**-**	**-**	35,694	1,560,899
	74,898	**3,559,902**	96,113	4,203,021

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

13. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES

	2014 S$	2014 Rs.	2013 S$	2013 Rs.
Director's fee	**3,500**	**166,355**	3,500	153,055
Staff salaries and bonuses	**152,125**	**7,230,501**	147,670	6,457,609
Staff CPF contributions	**16,394**	**779,207**	17,280	755,654
Staff benefits	**325**	**15,447**	5,136	224,598
	172,344	**8,191,510**	173,586	7,590,916

14. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

	2014 S$	2014 Rs.	2013 S$	2013 Rs.
Legal and professional fees	**22,150**	**1,052,790**	20,740	906,960
Office rental – operating lease	**37,697**	**1,791,738**	37,697	1,648,490
Printing and stationery (including operating lease)	**6,413**	**304,810**	4,398	192,325
Upkeep of motor vehicle	**16,856**	**801,166**	15,298	668,981
Others	**30,835**	**1,465,587**	33,447	1,462,637
	113,951	**5,416,091**	111,580	4,879,393

15. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

	2014 S$	2014 Rs.	2013 S$	2013 Rs.
Income tax				
- Current year provision	**5,713**	**271,539**	9,592	419,458
- Over provision in prior year	**-**	**-**	2,439	106,658
	5,713	**271,539**	12,031	526,116

The current year's income tax expense varied from the amount of income tax expense determined by applying the applicable Singapore statutory income tax rate of 17% (2013: 17%) to the profit before income tax as a result of the following differences:

	2014 S$	2014 Rs.	2013 S$	2013 Rs.
Accounting profit/(loss)	**94,327**	**4,483,362**	120,313	5,261,287
Income tax expense at applicable rate	**16,036**	**762,191**	20,453	894,410
Non-taxable items	**-**	**-**	(850)	(37,170)
Non-allowable items	**568**	**26,997**	2,601	113,742
Utilisation of deferred capital allowance	**-**	**-**	(2,090)	(2,090)
Exempt amount	**(8,505)**	**(404,243)**	(10,522)	(460,127)
Under/over provision in prior years	**-**	**-**	2,439	106,657
Others	**(2,386)**	**(113,406)**	-	-
	5,713	**271,539**	12,031	526,116

16. DIVIDEND PAID

	2014 S$	2014 Rs.	2013 S$	2013 Rs.
Ordinary dividend paid				
One-tier tax exempt final dividend of S$2.50 per share dividend of S$2.50 per share	**1,250,000**	**59,412,500**	-	-

17. IMMEDIATE AND ULTIMATE HOLDING COMPANY

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

18. 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.

	2014 S$	2014 Rs.	2013 S$	2013 Rs.
Holding Company				
Agency fees received/receivable	**193,750**	**9,208,938**	194,500	8,505,485
Disbursement income received/receivable	**907,708**	**43,143,361**	1,134,740	49,622,180
Related companies				
Management fee earned received/receivable	**-**	**-**	5,000	218,650
Rental paid/payable	**38,740**	**1,841,312**	41,451	1,812,652

(b) Compensation of key management personnel

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

	2014 S$	2014 Rs.	2013 S$	2013 Rs.
Director's fee	**3,500**	**166,355**	3,500	153,055

There are no key management personnel apart from the directors.

19. OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENTS

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

	2014 S$	2014 Rs.	2013 S$	2013 Rs.
Due within one year	**2,496**	**118,635**	2,496	109,150
Due within two to five years	**1,040**	**49,431**	3,536	154,629
	3,536	**168,066**	6,032	263,779

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

20. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Financial risk factors

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

a) Market risk

i) Foreign currency risk

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

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

	2014	**2014**	2013	2013
	S$	**Rs.**	S$	Rs.
Financial assets				
Fixed deposits	**174,550**	**8,296,362**	162,849	7,121,387
Currency exposure on financial assets	**174,550**	**8,296,362**	162,849	7,121,387

At 31 March 2014, an estimated 1% (2013: 1%) currency fluctuation in United States dollars against the Singapore dollars, with all other variables including tax rate being held constant, the company's profit for the financial year would have been higher/lower by approximately S$2,000 (equivalent to Rs. 95,060) (2013: S$2,000) (equivalents to Rs. 87,460) as a result of currency translation gains/losses on the remaining United States dollars denominated financial assets and liabilities.

ii) Interest rate risk

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

b) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the company. The major class of financial assets of the company are trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents and fixed deposits. The trade receivable balance as at 31 March 2014 is outstanding from related and holding companies (2013: related and holding companies) and there is no significant risk.

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

	2014	**2014**	2013	2013
	S$	**Rs.**	S$	Rs.
By geographical areas				
India	**89,238**	**4,241,482**	49,836	2,179,328
Singapore	**3,831**	**182,088**	3,900	170,547
	93,069	**4,423,570**	53,736	2,349,875

As per the ageing analysis on the trade receivables of the company as at year end, the above balances are due within 30 days (2013: 30 days).

c) Liquidity risk

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

Non-derivative financial liabilities

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

	2014	**2014**	2013	2013
	S$	**Rs.**	S$	Rs.
On demand or within 1 year				
Trade payables	**25,015**	**1,188,963**	17,599	769,604
Other payables	**48,486**	**2,304,540**	52,570	2,298,886
	73,501	**3,493,503**	70,169	3,068,490

d) Fair value measurement

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

e) Categories of financial instruments

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

	2014	**2014**	2013	2013
	S$	**Rs.**	S$	Rs.
Financial assets				
Loans and receivables:				
- Cash and cash equivalents	**465,431**	**22,121,935**	1,672,641	73,144,591
- Fixed deposits	**174,550**	**8,296,362**	162,849	7,121,387
- Trade receivables	**93,069**	**4,423,570**	53,736	2,349,875
- Other receivables	**63,449**	**3,015,731**	63,470	2,775,543
	796,499	**37,857,598**	1,952,696	85,391,396
Financial liabilities				
Amortised costs:				
- Trade receivables	**25,015**	**1,188,963**	17,599	769,604
- Other receivables	**48,486**	**2,304,540**	52,570	2,298,886
	73,501	**3,493,503**	70,169	3,068,490

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

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

The company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

22. NEW STANDARD EFFECTIVE BUT NOT APPLIED YET

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

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

THE GREAT EASTERN CHARTERING LLC (FZC)

A Subsidiary Company

DIRECTORS :	Tapas Icot (resigned w.e.f August 8, 2013) Reginald Sequeira (appointed w.e.f. August 8, 2013) Vijayakumar Suppiah Pillay Michael Brace
SENIOR MANAGEMENT :	Suchismita Chatterjee General Manager
REGISTERED OFFICE :	Executive Suite Z1-42 P.O. Box 9271, Sharjah, U.A.E.
REGISTRATION NUMBER :	0962
AUDITORS :	Bhel, Lad & Al Sayegh Chartered Accountants P. O. Box 25709 Dubai U.A.E.
BANKERS :	State Bank of India London United Kingdom

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS' FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2014

The Directors are pleased to present their ninth report with the financial statements of the Company for the period from April 1, 2013 to March 31, 2014.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The results for the financial year ended March 31, 2014 and the financial position of the Company are as shown in the annexed financial statements. The Company recorded loss of USD 1,224,748 for the year ended March 31, 2014.

BUSINESS

The Crude tanker market was characterised in the first half of the financial year by low freight rates and weak sentiment on account of declining US oil imports, lack of demand growth from developed markets and slowing demand growth from the emerging nations. However, the market underwent a turnaround during Q3 FY14 and rates soared mainly on the back of stronger Chinese oil imports, slowing fleet growth and weather related delays primarily in the Atlantic.

Slowing fleet growth coupled with a positive demand scenario is giving rise to more positive expectations on the crude tanker segment.

The Product tanker market continued to be steady during the first 9 months of FY14, outperforming the crude market on a relative as well as on an absolute basis. However, in Q4FY14, reduced volatility in underlying commodity prices, refinery turnarounds and drawdowns of excess winter inventories kept the rates subdued at the end of the year.

While product freight rates are expected to remain steady next year there is a large orderbook waiting to be delivered over the next 2 years in this sector.

Dry Bulk

The Initial 3 quarters of the financial year were characterised by positive sentiment on the back of growing Chinese iron ore imports, which supported the Capesizes. Smart recovery in global grain trade in the latter part of the year supported rates in the Panamax and Supramax categories. Indian coal imports were also higher by 10% during the same period. The freight market however could not hold on to its gains by the end of the year due to slower Chinese activity around its new year holidays, tonnage build up in the Atlantic and a disappointing South American grain season. The market may exit its lows on the back of a Chinese import rebound, once the current imbalances in commodities pricing are corrected favoring Chinese imports over domestic sourcing of raw materials.

DIVIDEND

No dividend was recommended for the year ended March 31, 2014.

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

The Board of Directors hereby state that:

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

AUDITORS

Bhel, Lad & Al Sayegh, Chartered Accountants are proposed to be re-appointed as auditors of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2015. The shareholders approval will be required for the proposed re-appointment.

For and on behalf of the
Board of Directors

DIRECTOR

DATED: 27April 2014

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE GREAT EASTERN CHARTERING LLC (FZC)

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **The Great Eastern Chartering LLC (FZC)** (the **Company**), **Sharjah Airport International Free Zone (SAIF-Zone), Sharjah, UAE,** which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2014, and the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes set out on pages 2 to 16.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

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

Auditor's responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of **The Great Eastern Chartering LLC (FZC) as of 31 March 2014** and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

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

Behl, Lad & Al Sayegh
Signed by: Vasant Lad Partner
Registration No. 299

27 April 2014

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2014

	Note	**31 March 2014 USD**	**31 March 2014 INR**	31 March 2013 USD	31 March 2013 INR
Revenue	6	**5,119,903**	**306,784,587**	290,595	15,776,403
Direct expenses	7	**(6,533,728)**	**(391,500,982)**	(190,371)	(10,335,242)
Gross (loss)/profit		**(1,413,825)**	**(84,716,395)**	100,224	5,441,161
Other operating income	8	**219,962**	**13,180,123**	1,151,238	62,500,711
Depreciation	10	**(339)**	**(20,313)**	(124)	(6,732)
Other operating expenses	9	**(746,553)**	**(44,733,454)**	(1,362,097)	(73,948,247)
Reversal of provision for loss on onerous in charter hire contracts	18	**25,698**	**1,539,824**	-	-
Loss on operating activities		**(1,915,057)**	**(114,750,215)**	(110,759)	(6,013,107)
Interest income on bank deposits		**690,309**	**41,363,315**	813,410	44,160,029
(Loss)/profit for the year		**(1,224,748)**	**(73,386,900)**	702,651	38,146,922
Other comprehensive income					
Foreign currency tranlation adjustment		**-**	**128,632,602**	-	75,514,648
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		**(1,224,748)**	**55,245,702**	702,651	113,661,570

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements. The Independent Auditor's report is set forth on page 1.

We confirm that we are responsible for these consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in conformity with the statutory requirements and the International Financial Reporting Standards, including selecting the accounting policies and making the judgments underlying them. We confirm that we have made available all relevant accounting records and information for compilation of these consolidated financial statements.

Approved by the Director and authorized for issue on 27 April 2014.

For **The Great Eastern Chartering LLC (FZC)**

Director

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2014

	Note	31 March 2014 USD	31 March 2014 INR	31 March 2013 USD	31 March 2013 INR
Non-current assets					
Property and equipment	10	**636**	**38,109**	137	7,438
Current assets					
Investment in subsidiary	12	**2,000,000**	**119,840,000**	-	-
Trade and other receivables	13	**465,106**	**27,869,152**	38,030	2,064,649
Cash and cash equivalents	14	**704,675**	**42,224,126**	39,399	2,138,972
Fixed deposits with banks	15	**19,073,244**	**1,142,868,781**	23,625,589	1,282,633,226
Other current assets	16	**238,134**	**14,268,989**	2,467	133,933
		22,481,159	**1,347,071,048**	23,705,485	1,286,970,780
Total assets		**22,481,795**	**1,347,109,157**	23,705,622	1,286,978,218
Shareholders' equity					
Share capital	17	**40,869**	**2,448,870**	40,869	2,218,778
Statutory reserve		**20,435**	**1,224,465**	20,435	1,109,416
Foreign currency translation reserve		**-**	**455,381,347**	-	326,748,745
Retained earnings		**21,622,961**	**840,266,477**	22,847,709	913,653,376
		21,684,265	**1,299,321,159**	22,909,013	1,243,730,315
Current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	18	**797,530**	**47,787,998**	796,609	43,247,903
Total Shareholders' equity and liabilities		**22,481,795**	**1,347,109,157**	23,705,622	1,286,978,218

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements. The Independent Auditor's report is set forth on page 1.

We confirm that we are responsible for these consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in conformity with the statutory requirements and the International Financial Reporting Standards, including selecting the accounting policies and making the judgments underlying them. We confirm that we have made available all relevant accounting records and information for compilation of these consolidated financial statements.

Approved by the Director and authorized for issue on 27 April 2014.

For **The Great Eastern Chartering LLC (FZC)**

Director

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2014

	Share capital		Statutory reserve		Foreign currency translation reserve {Note 2 (d)}	Retained earnings		Total	
	USD	INR	USD	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR
As at 31 March 2012	40,869	2,079,415	20,435	1,039,733	251,234,097	22,145,058	875,506,454	22,206,362	1,129,859,699
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	702,651	38,146,922	702,651	38,146,922
Foreign currency translation adjustment	-	139,363	-	69,683	75,514,648	-	-	-	75,723,694
As at 31 March 2013	40,869	2,218,778	20,435	1,109,416	326,748,745	22,847,709	913,653,376	22,909,013	1,243,730,315
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-		(1,224,748)	(73,386,900)	(1,224,748)	(73,386,900)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	-	230,092	-	115,049	128,632,602	-	-	-	128,977,743
As at 31 March 2014	**40,869**	**2,448,870**	**20,435**	**1,224,465**	**455,381,347**	**21,622,961**	**840,266,477**	**21,684,265**	**1,299,321,159**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements. The Independent Auditor's report is set forth on page 1.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2014

	Note	31-Mar-14 USD	31-Mar-14 INR	31 March 2013 USD	31 March 2013 INR
Cash flows from operating activities					
(Loss)/profit for the year		**(1,224,748)**	**(73,386,900)**	702,651	38,146,922
Adjustments for:					
Reversal of provision for doubtful debts	8	**(149,962)**	**(8,985,723)**	(1,133,563)	(61,541,135)
Bad debts written off	9	**-**	**-**	1,183,660	64260901
Depreciation of property and equipment	10	**339**	**20,313**	124	6,732
Reversal of provision for loss on onerous in- charter hire contracts	18	**(25,698)**	**(1,539,824)**	-	-
Interest income		**(690,309)**	**(41,363,315)**	(813,410)	(44,160,029)
Operating loss before changes in operating assets and liabilities		**(2,090,378)**	**(125,255,449)**	(60,538)	(3,286,609)
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables		**(277,114)**	**(16,818,780)**	959,176	48,502,363
Increase in other current assets		**(235,667)**	**(14,135,056)**	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables		**26,619**	**6,079,919**	(2,020,116)	(100,067,065)
Net cash used in operating activities (A)		**(2,576,540)**	**(150,129,366)**	(1,121,478)	(54,851,311)
Cash flows from investing activities					
Purchase of property and equipment		**(838)**	**(50,213)**	-	-
Investment in a subsidiary		**(2,000,000)**	**(119,840,000)**	-	-
Decrease/(increase) in fixed deposits with banks (net)		**5,242,654**	**181,127,760**	(890,329)	(123,089,470)
Net cash from/(used in) investing activities (B)		**3,241,816**	**61,237,547**	(890,329)	(123,089,470)
Net effect of foreign exchange translation (D)		**-**	**128,976,973**	-	75,714,392
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C+D)		**665,276**	**40,085,154**	(2,011,807)	(102,226,389)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		**39,399**	**2,138,972**	2,051,206	104,365,361
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	14	**704,675**	**42,224,126**	39,399	2,138,972

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements. The Independent Auditor's report is set forth on page 1.

1 Legal status and business activities

a) **The Great Eastern Chartering LLC (FZC)** is a free zone with limited liability incorporated on 1 November 2004 in the Sharjah Airport International Free Zone as per License No. 2622 issued pursuant to Law No. 2 of 1995 of H. H. Sheikh Sultan Bin Mohammed Al Qassimi, Ruler of Sharjah. The address of the registered office of the Company is at Executive Suite Z1-42, P.O. Box 9271, Sharjah, UAE.

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

c) The licenced activity of the Company is chartering of ships.

d) The Company has invested in a wholly-owned subsidiary, The Great Eastern Chartering (Singapore) PTE. LTD., Singapore which is engaged in the the chartering of ships, barges and boats. These financial statements do not incorporate the assets, liabilities and expenses of the subsidiary {refer Note (e) below}.

e) These are the stand-alone financial statements of the Company. The Company prepares separate consolidated financial statements incorporating the results of the subsidiary as required by International Financial Reporting Standard 10 - 'Consolidated Financial Statements'.

2 Significant accounting policies

a) Basis of preparation

These financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards issued or adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and the requirements of Sharjah Airport International Free Zone Authority.

b) Use of significant estimates, assumptions and judgements

The compliance with the International Financial Reporting Standards necessitates making certain assumptions for critical accounting estimates and exercise judgement affecting the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses and disclosure of contingencies and commitments as at the date of the reporting period. The underlying estimates and judgments are continually evaluated by the management based on their historical experience and reasonable expectations of future events.

The areas needing high degree of estimates, judgements and assumptions are live of items of property and equipment and their residual values and provision for doubtful trade receivables and advances.

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

c) New and amended standards

i) Mandatorily applicable from the current year and applied by the Company wherever applicable

- Amendments to IFRS 7 - 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures' – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities to facilitate comparison between financial statements prepared under IFRS and US GAAP – The Company does not have any offsetting arrangements in place, hence no impact on the disclosures or on the amounts recognized in the financial statements - Not relevant to the Company.

- Amendment to IFRS 1 - 'First Time Adoption', on Government Loans - Not relevant to the Company.

- **Consolidation, Joint Arrangements, Associates and Disclosures -** The requirements of the package of five standards, namely IFRS 10 - Consolidated Financial Statements, IFRS 11 - Joint Arrangements, IFRS 12 - Disclosures of Interests in Other Entities, IAS 27 (as revised in 2011) - Separate Financial Statements, IAS 28 - Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures are as follows:

  IFRS 10 redefines the concept of control of as the determining factor in whether an entity should be included within the consolidated financial statements of the parent company - Not relevant to the Company.

  IFRS 11 focuses on the rights and obligations of the parties to the arrangement rather than its legal form. Proportional consolidation of joint ventures is no longer allowed - Not relevant to the Company.

IFRS 12 includes the disclosure requirements for all forms of interests in other entities, including joint arrangements, associates, special purpose vehicles and other off statement of financial position vehicles - Not relevant to the Company.

Amendments to IFRSs 10, 11 and 12 on transition guidance provide additional transition relief to IFRSs 10, 11 and 12, limiting the requirement to provide adjusted comparative information to only the preceding comparative period - Not relevant to the Company.

IAS 27 (Revised 2011) includes the requirements relating to separate financial statements.

IAS 28 (Revised 2011) includes the requirements for associates and joint ventures that have to be equity-accounted following the issue of IFRS 11 - Not relevant to the Company.

- IFRS 13 - Fair Value Measurement - This aims to provide a guidance for fair value measurements and disclosures thereof and it applies to both financial instruments items and non-financial instrument items for use across IFRSs.
- IAS 19 - Employee Benefits (as revised in 2011) lays down methodology of calculation of employee benefits - Not applicable to the Company.
- Amendments to IAS 1 - Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2012) - Not relevant to the Company.
- IFIRC 20 - Stripping Costs in Production Phase of a Surface Mine - Not relevant to the Company.

ii) Forthcoming requirements available for early adoption in 2013

Effective date: 1 January 2014

- Amendment to IAS 32 - 'Financial Instruments: Presentation', on Asset and Liability Offsetting - These amendments are to the application guidance in IAS 32, 'Financial instruments': Presentation', and clarify some of the requirements for offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities on the 'Statement of financial position'.
- Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 27 - Investment Entities - IFRS 10 introduces an exception from the requirements to consolidate subsidiaries for an investment entity which would be required to measure its interests in subsidiaries at fair value through profit or loss. However, this exception does not apply to subsidiaries of investment entities that provide services that relate to the investment entity's investment activities.

2 Basis of preparation

c) New and amended standards

ii) Forthcoming requirements available for early adoption in 2013 (Continued) Effective date: 1 January 2015

- IFRS 9 (as revised in 2010) - 'Financial Instruments' - This new standard is ultimately intended to replace

IAS 39 in its entirety in three phases: Phase 1 - Classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities; Phase 2 - Impairment methodology and Phase 3 - Hedge accounting. The standard establishes two categories for financial assets i.e. amortized cost and fair value.

The Company has not early-adopted these standards in the current year. d) Presentation currency

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

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

The figures in USD have been converted into INR at the year-end rate of 1 USD = 59.92 INR for profit and loss items as well as for balances in the 'Statement of financial position' (previous year: 1 USD = 54.29 INR for profit and loss items as well as for balances in the 'Statement of financial position'). The differences arising are accounted through the 'Other comprehensive income' in the 'Foreign currency translation reserve' in the 'Statement of changes in equity'.

3 Summary of significant accounting policies

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

a) Revenue

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

b) Leases

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

c) Finance income

Interest income is accrued taking into account the effective yield on the asset.

d) Foreign currency transactions and balances

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

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

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

e) Property and equipment

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

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

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

Impairment

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

f) Inventories

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

Estimate for inventory write down and reversals

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

g) Investments in subsidiaries

A company is a subsidiary, if the Parent company has the power over the investee, is exposed or has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and has the ability to use its power to effect its returns. Investment in subsidiary company is stated at cost less impairment loss, if any.

h) Trade receivables

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

i) Cash and cash equivalents

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

j) Statement of cash flows

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

k) Trade payables, provisions and accruals

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

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

l) Derivative financial instruments

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

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.

m) Financial assets and liabilities

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

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

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

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

Critical assumptions in respect of doubtful debts

Management regularly undertakes a review of the amounts of receivables owed to the Company from third parties (refer Note 13) or from related parties (refer Note 19) and assesses the likelihood of non- recovery. Such assessment is based upon the age of the debts, historic recovery rates and assessed creditworthiness of the debtor. Based on the assessment assumptions are made as to the level of provisioning required.

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

4 Risk management

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

a) Credit risk

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

The monitoring of the credit and currency risk, where relevant are explained in the notes on the related account balances, namely trade receivables {refer Note 13 (e)} and cash at bank (refer Notes 14 & 15).

b) Market risk

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

- **Currency risk**

The currency risk, where relevant is explained in the notes on the related account balances, namely trade receivables {refer Note 13 (f)}.

- **Interest rate risk**

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

c) Liquidity risk

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

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

5 Capital management

Capital consists of share capital, statutory reserve and retained earnings which amounted to USD 21,684,265 (INR 1,299,321,159) as at the end of reporting period. The Company manages its capital with an objective to ensure that healthy capital ratios are maintained and adequate funds are available to it on an on-going basis to operate as a going concern and provide the Shareholders with reasonable rate of return under the prevailing economic conditions and the risks encountered.

		31 March 2014 USD	31 March 2013 INR	31 March 2013 USD	31 March 2013 INR
6	**Revenue**				
	Freight income	**2,758,664**	**165,299,147**	-	-
	Charter hire income	**1,990,957**	**119,298,143**	290,595	15,776,403
	Demurrage income	**370,282**	**22,187,297**	-	-
		5,119,903	**306,784,587**	290,595	15,776,403
7	**Direct expenses**				
	Charter hire expenses	**4,559,515**	**273,206,139**	79,182	4,298,791
	Bunker consumed	**1,530,043**	**91,680,177**	19,542	1,060,935
	Freight expenses	**-**	**-**	1,057	57,385
	Demurrage expenses	**-**	**-**	435	23,616
	Other direct expenses	**444,170**	**26,614,666**	90,155	4,894,515
		6,533,728	**391,500,982**	190,371	10,335,242

		31 March 2014 USD	31 March 2013 INR	31 March 2013 USD	31 March 2013 INR
8	**Other operating income**				
	Excess provision for doubtful debts written back {Note 13 (c)}	**149,962**	**8,985,723**	1,133,563	61,541,135
	Receipts of cargo claims	**70,000**	**4,194,400**	17,675	959,576
		219,962	**13,180,123**	1,151,238	62,500,711
9	**Other operating expenses**				
	Rent	**11,900**	**713,048**	9,748	529,219
	Bad debts written off	**-**	**-**	1,183,660	64,260,901
	Other expenses	**734,653**	**44,020,406**	168,689	9,158,127
		746,553	**44,733,454**	1,362,097	73,948,247

	Furniture, fixtures and office equipment		Computers		Total	
	USD	INR	USD	INR	USD	INR
10 Property and equipment						
Net book values						
As at 31 March 2014						
Cost	1,123	67,290	36,719	2,200,202	37,842	2,267,492
Accumulated depreciation	(1,123)	(67,290)	(3)6,083	(2,162,093)	(37,206)	(2,229,383)
Net book value	-	-	636	38,109	636	38,109
As at 31 March 2013						
Cost	1,123	60,968	35,881	1,947,979	37,004	2,008,947
Accumulated depreciation	(986)	(53,530)	(35,881)	(1,947,979)	(36,867)	(2,001,509)
Net book value	137	7,438	-	-	137	7,438
Reconciliation of net book values						
As at 31 March 2012	261	13,279	-	-	261	13,279
Depreciation for the year	(124)	(6,732)	-	-	-124	-6,732
Foreign currency translation adjustment	-	891	-	-	-	891
As at 31 March 2013	137	7,438	-	-	137	7,438
Additions during the year	-	-	838	50,213	838	50,213
Depreciation for the year	(137)	(8,209)	(202)	(12,104)	(339)	(20,313)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	-	771	-	-	-	771
As at 31 March 2014	-	-	636	38,109	636	38,109

		31 March 2014 USD	31 March 2014 INR	31 March 2013 USD	31 March 2013 INR
11	**Investment**				
	Investment in shares of SeaChange Maritime LLC, USA (368,000 units of USD 10.8696 each fully called and paid up)	**4,000,013**	**239,680,779**	4,000,013	217,160,706
	Less: Impairment loss on investment	**(4,000,013)**	**(239,680,779)**	(4,000,013)	(217,160,706)
	Net book value	**-**	**-**	-	-

a) The movement in impairment loss provision during the year was as follows:

	31 March 2014 USD	31 March 2014 INR	31 March 2013 USD	31 March 2013 INR
Opening balance	**(4,000,013)**	**(217,160,706)**	(4,000,013)	(203,520,661)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	**-**	**(22,520,073)**	-	(13,640,045)
Closing balance	**(4,000,013)**	**(239,680,779)**	(4,000,013)	(217,160,706)

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

		31 March 2014 USD	31 March 2014 INR	31 March 2013 USD	31 March 2013 INR
12	**Investment in a subsidiary (Unquoted - At cost) The Great Eastern Chartering (Singapore) PTE. LTD.**				
	100% interest in share capital - At cost (2,000,000 shares of USD 1 each)	**2,000,000**	**119,840,000**	-	-
	Summary of financial information of the subsidiary held as at the end of reporting period is as follows:				
	Assets	**1,874,515**	**112,320,939**	-	-
	Liabilities	**(5,125)**	**(307,090)**	-	-
	Accumulated losses	**130,610**	**7,826,151**	-	-
	Loss for the year	**130,610**	**7,826,151**	-	-

a) This represents investment in the wholly-owned subsidiary which is engaged in similar business as the Parent company. The reporting dates of the subsidiary is 31 March.

b) In the opinion of the management there is no impairement in the carrying value of the investment in the subsidiary, as at the end of the reporting period.

		31 March 2014 USD	31 March 2014 INR	31 March 2013 USD	31 March 2013 INR
13	**Trade and other receivables**				
	Trade receivables (more than six months)	**36,993**	**2,216,621**	36,958	2,006,450
	Advances	**-**	**-**	118	6,406
	Deposits	**428,113**	**25,652,531**	954	51,793
		465,106	**27,869,152**	38,030	2,064,649

a) Trade receivables are net of provision for doubtful debts of USD 314,418 or INR 18,839,927 (previous year: USD 464,380 or INR 25,211,190) - {refer (c) below}.

b) The advances to suppliers are net of a full provision of USD 371,758 or INR 22,275,739 (previous year: USD 371,758 or INR 20,182,742) - {refer (c) below}.

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

	31 March 2014	**31 March 2014**	31 March 2013	31 March 2013
	USD	**INR**	USD	INR
Opening balance	**836,138**	**45,393,932**	1,969,701	100,218,387
Reversal on debts realization (Note 8)	**(149,962)**	**(8,985,723)**	(1,133,563)	(61,541,135)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	**-**	**4,707,457**	-	6,716,680
Closing balance	**686,176**	**41,115,666**	836,138	45,393,932
The closing balance comprises as follows:				
Provision against trade receivables	**314,418**	**18,839,927**	464,380	25,211,190
Provision against advance to suppliers	**371,758**	**22,275,739**	371,758	20,182,742
	686,176	**41,115,666**	836,138	45,393,932

e) Credit risk

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

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

Country	**No. of customers**			
	31 March 2014	31 March 2013	**31 March 2014**	31 March 2013
			%	%
India	**2**	0	**100**	0
China	**0**	1	**0**	100
	2	**1**	**100**	**100**

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

14 Cash and cash equivalents

Bank balances in current accounts	**704,675**	**42,224,126**	39,399	2,138,972

The Company's bank accounts are placed with the reputed banks.

15 Fixed deposits with banks

The deposits are kept with reputed Indian banks situated in London, United Kingdom, Hong Kong, and Dubai, United Arab Emirates and have maturities upto twelve months from the dates of deposits.

	31 March 2014	**31 March 2014**	31 March 2013	31 March 2013
	USD	**INR**	USD	INR
16 Other current assets				
Off-hire claims receivable	**238,134**	**14,255,099**	2,467	125,521
Foreign currency translation adjustment	**-**	**13,890**	-	8,412
	238,134	**14,268,989**	2,467	133,933

17	**Share capital**				
	Authorised, issued and paid up:				
	1,500 shares of AED 100 each	**40,869**	**2,448,870**	40,869	2,218,778
18	**Trade and other payables**				
	Trade payables	**106,753**	**6,396,640**	123,488	6,704,164
	Advances received from customers	**10,803**	**647,316**	10,768	584,595
	Accrued expenses	**679,974**	**40,744,042**	662,353	35,959,144
		797,530	**47,787,998**	796,609	43,247,903

In the earlier years, the Company had established a provision for loss on onerous in-charter hire contracts on prudent basis to recognise losses on account of unavoidable vessel charter-hire contracts entered into by the Company for future periods over the estimated future earnings from operations of the related vessels arising from severe decline in the charter-hire charges in the international freight market, which in the opinion of the management were of non-temporary nature. The provision of USD 25,698 (INR 1,539,824) was fully reversed in the current year as no longer required (refer Page 2).

19 Related parties

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

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

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

Parent company

Included in trade receivables (Note 13)	**36,958**	**2,214,523**	36,958	2,006,450

All the balances are unsecured and are expected to be settled in cash. Significant transactions with related parties during the year were as follows:

Companies under common ownership and/or common management control

Agency fees	19,550	1,171,436	-	-
Commercial management fees	**-**	**-**	3,941	213,957

20 Fair values of financial instruments

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

21 Approval of financial statements

These financial statements were approved by the Director and authorized for issue on 27 April 2014.

For **The Great Eastern Chartering LLC (FZC)**

Director

THE GREAT EASTERN CHARTERING (SINGAPORE) PTE. LTD.

A Subsidiary Company

DIRECTORS :

Alok Amritsagar Mahajan	(Appointed on 17 April 2013)
Sambhus Ashish Chandrakant	(Appointed on 17 April 2013)
Reginald Cyril Sequeira	(Appointed on 18 June 2013)
Tapas Icot	(Appointed on 17 April 2013) (Resigned on 18 June 2013)

COMPANY SECRETARIES :

Cheng Lian Siang	(Appointed on 17 April 2013)
Pathima Muneera Azmi	(Appointed on 17 April 2013)

REGISTERED OFFICE :

15 Hoe Chiang Road,

#06-03 Tower Fifteen

Singapore 089316

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR :

Shanker Iyer & Co.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their report to the member together with the audited financial statements of the Company for the financial period from 17 April 2013 (date of incorporation) to 31 March 2014.

DIRECTORS

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

Alok Amritsagar Mahajan	(Appointed on 17 April 2013)
Sambhus Ashish Chandrakant	(Appointed on 17 April 2013)
Reginald Cyril Sequeira	(Appointed on 18 June 2013)
Tapas Icot	(Appointed on 17 April 2013) (Resigned on 18 June 2013)

ARRANGEMENTS TO ENABLE DIRECTORS TO ACQUIRE SHARES AND DEBENTURES

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

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN SHARES AND DEBENTURES

According to the register of directors' shareholdings required to be kept under Section 164 of the Singapore Companies Act, Chapter 50, none of the directors holding office at the end of the financial year had any significant interest in the shares or debentures of the Company or its related corporations at the beginning and end of the financial year.

DIRECTORS' CONTRACTUAL BENEFITS

Since the date of incorporation, no director has received or become entitled to receive a benefit which is required to be declared under Section 201(8) of the Singapore Companies Act, by reason of a contract made by the Company or a related corporation with the director or with a firm of which the director is a member, or with a Company in which the director has a substantial financial interest.

SHARE OPTIONS

There were no options granted during the financial period to subscribe for unissued shares of the Company.

No shares have been issued during the financial period 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 period.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

The independent auditor, Messrs Shanker Iyer & Co., Chartered Accountants, Singapore, has expressed its willingness to accept appointment.

On behalf of the directors

Alok Amritsagar Mahajan
Director

Sambhus Ashish Chandrakant
Director

Date: 25 April 2014

STATEMENT BY 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 state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2014 and of its results, changes in equity and cash flows for the financial period from 17 April 2013 (date of incorporation) to 31 March 2014; and

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

The board of directors authorised these financial statements for issue on 25 April 2014. .

On behalf of the directors

Alok Amritsagar Mahajan
Director

Sambhus Ashish Chandrakant
Director

Date: 25 April 2014

THE GREAT EASTERN CHARTERING (SINGAPORE) PTE. LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN SINGAPORE)

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of THE GREAT EASTERN CHARTERING (SINGAPORE) PTE. LTD. (the "Company") as set out on pages 7 to 24, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2014, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the financial period from 17 April 2013 (date of incorporation) to 31 March 2014, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements of the Company are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Act and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2014 and the results, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the financial period from 17 April 2013 (date of incorporation) to 31 March 2014.

Other Matters

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

SHANKER IYER & CO.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AND CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Singapore

Date:

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2014

	Note	US$	Rs.
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	1,074,397	64,377,868
Margin deposit for derivative financial instruments	5	800,118	47,943,071
Total assets		1,874,515	112,320,939
LIABILITY			
Current liability			
Other payables	6	5,125	307,090
Total liability		5,125	307,090
NET ASSETS		1,869,390	112,013,849
SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY			
Share capital	7	2,000,000	119,840,000
Accumulated losses		(130,610)	(7,826,151)
TOTAL EQUITY		1,869,390	112,013,849

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

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 17 APRIL 2013 (DATE OF INCORPORATION) TO 31 MARCH 2014

	Note	US$	Rs.
Revenue			
Realised gain on futures trades		31,300	1,875,496
Costs and expenses			
Other operating expenses	8	(46,470)	(2,784,482)
Unrealised losses on futures trades		(115,440)	(6,917,165)
Total costs and expenses		(161,910)	(9,701,647)
Loss before income tax		(130,610)	(7,826,151)
Income tax expense	9	-	-
Net loss, representing total comprehensive loss for the financial period		(130,610)	(7,826,151)

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 PERIOD FROM 17 APRIL 2013 (DATE OF INCORPORATION) TO 31 MARCH 2014

	Share capital US$	Accumulated losses US$	Total US$
US$ Issuance of subscriber's share (Note 7)	1	-	1
Issuance of ordinary shares (Note 7)	1,999,999	-	1,999,999
Net loss, representing totalcomprehensive loss for the period	-	(130,610)	(130,610)
Balance as at 31 March 2014	2,000,000	(130,610)	(1,869,390)

	Share capital Rs.	Accumulated losses Rs.	Total Rs.
Issuance of subscriber's share (Note 7)	60	-	60
Issuance of ordinary shares (Note 7)	119,839,940	-	119,839,940
Net loss, representing total comprehensive loss for the period	-	(7,826,151)	(7,826,151)
Balance as at 31 March 2014	119,840,000	(7,826,151)	(112,013,849)

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 PERIOD FROM 17 APRIL 2013 (DATE OF INCORPORATION) TO 31 MARCH 2014

	Note	US$	Rs.
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:			
Loss before income tax		(130,610)	(7,826,151)
Operating cash flows before changes in working capital		(130,610)	(7,826,151)
Changes in working capital, excluding changes relating to cash:			
Margin deposit for derivative financial instrument		(800,118)	(47,943,071)
Other payables		5,125	307,090
Net cash used in operating activities		(925,603)	(55,462,132)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities			
Proceeds from issuance of subscriber's share		1	60
Proceeds from issuance of ordinary shares		1,999,999	119,839,940
Net cash generated from financing activities		2,000,000	119,840,000
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		1,074,397	64,377,868
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial period		-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial period	4	1,074,397	64,377,868

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 PERIOD FROM 17 APRIL 2013 (DATE OF INCORPORATION) TO 31 MARCH 2014

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

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The Great Eastern Chartering (Singapore) Pte. Ltd., (Company Registration No.: 201310286H) (the "Company") is incorporated and is domiciled in Singapore with its principal place of business is at 15 Hoe Chiang Road, Tower Fifteen #06-03 Singapore 089316.

The principal activities of the company are those of chartering of ships, barges and boats with crew. The Company has not commenced its principal activities since the date of incorporation.

The financial statements of the Company as at 31 March 2014 and for the financial period from 17 April 2013 (date of incorporation) to 31 March 2014 were authorised and approved for by the board of directors for issuance on 25 April 2014.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Basis of preparation

The audited financial statements are prepared in accordance with the laws of Singapore, the country of incorporation, do not include the Indian rupee equivalent figures, which have been arrived at by applying the year end interbank exchange rate approximating to US$1 = Rs. 59.92 and rounded up to the nearest Indian rupee.

Except as disclosed in the preceding paragraph, the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards ("FRS"). The financial statements, which are expressed in United States dollars are prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

On 17 April 2013, the Company has adopted all the new and revised FRSs and Interpretations of FRS ("INT FRS") that are mandatory for application from that date. The adoption of these new and revised FRSs and INT FRSs have no material effect on the financial statements.

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

b) Currency translation

Items included on the financial statements of the Company are measured and presented 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 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 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.

c) Derivative financial instruments

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.

d) Financial assets

(i) Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories: "financial assets, at fair value through profit or loss" and "loans and receivables". 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.

(a) Financial assets, at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets, at fair value through profit or loss are categorised as "held for trading" unless they are designated as hedges. The financial assets are designated at fair value through profit or loss if the Company manages such investments and makes purchase and sale decisions based on their fair value in accordance with the Company documented risk management or investment strategy. They are presented as current assets if they are either held for trading or are expected to be realised within 12 months after the end of reporting period.

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

(ii) Effective interest method

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

iii) Recognition and derecognition

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

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

(iv) Initial measurement

Financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, which are recognised at fair value. Transaction costs for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately as expenses.

(v) Subsequent measurement

Financial assets, at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently carried at fair value. Loans and receivables and held-to-maturity investment are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Changes in the fair values of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss including the effects of currency translation, interest and dividends, are recognised in profit or loss when the changes arise.

(vi) Impairment

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

(a) 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.

e) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash at bank and deposits with financial institutions which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

f) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, and subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

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

g) Fair value estimation of financial assets and liabilities

The fair values of financial instruments traded in active markets (such as exchange-traded and over-the-counter securities and derivatives) are based on quoted market prices at the end of reporting period. The quoted market prices used for financial assets are the current bid prices; the appropriate quoted market prices for financial liabilities are the current asking prices.

h) Provisions

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

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

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

i) Share capital

Ordinary shares

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

j) Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the interest income, dividend income, gain or loss on sale of investments and unrealised marked-to-market gain or loss on investments. Gain or loss on sale of investments represents sales proceeds less cost of investments.

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) Gain or loss on the sale of investments is recognised on disposal date.

(ii) Unrealised marked-to-market gain or loss on investments is recognised at the end of the reporting period.

k) 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.

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

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

Deferred income tax is measured:

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

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

Current and deferred income taxes are recognised as income or expense in 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).

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. Management is of the opinion that there are no key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that will have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial period.

4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents represent cash at banks.

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents are denominated in the following currencies:

	US$	Rs.
Singapore dollars	2,909	174,307
United States dollars	1,071,488	64,203,561
	1,074,397	64,377,868

Cash and cash equivalents includes an amount of US$75,000 equivalent to Rs. 4,494,000 which is charged and assigned to and in favour of a certain financial institution.

5. MARGIN DEPOSIT FOR DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT

The carrying amounts of the margin deposit for derivative financial instruments are denominated in United States dollars.

Fair value gains and losses on the margin deposit for derivative financial instruments are recognised in the profit or loss.

6. OTHER PAYABLES

	US$	Rs.
Interest payable	154	9,227
Accrual for operating expenses	2,665	159,687
Other creditors	2,306	138,176
	5,125	307,090

The carrying amounts of other payables are denominated in the following currencies:

	US$	Rs.
Singapore dollars	2,665	159,687
United States dollars	2,460	147,403
	5,125	307,090

7. SHARE CAPITAL

	Number of ordinary shares issued	US$	Rs.
Issued			
Issuance of subscriber's share at the date of incorporation	1	1	60
Issuance of ordinary shares	1,999,999	1,999,999	119,839,940
At the end of the period	2,000,000	2,000,000	119,840,000

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

At the date of incorporation, the Company issued 1 subscriber's share for cash of US$1.00 equivalent to Rs. 60 as initial share capital.

The Company increased its paid up share capital by way of a further allotment of 1,999,999 ordinary shares for a total consideration of US$1,999,999 equivalent to Rs. 119,839,940 for cash to provide funds for the expansion of the Company's operations.

8. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

	US$	Rs.
Bank charges	5,353	320,752
Legal and professional fees	7,515	450,299
Commission – FFA Trades	14,944	895,444
Exchange fees & commission	15,742	943,261
Others	2,916	174,726
	46,470	2,784,482

9. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

	US$	Rs.
Current income tax	-	-

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

	US$	Rs.
Loss before income tax	(130,610)	(7,826,151)
Income tax expense at applicable rate	(22,204)	(1,330,464)
Non-taxable income	(5,321)	(318,834)
Non-deductible expenses	19,625	1,175,930
Deferred tax asset not recognised	7,900	473,368
	-	-

10. IMMEDIATE AND ULTIMATE HOLDING COMPANY

The company's immediate and ultimate holding company is The Great Eastern Chartering LLC(FZC), a company incorporated in Sharjah, United Arab Emirates and The Great Eastern Shipping Company Limited, a company incorporated in India, respectively.

11. 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 has no significant exposure on foreign currency risk as its transactions are mainly denominated in United States dollar.

(ii) Interest rate risk

The Company has no significant exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates as it has no borrowings.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the company. The major class of financial assets of the company are cash and cash equivalents and margin deposits for derivative financial instruments and hence, there is no significant risk.

(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.

(d) Fair value measurement

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, margin deposit on derivative financial instruments, and other payables approximate their 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:

	US$	Rs.
Financial assets		
Loans and receivables:		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,074,397	64,377,868
Margin deposit for derivative financial instrument	800,118	47,943,071
Financial liability		
Amortised cost:		
Other payables	5,125	307,090

12. 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. In order to maintain or achieve an optimal capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividend payment, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares, buy back issued shares, obtain new borrowings or sell assets to reduce borrowings.

The capital structure of the Company consists of equity, which comprises issued capital and accumulated losses.

The Company is in compliance with all externally imposed capital requirements since its incorporation.

13. NEW STANDARD EFFECTIVE BUT NOT APPLIED YET

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

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

14. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

No comparative figures are available as this is the Company's first set of financial statements.

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