



# SUMIT MOHIT & COMPANY

## Chartered Accountants

### Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors of Ariston Investments Sub C Limited

### Report on the Financial Statements

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Ariston Investments Sub C Limited ('the Company') which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2021, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement, the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information. These financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with the financial reporting requirements as set forth in note 2 to the Financial Statements.

### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

2. Management is responsible for the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, results of operations including (other comprehensive income), cash flows and changes in equity of the Company. This includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

### Auditor's Responsibility

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether these financial statements are free from material misstatement.
4. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.
5. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial controls relevant to the Company's preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, 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 the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Board of Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.



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

### Opinion

7. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give a true and fair view, in conformity with the financial reporting requirements as set forth in note 2 to the Financial Statements of the state of affairs (financial position) of the Company as at 31 March 2021, and the profit of the Company (financial performance including other comprehensive income), the cash flows of the Company and changes in equity of the Company for the year ended on that date.

### Basis of Accounting and Restriction on Distribution and Use

8. We draw attention to note 2 to the financial statements, which describe the basis of preparation. These financial statements have been prepared by management of the Company solely for the purpose of submission to of Annual Performance Report in accordance with the requirement of Regulation 13 of Notification No. FEMA.120/RB-2004 dated 07 July 2004, issued by the Reserve Bank of India in accordance with the financial reporting requirements as set forth in the aforesaid note. Accordingly, these financial statements may not be suitable for any other purpose. Our report is intended solely for the aforesaid mentioned purposes and should not to be used, circulated, quoted, or otherwise referred to for any other purpose without our prior written consent.

For **Sumit Mohit & Company**  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm's Registration No.: 021502N

  
Sumit Garg  
Partner  
Membership No.: 506945



Place: New Delhi  
Date: April 21, 2021  
UDIN: 21506945AAAAGF4076

**ARISTON INVESTMENTS SUB C LIMITED**  
**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
**AS AT 31 MARCH 2021**

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
		<u>USD</u>	<u>USD</u>
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income	8	<u>781,651</u>	396,144
<b>Current assets</b>			
Other receivables	9	228	8,054
Cash and cash equivalents		<u>250</u>	450
<b>Total current assets</b>		<u>478</u>	8,504
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<u><u>782,129</u></u>	<u><u>404,648</u></u>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Stated capital	10	7,157	7,157
Capital contribution	11	56,218,393	56,218,393
Fair value reserve		(55,443,881)	(55,829,387)
Accumulated losses		(689,410)	(672,297)
<b>Total equity</b>		<u>92,259</u>	<u>(276,134)</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Non-current liability</b>			
Loan payable	12	<u>106,013</u>	106,013
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Other payables	13	<u>583,857</u>	574,769
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<u>689,870</u>	680,782
<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		<u><u>782,129</u></u>	<u><u>404,648</u></u>

Authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on \_\_\_\_\_ and signed on its behalf by:

.....  
 Ashvin Rishiraj Aukhjee  
 Director

.....  
 Prakash Shimadry  
 Director

The notes on pages 12 to 32 form part of these financial statements.



**ARISTON INVESTMENTS SUB C LIMITED**  
**STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
		USD	USD
<b>Expenses</b>			
Interest expense		5,959	14,345
Administrative fees		4,500	5,462
Audit fees		2,068	4,371
Disbursements		330	5,215
Licence fees		1,744	1,744
Accounting fees		1,500	1,500
Bank charges		700	650
Annual fees		312	312
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>17,113</b>	<b>33,599</b>
<b>Loss before tax</b>		<b>(17,113)</b>	<b>(33,599)</b>
Income tax expense	14	-	-
<b>Loss for the year</b>		<b>(17,113)</b>	<b>(33,599)</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income for the year:</b>			
Fair value gain / (loss) on financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income	8	385,506	(474,361)
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>368,393</b>	<b>(507,960)</b>



The notes on pages 12 to 32 form part of these financial statements.

**ARISTON INVESTMENTS SUB C LIMITED**  
**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

	Stated capital	Capital contribution	Fair value reserve	Accumulated losses	Total equity
	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
At 01 April 2019	7,157	56,218,393	(55,355,026)	(638,698)	231,826
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(33,599)	(33,599)
<i>Other comprehensive income:</i>					
Fair value loss on financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income sale investments	-	-	(474,361)	-	(474,361)
<i>Total comprehensive income for the year</i>	-	-	(474,361)	(33,599)	(507,960)
<b>At 31 March 2020</b>	<b>7,157</b>	<b>56,218,393</b>	<b>(55,829,387)</b>	<b>(672,297)</b>	<b>(276,134)</b>
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(17,113)	(17,113)
<b>Other comprehensive income:</b>					
Fair value gain on financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	385,506	-	385,506
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>385,506</b>	<b>(17,113)</b>	<b>368,393</b>
<b>At 31 March 2021</b>	<b>7,157</b>	<b>56,218,393</b>	<b>(55,443,881)</b>	<b>(689,410)</b>	<b>92,259</b>



The notes on pages 12 to 32 form part of these financial statements.

**ARISTON INVESTMENTS SUB C LIMITED**  
**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

	<b>2021</b>	2020
	<b>USD</b>	USD
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
Loss before tax	<b>(17,113)</b>	(33,599)
<i>Adjustments for:</i>		
Interest expense	<b>5,959</b>	14,345
Expenses paid on behalf of the Company	<b>3,130</b>	19,887
	<b>(8,024)</b>	633
<i>Working capital adjustments:</i>		
Changes in other payables	<b>(2)</b>	346
Changes in other receivables	<b>7826</b>	(7,092)
Loan received	<b>0</b>	6,463
<b>Net cash from operating activities</b>	<b>(200)</b>	350
<b>Net movement in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>(200)</b>	350
Cash and cash equivalents at start of year	<b>450</b>	100
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year</b>	<b>250</b>	450



The notes on pages 12 to 32 form part of these financial statements.

**ARISTON INVESTMENTS SUB C LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

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**1. GENERAL INFORMATION**

Ariston Investments Sub C Limited (the “Company”) was incorporated as a private company limited by shares in Mauritius on 19 December 2006 and holds a Category 1 Global Business Licence issued by the Financial Services Commission. The Company’s registered office is at C/o Arch Global Consult Ltd, The Junction Business Hub, Arsenal Branch Road, Calebasses, Mauritius. The principal activity of the Company is that of investments holding.

**2. BASIS OF PREPARATION**

(a) *Statement of compliance*

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and comply with the Mauritius Companies Act.

(b) *Basis of measurement*

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis, except that financial assets and financial liabilities are carried at fair value and amortised cost.

(c) *Functional and presentation currency*

The financial statements are presented in United States Dollar (USD) which is the Company’s functional currency.

**3. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES**

During the year under review, the following standards were effective. However, there was no significant impact on the financial statements.

<b>New or revised Standards</b>	<b>Effective for accounting period beginning on or after</b>
Amendments to IFRS 9 Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation	01 April 2019
Amendments to IAS 28 Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures	01 April 2019
Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2015–2017 Cycle Amendments to IFRS 3 Business Combinations, IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements, IAS 12 Income Taxes and IAS 23 Borrowing Costs	01 April 2019
Amendments to IAS 19 Employee Benefits Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement	01 April 2019
IFRIC 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments	01 April 2019
IFRS 16 Leases	01 April 2019



**ARISTON INVESTMENTS SUB C LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

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**4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

The principal accounting policies adopted are as follows:

*(a) Revenue recognition*

Revenue is recognised on the following bases:

Bank interest and other interest income are recognised on an accrual basis using the effective interest method.

*(b) Income tax expense*

Income tax

Income tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of prior years.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for:

- temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss;
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.





**ARISTON INVESTMENTS SUB C LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

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**4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

*(b) Income tax expense (continued)*

*Deferred tax (continued)*

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognised for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

*(c) Expenses*

All expenses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on an accrual basis.

*(d) Foreign currency transactions*

The financial statements are presented in USD (presentation currency) which is also the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (functional currency). The Company determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using that functional currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the entity at their respective functional currency spot rates prevailing at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency spot rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. All differences arising on settlement or retranslation of monetary items are taken to profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on retranslation of non-monetary items is treated in line with the recognition of gain or loss on change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss is also recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss, respectively).



**ARISTON INVESTMENTS SUB C LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

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**4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

(e) *Financial instruments*

(i) *Recognition and initial measurement*

All financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

(ii) *Classification and subsequent measurement and gains and losses*

*Financial assets*

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost; fair value through other comprehensive income – debt investment; fair value through other comprehensive income – equity investment; or fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at fair value through profit or loss:

- It is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- Its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt investment is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at fair value through profit or loss:

- It is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- Its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.



**ARISTON INVESTMENTS SUB C LIMITED  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

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**4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

(e) *Financial instruments (continued)*

(ii) *Classification and subsequent measurement and gains and losses (continued)*

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in other comprehensive income. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income as described above are measured at fair value through profit or loss. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income as at fair value through profit or loss if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

*Financial assets – Business model assessment*

The Company makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- The stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- How the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the management;
- The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Company's continuing recognition of the assets.

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

*Financial assets – Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest*

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.



**ARISTON INVESTMENTS SUB C LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

**4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

(e) *Financial instruments (continued)*

(ii) *Classification and subsequent measurement and gains and losses (continued)*

*Financial assets – Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest (continued)*

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Company considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable-rate features;
- prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the Company's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a discount or premium to its contractual par amount, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

Financial assets at amortised cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.
Equity investment at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

(iii) *Derecognition*

*Financial assets*

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.



**ARISTON INVESTMENTS SUB C LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

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**4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

(e) *Financial instruments (continued)*

(iii) *Derecognition (continued)*

*Financial liabilities*

The Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised in its statement of financial position, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligation is discharged or cancelled, or expires. The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

*Offsetting financial instruments*

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company has a legal right to set off the recognised amounts and it intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted under IFRSs, for example, for gains and losses arising from a group of similar transactions, such as gains and losses from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss.

*Fair value measurement principles*

‘Fair value’ is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Company has access at that date.

The Company measures the fair value of an instrument, using valuation techniques that maximise the use of relevant observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs, if there is no quoted price in an active market. The chosen valuation technique incorporates all of the factors that market participants would take into account in pricing a transaction.

The amortised cost of a financial asset or liability is the amount at which the financial asset or liability is measured at initial recognition, minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount recognised and the maturity amount, minus any reduction for impairment.



**ARISTON INVESTMENTS SUB C LIMITED  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

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**4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

*(f) Stated Capital*

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognised as a deduction from equity.

*(g) Related parties*

For the purposes of these financial statements, parties are considered to be related to the Company if they have the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the Company or exercise significant influence over the Company in making financial and operating decisions, or vice versa, or where the Company is subject to common control or common significant influence. Related parties may be individuals or other entities.

*(h) Impairment*

Non-derivative financial assets

The Company recognises loss allowances for ECLs on:

- financial assets measured at amortised cost;
- debt investments measured at FVOCI; and
- contract assets.

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs, except for the following, which are measured at 12-month ECLs:

- debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

*Measurement of ECLs*

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive).

ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

*(i) Provisions*

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



**ARISTON INVESTMENTS SUB C LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

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**5. STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS TO EXISTING STANDARDS THAT ARE NOT YET EFFECTIVE AND HAVE NOT BEEN EARLY ADOPTED BY THE COMPANY**

Several standards and interpretations have been issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements. The Company has not early adopted any standards, interpretations or amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective. None of the new standards, amendments and interpretations to standards are expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements, except as set out below:

*Amendments to References to Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards*

The IASB decided to revise the Conceptual Framework because certain important issues were not covered and certain guidance was unclear or out of date. The revised Conceptual Framework, issued by the IASB in March 2018, includes:

- A new chapter on measurement;
- Guidance on reporting financial performance;
- Improved definitions of an asset and a liability, and guidance supporting these definitions; and
- Clarifications in important areas, such as the roles of stewardship, prudence and measurement uncertainty in financial reporting.

The IASB also updated references to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards by issuing Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards. This was done to support transition to the revised Conceptual Framework for companies that develop accounting policies using the Conceptual Framework when no IFRS Standard applies to a particular transaction.

The above standards are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 01 January 2020.

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

**6. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS**

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainties about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.



**ARISTON INVESTMENTS SUB C LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

**6. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS**  
**(CONTINUED)**

*Judgements*

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

*Going concern*

The Company's management has made an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that the Company has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. In light of the COVID-19, management has made an assessment in respect of the entity's going concern and concluded that there is no issue for which the Company will no longer be a going concern.

*Determination of functional currency*

The primary objective of the Company is to generate returns in USD, its capital-raising currency. The liquidity of the Company is managed on a day-to-day basis in USD. The Company's performance is evaluated in USD. Therefore, management considers USD as the currency that most faithfully represents the economic effect of the underlying transactions, events and conditions.

**8. FINANCIAL ASSET AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	<b>USD</b>	<b>USD</b>
At start of year	<b>396,144</b>	870,505
Fair value movement	<b>385,506</b>	(474,361)
Reclassified from available-for-sale investments (See Note 7)	-	-
At end of year	<b><u>781,650</u></b>	<b><u>396,144</u></b>

Details of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are as follows:

<u>Name of investee company</u>	<u>Country of incorporation</u>	<u>% holding</u>	<u>Type and number of shares</u>	<u>Fair Value USD</u>
Rattan India Power Limited (Formerly 'Indiabulls Power Limited')	India	0.76	22,301,470	781,651





**ARISTON INVESTMENTS SUB C LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

**9. STATED CAPITAL**

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	USD	USD
<b><u>Issued and fully paid</u></b>		
5,001 Ordinary shares of GBP 1each	<u>7,157</u>	<u>7,157</u>

**10. CAPITAL CONTRIBUTION**

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	USD	USD
At start/ end of the year	<u>56,218,393</u>	<u>56,218,393</u>

The shareholder subscribing to ordinary shares in the Company undertakes to contribute a certain amount for each share subscribed. The amounts are normally credited to member's capital accounts in accordance with the contribution. During the commitment period, any distributions are credited to the capital commitment account. The Company is entitled to return any part of the member's capital accounts at initial closing, provided that such funds remain available and again form part of the capital commitment accounts.

There has not been any movement in capital contribution during the year under review.

**11. LOAN PAYABLE**

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	USD	USD
At start of year	<b>106,013</b>	99,550
Movement during the year	-	6,643
At end of year (note 15)	<u>106,013</u>	<u>106,013</u>

The above loan payable to fellow subsidiary is unsecured, bears interest at 1-month LIBOR + 1% and has no fixed repayment terms.

**12. OTHER PAYABLES**

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	USD	USD
Accruals	<b>2,070</b>	2,072
Amount due to related party (note 15)	<b>200,080</b>	196,950
Interest payable	<b>381,707</b>	375,747
	<u>583,857</u>	<u>574,769</u>

The amount due to related party is unsecured, interest-free and is repayable on demand.



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**13. INCOME TAX EXPENSE**

The Company, being resident in Mauritius, is liable to income tax in Mauritius on its chargeable income at the rate of 15%. The Company has received its Category 1 Global Business Licence (“GBL1”) before 16th October 2017 and is grandfathered under the provisions of the Finance (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2018 (“FA 2018”). As from 1st July 2021, the Company’s GBL1 licence will be automatically converted to a Global Business Licence (“GBL”). The Company will therefore operate under the current tax regime up to 30th June 2021.

Until 30th June 2021, the Company’s foreign sourced income is eligible for a foreign tax credit which is computed as the higher of the Mauritian tax and the foreign tax on the respective foreign sourced income. The foreign tax for a GBL1 company is based on either the actual foreign tax charged by the foreign jurisdiction or a deemed foreign tax. The deemed amount of foreign tax is based on 80% of the Mauritian tax on the relevant foreign sourced income. In computing its total actual foreign tax credit, the Company is allowed to pool all its foreign sourced income.

Under the new regime, the Company will be able to claim an 80% partial exemption on specific types of income (including foreign dividends and interest), subject to meeting pre-defined substance conditions. Other types of income not falling within the categories of income benefitting from the partial exemption will be taxed at 15%. As an alternative to the partial exemption, the Company can claim a tax credit against its Mauritius tax liability based on the foreign tax charged on the income in the foreign jurisdiction.

At 31 March 2021, the Company’s accumulated tax losses amounted to **USD 115,362** (2020: USD 126,219) which could be offset against future taxable profits within the next five years.

The 7accumulated tax losses are available for set off against future taxable income as follows:

	<u>USD</u>
31 March 2022	18,764
31 March 2023	20,382
31 March 2024	25,504
31 March 2025	33,599
31 March 2026	17,113
	<u>115,362</u>

The tax charged for the year is reconciled as follows:

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	<u>USD</u>	<u>USD</u>
Loss before tax	<u>(17,113)</u>	<u>(33,599)</u>
Income tax at 15%	<b>(2,567)</b>	(5,040)
Foreign tax credit	<b>2,054</b>	4,032
Deferred tax asset not recognised	<b>513</b>	1,008
Income tax payable	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>



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**13. INCOME TAX EXPENSE (CONTINUED)**

*Deferred taxation*

Deferred tax assets, at 31 March 2021 amounting to **USD 3,787** (2020: USD 3,787) have not been recognised in the financial statements based on the Company's accounting policy for recognition of deferred tax.

**15. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES**

During the year under review, the Company transacted with related companies as per the table below. The nature, volume of transactions and balances with the entities are as follows:

<b>Name of related party</b>	<b>Type of relationship</b>	<b>Nature of transaction</b>	<b>2021 USD</b>	<b>2020 USD</b>
<i>Transactions during the year:</i>				
Ariston Investments Limited	Holding company	Expenses paid on behalf of the Company	<b>(3,130)</b>	(19,887)
Grapene Limited	Fellow subsidiary	Interest expense	<b>5,959</b>	14,345
<i>Balances outstanding at year end:</i>				
Ariston Investments Limited	Holding company	Amount payable	<b>(200,080)</b>	(196,950)
Grapene Limited	Fellow subsidiary	Interest payable	<b>(381,707)</b>	(375,747)
Grapene Limited	Fellow subsidiary	Loan payable	<b>(106,013)</b>	(106,013)

**14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND ASSOCIATED RISKS**

The Company has exposure to the following risk from its use of financial instruments: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Board of directors has the overall responsibility for the determination of the Company's risk management objectives and policies. The Company's overall risk management policies focuses on the volatility of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance and flexibility.

The Company's financial instruments comprise of financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income, cash and cash equivalents, loan payable and other payables.

The Company held no derivative instruments during the year ended 31 March 2021.



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**14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND ASSOCIATED RISKS (CONTINUED)**

*Market risk*

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

*Interest rate risk*

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term loan payable with floating interest rates. The Company manages its interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed and variable rate loans and borrowings.

At reporting date, the interest rate profile of the Company's interest-earning financial instruments was:

	2021 USD	2020 USD
<b>Variable rate instruments</b>		
Loan payable	<b>106,013</b>	106,013
	=====	=====

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates.

Change in percentage		Effect on equity	
2021	2020	2021 USD	2020 USD
+ 1	+ 1	(1,060)	(1,060)
- 1	- 1	1,060	1,060

*Currency risk*

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company has financial assets denominated in Indian Rupee ("INR"). Consequently, the Company is exposed to the risk that the exchange rate of the United States Dollar relative to INR may change in a manner, which has a material effect on the reported values of the Company's assets which are denominated in INR.



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**14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND ASSOCIATED RISKS (CONTINUED)**

*Market risk (continued)*

*Currency risk (continued)*

Currency profile

The currency profile of the Company's financial assets and liabilities are summarised as follows:

	<b>Financial assets 2021 USD</b>	<b>Financial liabilities 2021 USD</b>	Financial assets 2020 USD	Financial liabilities 2020 USD
United States Dollar (USD)	<b>250</b>	<b>689,870</b>	450	680,782
Indian Rupees (INR)	<b>781,651</b>	-	396,144	-
	<b>781,901</b>	<b>689,870</b>	396,594	680,782
	=====	=====	=====	=====

*Sensitivity analysis*

The following table indicates the approximate change in the Company's post-tax profit or loss and equity in response to reasonable possible changes in the foreign exchange rates to which the Company has significant exposure at the reporting date, with all other variables held constant.

	<b>Increase/(decrease) in foreign exchange rates %</b>	<b>Effect on post tax profit or loss and equity</b>	
		<b>2021 USD</b>	<b>2020 USD</b>
Depreciation of INR	+1%	<b>(7,816)</b>	(3,961)
Appreciation of INR	-1%	<b>7,816</b>	3,691

*Credit risk*

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation or commitment that it has entered into with the Company, resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company's credit risk arises from amount receivable from related party and cash and cash equivalents. The Company's policy is to maintain its cash balance with reputed banking institutions and to monitor the placement of cash balances on an ongoing basis. The Company also limits its credit exposure by transacting with its related parties.



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**14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND ASSOCIATED RISKS (CONTINUED)**

*Credit risk (continued)*

At the reporting date, the Company's exposure to credit risk was as follows:

	<b>31 March 2021</b>	31 March 2020
	<b>USD</b>	USD
Carrying value		
Cash and cash equivalents	<b>250</b>	450
	=====	=====

While cash and cash equivalents are subject to the impairment requirements of IFRS 9, the identical impairments loss was immaterial and there has been no significant impact on its statement of financial position.

*Liquidity risk*

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they become due without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. Liquidity management is overseen by the directors who ensure that necessary funds are available at all times to meet commitments.

The table below summaries the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments.

<b>31 March 2021</b>	<b>Repayable on demand</b>	<b>Less than 1 year</b>	<b>More than 1 year</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>USD</b>	<b>USD</b>	<b>USD</b>	<b>USD</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
Other payables	<b>581,787</b>	-	-	<b>581,787</b>
Accruals	-	<b>2,070</b>	-	<b>2,070</b>
Loan payable	-	-	<b>106,013</b>	<b>106,013</b>
	-----	-----	-----	-----
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>581,787</b>	<b>2,070</b>	<b>106,013</b>	<b>689,870</b>
	=====	=====	=====	=====

31 March 2020

*Financial liabilities*

Other payables	572,697	-	-	572,697
Accruals	-	2,072	-	2,072
Loan payable	-	-	106,013	106,013
	-----	-----	-----	-----
<i>Total financial liabilities</i>	572,697	2,072	106,013	680,782
	=====	=====	=====	=====



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**14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND ASSOCIATED RISKS (CONTINUED)**

**Fair value hierarchy**

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are recognised and measured at fair value in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standards.

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1);
- Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (Level 2); and
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (Level 3).



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**14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND ASSOCIATED RISKS (CONTINUED)**

**Fair values measurement**

The following table show the carrying amounts and classification of financial assets and liabilities as at 31 March 2020:

31 March 2021	Carrying amount			Fair value				
	Financial assets at fair value USD	Financial assets at amortised cost USD	Financial liabilities at amortised cost USD	Total USD	Level 1 USD	Level 2 USD	Level 3 USD	Total USD
<b>Financial assets measured at fair value</b>								
Financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income	781,651	-	-	781,651	781,651	-	-	781,651
<b>Financial asset not measured at fair value</b>								
Cash and cash equivalents	-	250	-	250	-	-	-	-
<b>Financial liabilities not measured at fair value</b>								
Accounts payables	-	-	689,869	689,869	-	-	-	-





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**14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND ASSOCIATED RISKS (CONTINUED)**

**Fair values measurement (continued)**

	Carrying amount			Total USD	Fair value			Total USD
	Financial assets at fair value USD	Financial assets at amortised cost USD	Financial liabilities at amortised cost USD		Level 1 USD	Level 2 USD	Level 3 USD	
31 March 2020								
<i>Financial assets measured at fair value</i>								
Financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income	396,144	-	-	396,144	396,144	-	-	396,144
<i>Financial asset not measured at fair value</i>								
Cash and cash equivalents	-	450	-	450	-	-	-	-
<i>Financial liabilities not measured at fair value</i>								
Accounts payables	-	-	680,782	680,782	-	-	-	-

The financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income has been fair valued during the recent market price from National Stock Exchange of India.

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**15. CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT**

The Company's primary objective when managing capital is to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company defines "capital" as including all components of equity. The Company's capital structure is regularly reviewed and managed with due regard to the capital management practices of the Company. Adjustments are made to the capital structure in light of changes in economic conditions affecting the Company. The results of the directors' review of the Company's capital structure are used as a basis for the determination of the level of dividends, if any, that are declared.

**16. GOING CONCERN**

The Company has incurred a loss of **USD 17,113** for the year ended 31 March 2021. The shareholders confirmed their willingness to provide financial support to the Company to meet its obligations as they fall due for a period of not less than twelve months. Accordingly, the financial statements are prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern.

**17. HOLDING AND ULTIMATE HOLDING COMPANIES**

The directors consider Ariston Investments Limited, a company incorporated in Mauritius, as the Company's immediate holding company and Indiabulls Real Estate Limited, a company incorporated in the India, as the ultimate holding company.

**18. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE**

There have been no material events after the reporting date which would require disclosure or adjustment to these financial statements.

