

Financial Statements of

PT. Hasta Mundra

For the years ended 31 March 2016 and 2015

With Independent Auditors' report thereon

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BOARD OF DIRECTORS' STATEMENT
REGARDING
THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS AT AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 MARCH 2016 AND 2015
PT. HASTA MUNDRA

We, the undersigned :

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| 1. Name | : | Mr. Dani Daksinaputra |
| Office address | : | Graha Mustika Ratu, lantai 3, Jl. Jend.Gatot Subroto Kav. 74 - 75 |
| Domicile address
based on ID Card | : | Jl. Destarata 7 no. 10 – Tegal Gundil, Bogor Utara,
Kota Bogor 16152 |
| Phone number | : | 021 - 8307406 / Fax 83007407 Kode Pos: 12870 |
| Function | : | Director |

declare that :

1. We are responsible for the preparation and presentation of PT. Hasta Mundra's financial statements;
2. PT. Hasta Mundra's financial statements have been prepared and presented in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Indonesia;
3. a. All information in the PT. Hasta Mundra's Financial Statements have been disclosed in a complete and truthful manner;
b. PT. Hasta Mundra's financial statements do not contain incorrect information nor materials fact, nor do they omit information or material facts;
4. We are responsible for PT. Hasta Mundra's internal control systems.

Thus this statement is made truthfully.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Jakarta, 21 April 2016



Dani Daksinaputra

Director



Armen, Budiman & Rekan

Registered Public Accountants

Gedung Graha Seti, Lt. 1
Jl. KH. Abdullah Syafe'i, Kav. A 20
Gudang Peluru - Tebet
Jakarta 12830

Mail : PO Box 4071/JKTJ 13040
Tel. : (021) 8355535 / 63
Fax. : (021) 8355565
E-mail : auditaa@cbn.net.id

Operating license :
KEP-3/KM.1/2008

No.: R. 015/WD/2016

Independent Auditors' Report

The Shareholders and The Board of Directors, PT. Hasta Mundra

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **PT. Hasta Mundra** ("The Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as of 31 March 2016, 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 information.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of such financial statements in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on such financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing established by the Indonesian Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether such 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 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 auditors consider internal control relevant to the entity'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 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 accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of **PT. Hasta Mundra** as of 31 March 2016 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards.

Jakarta, 21 April 2016



Drs. Wahyu Darmawan, CPA
License No. AP.0481

PT. Hasta Mundra
Statements of financial position

As of 31 March 2016 and 2015

The Financial Statements are prepared in Rupiah

	Note	2016	2015
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	16.658.275	31.016.372
		16.658.275	31.016.372
Other non current assets			
Deposit	4	214.900.000	214.900.000
Deferred expenses	5	2.719.891.030	2.589.891.030
Deferred tax assets	6b	38.629.910	37.823.886
		2.973.420.940	2.842.614.916
Total assets		2.990.079.215	2.873.631.288
Liabilities and Shareholders' equity			
Current liabilities			
Other creditors and accruals	7	861.271.217	729.621.217
Total current liabilities		861.271.217	729.621.217
Long term liabilities			
Unsecured loans	8	1.300.000.000	1.300.000.000
		1.300.000.000	1.300.000.000
Total Liabilities		2.161.271.217	2.029.621.217
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital :	9		
Authorized capital : 2.000 shares with par value of Rp. 1.000.000 per share.			
Issued and paid up capital : 1.000 shares		1.000.000.000	1.000.000.000
Accumulated loss		(171.192.002)	(155.989.929)
Total shareholders' equity		828.807.998	844.010.071
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		2.990.079.215	2.873.631.288

See the accompanying notes to the financial statements, which form an integral part of these financial statements.

PT. Hasta Mundra
Statements of comprehensive income

For the years ended 31 March 2016 and 2015

The Financial Statements are prepared in Rupiah

	Note	2016	2015
Revenues		-	-
Direct expenses		-	-
Gross profit / (loss)		-	-
Operating expenses			
General and administrative expenses	10	(15.200.000)	(11.850.000)
Operating profit		(15.200.000)	(11.850.000)
Other income / (expenses) - net	11	(808.097)	(789.601)
Profit / (loss) on investment in associated company		-	-
Profit / (loss) before income tax		(16.008.097)	(12.639.601)
Corporate income tax income / (expense)	6a		
Current		-	-
Deferred		806.024	(2.929.734)
Net loss		(15.202.073)	(15.569.335)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive loss		(15.202.073)	(15.569.335)

See the accompanying notes to the financial statements, which form an integral part of these financial statements.

PT. Hasta Mundra
Statements of changes in shareholders' equity

For the years ended 31 March 2016 and 2015

The Financial Statements are prepared in Rupiah

	Note	2016	2015
Share Capital	10		
Beginning balance		1.000.000.000	1.000.000.000
Movement		-	-
Ending balance		1.000.000.000	1.000.000.000
Accumulated loss			
Beginning balance		(155.989.929)	(140.420.595)
Net comprehensive loss for the year		(15.202.073)	(15.569.334)
Ending balance		(171.192.002)	(155.989.929)
Total Shareholders' equity		828.807.998	844.010.071

See the accompanying notes to the financial statements, which form an integral part of these financial statements.

PT. Hasta Mundra
Statements of Cash flows

For the years ended 31 March 2016 and 2015

The Financial Statements are prepared in Rupiah

	Note	2016	2.015
Cash flows from operating activities			
Loss before income tax		(16.008.097)	(12.639.601)
Adjustments to reconcile profit / (loss) before income tax to net cash provided by operating activities :		-	-
Changes in working capital			
Other creditors and accruals		131.650.000	130.000.000
Net cash used for operating activities		115.641.903	117.360.399
Cash flows from investing activities			
Deferred expenses		(130.000.000)	(130.000.000)
Net cash used for investing activities		(130.000.000)	(130.000.000)
Increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(14.358.097)	(12.639.601)
Cash and cash equivalents - at the beginning of year		31.016.372	43.655.973
Cash and cash equivalents - at the end of year		16.658.275	31.016.372

See the accompanying notes to the financial statements, which form an integral part of these financial statements.

PT. Hasta Mundra
Notes to the Financial Statements

The Financial Statements are prepared in Rupiah

1. General

PT. Hasta Mundra ("the Company") was established under the notary deed No. 6 of Rohana Frieta S.H., public notary in Jakarta, dated 11 December 2007, and has been approved by the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights of Republic of Indonesia in the decision letter No. : AHU-02028.AH.01.01.TH.2008, dated 16 January 2008.

The Company's Article of Association has been amended several times, the latest amendment was issued by virtue of Notarial deed no. 5 dated 15 December 2013 of Rohana Freta, S.H., regarding the changes of the Company's share holders.

According to the Articles of Association, the Company's scope of activities, among others, are coal minings, coal trading and others.

The Board of Commissioners and Directors are as follows:

	2016	2015
Board of Commissioners:		
Commissioner	: Ms. Prosidawaty Malemta	Ms. Prosidawaty Malemta
Board of Directors:		
President Director	Mr. Abdi Khalik Ginting	Mr. Abdi Khalik Ginting
Director	Mr. Dani Daksinaputra	Mr. Dani Daksinaputra

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Set out below is a summary of the significant accounting policies adopted by the Company in the preparation of the financial statements.

a. Basis of financial statements preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in Indonesia, except otherwise stated.

The statements of cash flows are prepared based on the indirect method by classifying cash flows arising from operating, investing and financing activities.

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reporting amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reporting amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual result could differ from those estimates.

b. Foreign currency transactions and balances

The company maintains its accounting records in Rupiah currency. Transactions in currencies other than Rupiah are recorded at the prevailing rate of exchange in effect on the date of the transactions.

At balance sheet date, all monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency have been translated at the prevailing exchange rate at that date.

PT. Hasta Mundra
Notes to the Financial Statements - continued

The Financial Statements are prepared in Rupiah

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - continued

b. Foreign currency transactions and balances

The principal rate of exchange used as of 31 March were as follows:

	2016	2015
USD. 1	13.276	13.084

Exchange gains or losses arising from foreign currency translations are recognized in the current year statements of profit and loss.

c. Financial Assets

All financial assets are recognised and derecognised on trade date where the purchase or sale of a financial asset is under a contract which terms require delivery of the financial asset within the timeframe established by the market concerned. All financial assets are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value.

The Company's financial assets are classified as "Available-for-sale Financial Assets" and "Loans and Receivables".

Available-for-sale financial assets (AFS)

Listed equity shares held by the Company are classified as being AFS and are stated at fair

Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity. Where the investment is disposed of or is determined to be impaired, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in equity is reclassified to profit or loss.

In case where fair value of unlisted equity shares cannot be determined reliably, the asset is carried at cost less impairment.

Dividends on AFS equity instruments, if any, are recognised in statements of comprehensive income when the Company's right to receive the dividends is established.

Loans and receivables

Receivables from customers and other non-derivative receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as "Loans and Receivables". Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment. Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest method, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial.

PT. Hasta Mundra
Notes to the Financial Statements - continued

The Financial Statements are prepared in Rupiah

2. Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

c. Financial Assets - continued

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting date. Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been impacted.

For listed and unlisted equity investments classified as AFS, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is considered to be objective evidence of impairment.

For loans and receivables, objective evidence of impairment could include:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty; or
- breach of contract, such as default or delinquency in interest or principal payment; or
- it becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial re-organisation.

Loans and receivables that are assessed not to be impaired individually are, in addition, assessed for impairment on a collective basis. Objective evidence of impairment for a portfolio of receivables could include the Company's past experience of collecting payments, an increase in the number of delayed payments in the portfolio past the average credit period, as well as observable changes in national or local economic conditions that correlate with default on receivables.

The amount of the impairment on loans and receivables is the difference between the assets' carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial assets original effective interest rate.

For AFS financial asset, the carrying amount of the investment is directly reduced by the impairment loss. For loans and receivables, its carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognised in profit or loss.

When an AFS financial asset is considered to be impaired, cumulative gains or losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss in the period.

For AFS equity securities, impairment losses previously recognised in profit or loss are not reversed through profit or loss. Any increase in fair value subsequent to an impairment loss is recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

PT. Hasta Mundra
Notes to the Financial Statements - continued

The Financial Statements are prepared in Rupiah

2. Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

c. Financial Assets - continued

Derecognition of financial assets

The Company and its subsidiaries derecognise a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when they transfer the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity.

If the Company and its subsidiaries neither transfer nor retain substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continue to control the transferred asset, the Company and its subsidiaries recognise their retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts they may have to pay. If the Company and its subsidiaries retain substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company and its subsidiaries continue to recognise the financial asset and also recognise a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

d. Financial Liabilities and Equity Instruments

Classification as debt or equity

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company and its subsidiaries are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company and its subsidiaries after deducting all of their liabilities. Equity instruments are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Financial liabilities

Trade and other payables, bank and other borrowings are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the settlement or redemption of borrowings is recognized over the term of the borrowings.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognise financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or expire.

PT. Hasta Mundra
Notes to the Financial Statements - continued

The Financial Statements are prepared in Rupiah

2. Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

e. Netting of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

The Company only offset financial assets and liabilities and present the net amount in the statement of financial position where they :

- currently have a legal enforceable right to set off the recognized amount, and
- intend either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously

f. Cash and cash equivalent

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand and at banks, short term deposits with maturity not more than three months at the time of placement and bank overdraft, which are not pledged as collateral nor restricted to be used.

g. Deferred expenses

All costs associated with acquisition, exploration and development of coal reserves, including directly related overhead costs, are capitalised as deferred expense.

Exploration and development costs are accumulated for each area of interest and deferred until such area of interest commence its commercial production.

At the balance sheet date, each of the area of interest are evaluated to determine the recoverable of the carrying value of the deferred exploration and development expenses in the future, adjustments made if necessary.

Deferred exploration and development expenses are amortised on straight-line basis from the date of commercial production of the respective area of interest, over the lesser of the estimated live of the mining or the remaining term of the Coal Agreement.

The net carrying value of each area of interest is reviewed regularly and to the extent this value exceeds its recoverable value, that excess is provided for or written-off in the year in which this is determined.

h. Related parties

Related party transaction is a transfer of resources or obligations between related party, regardless of whether a price is charged.

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions.

i. Corporate income tax

Current tax expense is determined based on the taxable income for the year computed using the prevailing tax rates.

PT. Hasta Mundra
Notes to the Financial Statements - continued

The Financial Statements are prepared in Rupiah

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - continued

i. Corporate income tax - continued

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to all temporary differences between the financial statements carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and carry forward of unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable the taxable profit will be available in future periods against which the deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the assets realised or the liability is settled, based on the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax expenses are charged or credited in the statements of profit and loss.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset in the balance sheet date in the same manner when the current tax assets and liabilities are presented.

Amendments to taxations obligations are recorded when an assessment is received or, if appealed against, when the result of the appeal are determined.

	2016	2015
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3. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash	-	-
Bank	16.658.275	31.016.372
	16.658.275	31.016.372

4. Deposits

Deposit with Government	214.900.000	214.900.000
	214.900.000	214.900.000

PT. Hasta Mundra
Notes to the Financial Statements - continued

The Financial Statements are prepared in Rupiah

5. Deferred Expenses

	Balance 31 March 2015	Addition	Disposal	Balance 31 March 2016
<u>Cost</u>				
Central of Kalimantan	2.589.891.030	130.000.000	-	2.719.891.030
	2.589.891.030	130.000.000	-	2.719.891.030

	Balance 31 March 2014	Addition	Disposal	Balance 31 March 2015
<u>Cost</u>				
Central of Kalimantan	2.459.891.030	130.000.000	-	2.589.891.030
	2.459.891.030	130.000.000	-	2.589.891.030

As of 31 March 2016, the Company has not started the commercial production, therefore, the deferred charges have not been amortised yet.

6. Taxes

	2016	2015
a. Corporate income tax		
Net loss before corporate income tax	(16.008.097)	(12.639.601)
Permanent differences	-	(13.281)
Timing differences	(130.000.000)	(130.000.000)
Total fiscal correction	(130.000.000)	(130.013.281)
	(146.008.097)	(142.652.882)
Less : Carried forward tax losses	(975.941.805)	(1.111.742.911)
Adjustment to the carried forward tax losses	215.883.916	278.453.988
Estimated taxable income / (loss)	(906.065.986)	(975.941.805)
Corporate income tax expense :		
Current year	-	-
Deferred	806.024	(2.929.734)
	806.024	(2.929.734)

PT. Hasta Mundra
Notes to the Financial Statements - continued

The Financial Statements are prepared in Rupiah

	2016	2015
6. Taxes - continued		
b. Deferred tax assets		
	Balance 31 March 2015	Balance 31 March 2016
Timing difference:		
Deferred expense	(824.646.258)	(751.546.342)
	(824.646.258)	(751.546.342)
Less :		
Carried forward Tax loss	975.941.805	906.065.986
	151.295.547	154.519.644
Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) at 25%	37.823.886	38.629.910

7. Other creditors and accruals

	2016	2015
Interest Payable	838.271.217	708.271.217
Expense payable	11.000.000	9.350.000
Other creditor	12.000.000	12.000.000
	861.271.217	729.621.217
Interest payable, represents interest payable on unsecured loan from :		
PT. Adani Global	144.569.846	144.569.846
PT. Mundra Coal - see note 8.	693.701.371	563.701.371
	838.271.217	708.271.217

8. Unsecured loans

	2016	2015
PT. Mundra Coal	1.300.000.000	1.300.000.000
	1.300.000.000	1.300.000.000

Represent loans from PT. Mundra Coal, which were used for working capital and charged interest at 10 % (2015, at 10%) per annum.

PT. Hasta Mundra
Notes to the Financial Statements - continued

The Financial Statements are prepared in Rupiah

	2016	2015
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9. Share capital

Authorized shares capital

2.000 shares with par value of Rp. 1.000.000 each 2.000.000.000 2.000.000.000

Issued and paid up capital

1.000 shares has been issued and fully paid, as follows :

Name of Shareholders	Ownership		2016	2015
	No. of shares	Percentage		
PT. Niaga Antar Bangsa	750	75%	750.000.000	750.000.000
PT. Niaga Lintas Samudra	250	25%	250.000.000	250.000.000
	1.000	100%	1.000.000.000	1.000.000.000

10. General and administrative expenses

Legal and professional fees	15.200.000	11.850.000
	15.200.000	11.850.000

11. Other income / (expenses)

Interest income on current account	-	13.281
Bank charges	(808.097)	(802.882)
	(808.097)	(789.601)

12. Transactions and balances with related parties

	Related parties			
Balances :				
Unsecured loans	PT. Mundra Coal	1.300.000.000	1.300.000.000	
Interest payable	PT. Adani Global	144.569.846	144.569.846	
Interest payable	PT. Mundra Coal	693.701.371	563.701.371	