PT OORJA INDO PETANGIS THREE (PARENT ONLY)
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
MARCH 31, 2015

	March 31, 2015 US$	March 31, 2014 US$
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash in banks	48,103	91,163
Trade accounts receivable from related party	30,778	-
Advances and prepaid expenses	1,735	1,028
Total Current Assets	80,616	92,191
NONCURRENT ASSETS		
Prepaid taxes	82	55,477
Investments in shares of stock	715,755	715,755
Deferred tax assets-net	129,276	129,276
Property and equipment - net of accumulated depreciation and impairment of US$ 941,289 in 2015 and US$ 928,510 in 2014	1,464	14,243
Total Noncurrent Assets	846,577	914,751
TOTAL ASSETS	927,193	1,006,942
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL DEFICIENCY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Other accounts payable		
Related party	1,700,000	1,715,263
Third party	165	2,970
Taxes payable	3,056	732
Accrued expenses	16,876	10,330
Total Current Liabilities	1,720,097	1,729,295
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES		
Post-employment benefits obligation	44,249	61,191
CAPITAL DEFICIENCY		
Capital stock - US$ 250 par value per share		
Authorized - 4,000 shares		
Subscribed and paid - 2,200 shares	550,000	550,000
Deficit	(1,387,153)	(1,333,544)
Total Capital Deficiency	(837,153)	(783,544)
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL DEFICIENCY	927,193	1,006,942

PT OORJA INDO PETANGIS THREE (PARENT ONLY)
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2015

	2015	2014
	US$	US$
REVENUE	102,702	114,966
COST OF REVENUE	87,650	115,355
GROSS PROFIT (LOSS)	15,052	(389)
General and administrative expenses	(22,875)	(90,326)
Interest expenses	(26,411)	(2,057)
Tax expenses and penalties	(21,196)	(6,932)
Gain on foreign exchange - net	3,174	12,280
Provision for impairment of fixed assets	-	(155,497)
Others - net	(326)	(2,041)
LOSS BEFORE TAX	(52,582)	(244,962)
TAX (EXPENSE) BENEFIT - NET	(1,027)	78,330
NET LOSS AND TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE YEAR	(53,609)	(166,632)

PT OORJA INDO PETANGIS THREE (PARENT ONLY)
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN CAPITAL DEFICIENCY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2015

	Capital Stock	Deficit	Total Capital Deficiency
	US$	US$	US$
Balance as of April 1, 2013	550,000	(1,166,912)	(616,912)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(166,632)	(166,632)
Balance as of March 31, 2014	550,000	(1,333,544)	(783,544)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(53,609)	(53,609)
Balance as of March 31, 2015	550,000	(1,387,153)	(837,153)

PT OORJA INDO PETANGIS THREE (PARENT ONLY)
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2015

	2015	2014
	US$	US$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Loss before tax	(52,582)	(244,962)
Adjustments:		
Depreciation	12,779	70,178
Provision for impairment of fixed assets	-	155,497
Post-employment benefits	(3,265)	(5,258)
Interest income	(1,325)	(32)
Interest expense	26,411	2,057
Operating cash flows before changes in working capital	(17,982)	(22,520)
Changes in working capital:		
Advances and prepaid expense	(708)	285
Other accounts payable	(18,068)	(2,557,519)
Taxes payable	2,324	(1,384)
Prepaid taxes	55,395	(226)
Accrued expenses	6,546	3,624
Trade accounts receivable from related party	(30,778)	-
Other accounts receivable	-	963,221
Net Cash Used in Operating Activities	(3,271)	(1,614,519)
Payments of post-employment benefits	(12,351)	(2,644)
Payment of income tax	(1,027)	(3,914)
Net Cash Used in Operating Activities	(16,649)	(1,621,077)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Interest (paid) received	(26,411)	32
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities	(26,411)	32
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITY		
Proceed from related party payable	-	1,700,000
NET (DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH IN BANKS	(43,060)	78,955
CASH IN BANKS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	91,163	12,208
CASH IN BANKS AT END OF YEAR	48,103	91,163

1. GENERAL

a. Establishment and General Information

PT Oorja Indo Petangis Three (the Company) was established within the framework of Foreign Capital Investment Law No. 1 of 1967, as amended by Laws No. 11 of 1970 and No. 25 of 2007 based on Notarial Deed No. 1 dated October 2, 2007 of Public Notary Sri Irmiati, SH. The Deed of Establishment was approved by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia in Decision Letter No. C-05514 HT.01.01 Year 2007 dated December 6, 2007 and was published in State Gazette No. 4 dated January 11, 2008, Supplement No. 440. The Company's Articles of Association have been amended several times, most recently by Notarial Deed No. 48 dated February 16, 2011 of Public Notary Mellyani Noor Shandra, SH, concerning the increase in paid-in capital and changes in the Company's Commissioners, Directors and Stockholders. Such amendment has been reported to the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia in Letter of Acceptance No. AHU-AH.01.10-07142 dated March 8, 2011.

The Company commenced commercial operations in July 2008. Currently, the Company is engaged in outsourcing. The Company is domiciled in Gd Menara Prima, 15th Floor Unit A & B, Jl Lingkar Mega Kuningan No 62, Kuningan Timur - Setiabudi, Jakarta Selatan. As of March 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company had 11 and 16 permanent employees, respectively.

The Company belongs to a group of companies owned by Mercator Limited (the Group), a group listed on the National Stock Exchange and Bombay Stock Exchange, India. The member of the Company's Boards of Commissioner and Director as of March 31, 2015 and 2014, were as follows:

Commissioner	:	Atul Agarwal
Director	:	Raheja Kirtipal Singh

b. Subsidiaries

As of March 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company has ownership interest of more than 50% directly or indirectly in the following subsidiaries:

Subsidiary	Domicile	Nature of Business	Effective Percentage of Ownership	Start of Commercial Operations	Total Assets March 31, 2015	Total Assets March 31, 2014
			%		US$	US$
PT Mincon Indo Resources (MIR)	Jakarta	Heavy equipment rental	99	Jun-08	962,808	1,539,807
PT Bima Gema Permata (BGP)	Jakarta	Coal mining rights holder and sales	50	Apr-11	2,663,040	3,963,428

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a. Basis of Preparation

The reporting package, except for the statements of cash flows, are prepared under the accrual basis of accounting. These reporting currency used in the preparation of the reporting package is the U.S. Dollar (US$), while the measurement basis is the historical cost, except for certain accounts which are measured on the bases described in the related accounting policies.

The statements of cash flows are classified into operating, investing, and financing activities. Cash flows from operating activities are prepared using the indirect method.

b. Foreign Currency Transactions and Translation

The books of accounts of the Company are maintained in U.S. Dollar. Transactions during the period involving foreign currencies are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the time the transactions are made. At each reporting date, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are adjusted to reflect the rates of exchange prevailing at that date. The resulting gains or losses are credited or charged to profit or loss.

c. Transaction with Related Parties

A related party is person or entity that is related to the Company (the reporting entity):

a. A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the reporting entity if that person:

   i. has control or joint control over the reporting entity;
   ii. has significant influence over the reporting entity; or
   iii. is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting entity or of a parent of the reporting entity.

b. An entity is related to the reporting entity if any of the following conditions applies:

   i. The entity and the reporting entity are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).
   ii. 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).
   iii. Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
   iv. One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
   v. The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the reporting entity, or an entity related to the reporting entity. If the reporting entity is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the reporting entity.
   vi. The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a).
   vii. A person identified in (a) (i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or a parent of the entity).

All transactions with related parties, whether or not made at similar terms and conditions as those done with third parties, are disclosed in the reporting package.

d. 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 while terms require delivery of the financial assets within the time frame established by the market concerned, and are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. The Company's financial assets are classified as loans and receivables.

Loans and receivables

Trade and other accounts receivable 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 amortized cost using the effective interest method less impairment. Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate method, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Income is recognised on an effective interest basis.

Impairment of financial assets

Loans and receivables are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting date. Loans and receivables are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the loans and receivables, the estimated future cash flows of the loans and receivables have been affected.

Objective evidence of impairment could include:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty; or
- default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; 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 experiences 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 asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

The carrying amount of the impairment of loans and receivables is reduced by the impairment loss 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.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss.

On derecognition of financial asset other than its entirety, the Company allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognize under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognizes on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognized and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognized and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognized in other comprehensive income is recognized in profit or loss. A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognized and the part that is no longer recognized on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

e. Financial Liabilities and Equity Instruments

Classification as debt or equity

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company 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 after deducting all of its 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 amortized cost, using the effective interest rate 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 recognised over the term of the borrowings.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in profit or loss.

f. Netting of Financial Asset and Financial Liabilities

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

- currently has a legal enforceable right to set off the recognised amount; and
- intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

g. Prepaid Expenses

Prepaid expenses are amortized over their beneficial periods using the straight-line method.

h. Property and Equipment

Property and equipment held for use in the production or supply of goods or for administrative purposes are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write-off the cost of assets less residual values using the following method:

	Depreciation method	Years
Buildings	Straight-line	5
Office equipment	Double declining	4 and 5
Furniture and fixtures	Double declining	4
Vehicles	Double declining	5 and 8

	Depreciation method	MT
Roads and bridges	Unit of production	3,585,000 MT
Coal laboratory	Unit of production	3,585,000 MT

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at each year end, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

The cost of maintenance and repairs is charged to operations as incurred. Other costs incurred subsequently to add to, replace part of, or service an item of property and equipment, are recognised as asset if, and only if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

When assets are retired or otherwise disposed of, their carrying values are removed from the accounts and any resulting gain or loss is reflected in the profit or loss.

i. Impairment of Non-Financial Asset

At reporting dates, the Company reviews the carrying amount of non-financial assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Estimated recoverable amount is the higher of net selling price or value in use. If the recoverable amount of a non-financial asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and an impairment loss is recognised immediately against earnings.

j. Leases

As lessor

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

As lessee

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed. Contingent rentals arising under operating leases are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

k. Provisions

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

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

l. Revenue and Expense Recognition

Service Revenue

Service revenue includes fees from mining services, mining construction services wherein billing is based on cost plus certain profit margin, revenue from rental of equipment and other facilities, and other services provided to clients. Service revenue is recognised when the service is rendered.

Interest income

Interest income is accrued on time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the applicable interest rate.

Expenses

Expenses are recognised when incurred.

m. Post-Employment Benefits

The Company established defined benefit pension plan covering all the local permanent employees. In addition, the Company also provides post-employment benefits as required under Labor Law No. 13/2003 (the “Labor Law”). For normal pension scheme, the Company calculates and recognizes the higher of the benefits under the Labor Law and those under such pension plan.

The cost of providing post-employment benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method. The accumulated unrecognized actuarial gains and losses that exceed 10% of the greater of the present value of the Company’s defined benefit obligations and the fair value of plan assets are recognized on straight-line basis over the expected average remaining working lives of the participating employees (corridor approach). Past service cost is recognized immediately to the extent that the benefits are already vested, and otherwise is amortized on a straight-line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested.

The post-employment benefit obligation recognized in the statements of financial position represents the present value of the defined benefit obligation, as adjusted for unrecognized actuarial gains and losses and unrecognized past service cost, and as reduced by the fair value of scheme assets.

n. Income Tax

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the reporting package carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable income will be available in future periods against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on the tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted, or substantively enacted, by the end of the reporting period.

The measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

The carrying amount of deferred tax asset is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassedat at each balance sheet date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and current tax liabilities on a net basis.

Current and deferred tax are recognised as an expense or income in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised outside of profit or loss (whether in other comprehensive income or directly in equity), in which case the tax is also recognised outside of profit or loss.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in Note 2, the directors are required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical Judgments in Applying Accounting Policies

In the process of applying the accounting policies described in Note 2, management has not made any critical judgment that has significant impact on the amounts recognised in the reporting package, apart from those involving estimates, which are dealt with below.

Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning future and other key sources of estimation at the end of the reporting period, that 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:

- Impairment Loss on Loans and Receivables

  The Company assesses its loans and receivables for impairment at each reporting date. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in profit or loss, management makes judgment as to whether there is objective evidence that loss event has occurred. Management also makes judgment as to the methodology and assumptions for estimating the amount and timing of future cash flows which are reviewed regularly to reduce any difference between loss estimate and actual loss.

- Estimated Useful Lives of Property and Equipment

  The useful life of each item of the Company's property and equipment are estimated based on the period over which the asset is expected to be available for use. Such estimation is based on internal technical evaluation and experience with similar assets. The estimated useful life of each asset is reviewed periodically and updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolescence and legal or other limits on the use of the asset. It is possible, however, that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in the amounts and timing of recorded expenses brought about by changes in the factors mentioned above.

  A change in the estimated useful life of any item of property and equipment would affect the recorded depreciation expense and decrease in the carrying values of these assets.

  The carrying amount of property and equipment are disclosed in Note 7.

4. CASH IN BANKS

	March 31, 2015	March 31, 2014
	US$	US$
U.S. Dollar		
PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk	43,563	72,459
PT Bank of India Indonesia Tbk	766	819
Rupiah		
PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk	3,449	17,480
PT Bank of India Indonesia Tbk	325	405
Total	48,103	91,163

5. PREPAID TAXES

	March 31, 2015 US$	March 31, 2014 US$
Value added tax (VAT) - In	82	226
Corporate income tax 2013	-	55,251
Total	82	55,477

On August 14, 2014, the Company has received its corporate income tax overpayment amounting to US$ 48,581. The difference between the refund received and the recorded amount are charged to current year's profit or loss.

6. INVESTMENTS IN SHARES OF STOCK

The details of investments in shares of stock as of March 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

	Percentage of Ownership %	Number of Shares	Amount US$
PT Bima Gema Permata	50	2,550	288,578
PT Nuansa Sakti Kencana	50	2,550	288,577
PT Mincon Indo Resources	99	247,500	138,600
Total			715,755

7. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	April 1, 2014 US$	Additions US$	Deductions US$	March 31, 2015 US$
At cost:				
Buildings	1,561	-	-	1,561
Office equipment	327,489	-	-	327,489
Furniture and fixtures	64,093	-	-	64,093
Vehicles	124,285	-	-	124,285
Road and bridges	392,700	-	-	392,700
Coal laboratory	27,078	-	-	27,078
Construction in progress	5,547	-	-	5,547
Total	942,753	-	-	942,753
Accumulated depreciation				
Buildings	1,430	131	-	1,561
Office equipment	323,095	3,740	-	326,835
Furniture and fixtures	62,476	808	-	63,284
Vehicles	116,185	8,100	-	124,285
Road and bridges	247,233	-	-	247,233
Coal laboratory	17,047	-	-	17,047
Total	767,466	12,779	-	780,245
Net Book Value	175,287			162,508
Accumulated impairment loss	(161,044)	-	-	(161,044)
Net	14,243			1,464

	April 1, 2013	Additions	Deductions	March 31, 2014
	US$	US$	US$	US$
At cost:				
Buildings	1,561	-	-	1,561
Office equipment	327,489	-	-	327,489
Furniture and fixtures	64,093	-	-	64,093
Vehicles	124,285	-	-	124,285
Road and bridges	392,700	-	-	392,700
Coal laboratory	27,078	-	-	27,078
Construction in progress	5,547	-	-	5,547
Total	942,753	-	-	942,753
Accumulated depreciation				
Buildings	1,118	312	-	1,430
Office equipment	316,371	6,724	-	323,095
Furniture and fixtures	60,482	1,994	-	62,476
Vehicles	104,934	11,251	-	116,185
Road and bridges	200,555	46,678	-	247,233
Coal laboratory	13,828	3,219	-	17,047
Total	697,288	70,178	-	767,466
Net Book Value	245,465			175,287
Accumulated impairment loss	(5,547)	(155,497)	-	(161,044)
Net	239,918			14,243

Depreciation expense amounting to US$ 12,779 in 2015 and US$ 70,178 in 2014 were recorded under general and administrative expense (Note 14).

As of March 31, 2014, road and bridges and crushing and coal laboratory was impaired amounting to US$ 155,497 since the company can not longer obtain future benefits for these assets in generating future revenues.

The vehicles were insured with PT Asuransi Indrapura against all risks with a total insurance coverage amount of US$ 41,272 (equivalent to Rp 540,000,000) and US$ 71,466 (equivalent to Rp 815,000,000) in 2015 and 2014, respectively. The Company's management believes that the insurance coverage is adequate to cover possible losses on the insured assets.

The Company's management believes that the allowances for impairment of asset as of March 31, 2015 and 2014 is adequate to coverage possible losses an impairment of property and equipment.

8. OTHER ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

	March 31, 2015	March 31, 2014
	US$	US$
Related parties		
Oorja 2 Pte Ltd.	1,700,000	1,700,000
PT Bima Gema Permata	-	15,263
Total	1,700,000	1,715,263
Third party	165	2,970

9. TAXES PAYABLE

	March 31, 2015	March 31, 2014
	US$	US$
Final Income taxes	52	-
Income taxes		
Article 21	154	114
Article 23	2,850	59
Article 25	-	559
Total	3,056	732

10. ACCRUED EXPENSES

	March 31, 2015	March 31, 2014
	US$	US$
Professional fee	4,153	7,925
Interest loan to shareholder	-	2,057
Other	12,723	348
Total	16,876	10,330

11. CAPITAL STOCK

	March 31, 2015 and 2014		
Name of Stockholders	Number of Shares	Percentage of Ownership	Total Paid-up Capital
		%	US$
Oorja 2 Pte. Ltd.	2,178	99	544,500
Oorja 1 Pte. Ltd.	22	1	5,500
Total	2,200	100	550,000

12. REVENUE

Total revenue amounting to US$ 102,702 and US$ 114,966 at March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively are sales to related party.

13. COST OF REVENUE

	2015	2014
	US$	US$
Salaries and allowances	84,685	111,323
Income tax article 21	2,551	3,110
Medicals	414	922
Total	87,650	115,355

14. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2015	2014
	US$	US$
Depreciation (Note 7)	12,779	70,178
Professional fees	4,942	12,845
Estimated post-employment benefits	3,265	4,951
Insurance	1,269	1,405
Others	620	947
Total	22,875	90,326

15. INCOME TAX

Tax expense (benefit) in the statements of comprehensive income consists of the following:

	2015	2014
	US$	US$
Current tax	1,027	-
Deferred tax	-	(78,330)
Total tax expense (benefit)	1,027	(78,330)

Current Tax

The reconciliation between (loss) before tax as per statements of comprehensive income and taxable income (fiscal loss) is as follows:

	2015	2014
	US$	US$
Loss before tax as per statements of comprehensive income	(52,582)	(244,962)
Temporary differences :		
Difference between commercial and fiscal depreciation	-	10,253
Provision for post-employment benefits	-	(7,902)
Provision for impairment of fixed assets	-	155,497
Total	-	157,848
Non deductible expense (nontaxble income)		
Tax expense	-	6,932
Benefit in kind	-	3,110
Interest income already subjected to final tax	-	(32)
Others	52,582	-
Total	52,582	10,010
Fiscal loss before fiscal losses carried forward	(77,104)	(77,104)
Total current tax - final	1,027	-

Based on article 3 such Tax Law No. 46/2013, a tax registered corporation with gross revenue of less than or equal to Rp 4.8 billion is entitled for final tax rate of 1% from gross revenue.

Under the taxation laws in Indonesia, the Company submits tax return on a self-assessment basis with effective for fiscal year 2008, the tax authorities may assess taxes within 5 years after the date when the tax becomes due.

Deferred Tax

Details of the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	April 1, 2013	Credited (charged) to income for the year	March 31, 2014	Credited (charged) to income for the year	March 31, 2015
	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$
Deferred tax assets (liability)					
Difference between commercial and fiscal loss depreciation	32,286	41,431	73,717	-	73,717
Post-employment benefits obligation	17,273	(1,975)	15,298	-	15,298
Allowance for impairment of fixed assets	1,387	38,874	40,261	-	40,261
Net	50,946	78,330	129,276	-	129,276

A reconciliation between tax (benefit) expense and the amounts computed by applying the effective tax rates to loss before tax per statements of comprehensive income is as follows:

	2015	2014
	US$	US$
Loss before tax as per statements of income	(52,582)	(244,962)
Tax expense (benefit) at effective tax rates	(13,146)	(61,241)
Tax effect of nontaxable income (nondeductible expense) :		
Tax expense	-	1,733
Benefit in kind	-	778
Interest income already subjected to final tax	-	(8)
Others	13,146	-
Total	13,146	2,503
Adjustment	-	(19,592)
Final tax	1,027	-
Total tax expense (benefit)	1,027	(78,330)

16. POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OBLIGATION

The Company provides post-employment benefits for its qualifying employees in accordance with Labor Law No. 13/2003. The number of employees entitled to the benefits was 11 in 2015 and 16 in 2014, respectively.

Amounts recognised in the statements of comprehensive income with respect to these post-employment benefits are as follows:

	2015	2014
	US$	US$
Current service cost	2,904	4,141
Interest costs	1,743	1,808
Amortized past service cost	463	532
Net actuarial gain	(1,845)	(1,530)
Total	3,265	4,951

The amounts included in the statements of financial position arising from the Company's obligations with respect to post-employment benefits are as follows:

	March 31, 2015	March 31, 2014
	US$	US$
Present value of obligations	19,856	23,530
Unrealized actuarial gain	28,239	42,606
Unrecognized past service cost	(3,846)	(4,945)
Net liabilities	44,249	61,191

Movements in the post-employment benefits obligations recognised in the statements of financial position are as follows:

	2015	2014
	US$	US$
Opening defined benefit obligation	23,530	35,365
Current service cost	2,904	4,141
Interest cost	1,743	1,808
Benefit paid	(12,351)	(2,644)
Unrecognized past service cost	(3,846)	(4,945)
Recognized of gain (loss) of actuarial	7,052	(9,917)
Foreign exchange difference	824	(279)
Closing defined benefit obligation	19,856	23,530

The cost of providing post-employment benefits is calculated by an independent actuary. The actuarial calculation was carried out using the following key assumptions:

	2015	2014
Discount rate	7.5% per annum	8.5% per annum
Future salary increment rate	9% per annum	9% per annum
Mortality rate	100% TMI 2011	100% TMI 2011
Disability rate	1% TMI	1% TMI
Resignation rate	5% per annum until age 29 then decrease Linearly into 0% at age 54	5% per annum until age 29 then decrease Linearly into 0% at age 54
Normal pension age	60	60

17. NATURE OF RELATIONSHIP AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Nature of Relationship

a. Mercator Limited is the ultimate controlling party of the Company.

b. Oorja 1 Pte. Ltd and Oorja 2 Pte. Ltd are the stockholders of the Company.

c. Related parties which are entities controlled by key management personnel of the Company:

- PT Bima Gema Permata (BGP)
- PT Mincon Indo Recources (MIR)

Transactions with related parties

The Company entered into certain transactions with related parties, including the following:

a. The Company obtained loan from Oorja 2 Pte. Ltd to finance the Company's operating expense. These loans bear interest without a fixed repayment schedule and payable on demand (Note 8).

b. The Company and BGP entered outsourcing agreement from April 1, 2014 to March 31, 2015 (Note 13). As of March 31, 2015, the outstanding trade accounts receivable from BGP amounting to US$ 30,778 is derived from outsourcing revenue.

18. MONETARY ASSETS AND LIABILTIES DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

As of March 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company had monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, as follows:

		March 31, 2015			March 31, 2014	
		Foreign currency	Equivalent in US$		Foreign currency	Equivalent in US$
Assets						
Cash in banks	Rp	49,379,016	3,774	Rp	203,960,540	17,885
Total Assets			3,774			17,885
Liabilities						
Other accounts payable	Rp	-	-	Rp	110,413,528	9,682
Accrued expenses	Rp	168,469,584	12,876	Rp	5,975,696	524
Total liabilities			12,876			10,206
Net Assets (Liabilities)			(9,102)			7,679

The conversion rates used by the Company as of May 8, 2015, March 31, 2015 and March 31, 2014 are Rp 13,177, Rp 13,084, and Rp 11,404 per US$ 1, respectively.

19. OTHER MATTER

The Company incurred a net loss of US$ 53,609 during the year ended March 31, 2015 and, as of that date the Company's current liabilities exceeded its total assets by US$ 792,904 and has capital deficiency by US$ 837,153. In relation to this matter, the Group agreed to provide financial support to the Company until such time that is the Company able to achieve stability in its operations.

20. CATEGORIES AND CLASSES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	March 31, 2015	March 31, 2014
	US$	US$
Current Financial Assets		
Cash in banks	48,103	91,163
Other account receivable from related party	30,778	-
Total	78,881	91,163
Current Financial Liabilities		
Other accounts payable		
Related parties	1,700,000	1,715,263
Third party	165	2,970
Accrued expenses	16,876	10,330
Total	1,717,041	1,728,563

21. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISK AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

a. Capital risk management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximizing the return to stakeholders through the optimization of debt and equity balance.

The capital structure of the Company consists of cash in banks (Note 4) and equity shareholder consisting of capital stock (Note 11) and retained earnings.

The Board of Directors of the Company periodically reviews the Company's capital structure. As part of this review, the Board of Directors considers the cost of capital and related risk.

The gearing ratio as of March 31, 2015 and 2014 is as follows:

	March 31 2015	March 31 2014
	US$	US$
Debt:		
Other accounts payable to related parties	1,700,000	1,715,263
Cash on hand and in banks	48,103	91,163
Net Debt	1,651,897	1,624,100
Capital deficiency	(837,153)	(783,544)
Net Debt to Equity Ratio	-197%	-207%

b. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The financial risks that might be faced by the Company are credit risk, foreign exchange rate risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk and price risk. Attention of managing these risks has significantly increased in light of the considerable change and volatility in Indonesian and international markets.

i. Foreign currency risk management

The Company is exposed to the effect of foreign currency exchange rate fluctuation mainly because of foreign currency denominated transactions such as cost of sales and cash in bank.

The Company manages the currencies other than US$ exposure by matching, as far as possible, receipts and payments in each individual currency. The Company's net open foreign currency exposure as of reporting date is disclosed in Note 18.

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The Company's sensitivity against the relevant foreign currencies is 6.9% and 8.7% in March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Had the US$ weakened/strengthened by 6.9% and 8.7% in March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, with all other variables held constant, net income after tax for the years then ended would have been US$ 763 higher/lower and US$ 476 lower/higher, respectively. 6.9% and 8.7% is the sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding monetary items denominated in currency other than U.S. Dollar.

In management's opinion, the assessment is unrepresentative of the inherent foreign exchange risk because the exposure at the end of the reporting period does not reflect the exposure during the year. US$ denominated sales are seasonal, with higher sales volumes in the last quarter of the financial year, resulting to an increase in US$ denominated receivables at the end of the reporting period.

ii. Interest rate risk management

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk because the Company borrow fund at floating interest rate. Exposures to interest rate risk relate mainly to the Company's borrowing to related party with variable interest rates, which are monitored on an ongoing basis with the primary objective of limiting the extent to which net interest exposure could be affected by an adverse movement in interest rates.

The Company believes that exposure to interest rate is not significant because the Company's borrowing is to related party. The Company believes that such lending policy which include interest are well managed by corporate treasury. While for interest rate risk exposure in bank deposit is considered manageable.

iii. Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligation resulting in a loss to the Company.

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributed to its cash in banks and trade accounts receivable. The Company places its bank balances with credit worthy financial institutions. Trade accounts receivable are entered with respected and credit worthy third parties. The Company's exposure and its counterparties are continuously monitored and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread amongst approved counterparties. Credit exposure is controlled by counterparty limits that are reviewed and approved by the management.

The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the reporting package, net of any allowance for losses represents the Company's exposure to credit risk.

The Company manages and controls this credit risk by setting limits on the amount of risk its willing to accept for respective customers and by being more selective in choosing banks and financial institutions, only reputable and creditworthy banks and financial institutions selected.

All loans and receivables are neither past due or nor impaired with good credit quality based on evaluation of past transaction with outstanding counterparties.

iv. Liquidity risk management

The ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the board of directors, which has built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Company's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The Company maintains sufficient funds to finance its ongoing working capital requirements, whereas the funds are placed in cash and cash equivalents.

Liquidity and interest risk tables

The following table details the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. 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 contractual maturity is based on the earliest date on which the Company may be required to pay.

	Weighted average effective interest rate	1-3 months	3 months to 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	%	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$
March 31, 2015						
Non-interest bearing						
Other accounts payable						
Third parties		165	-	-	-	165
Accrued expenses		16,876	-	-	-	16,876
Variable interest rate						
Other accounts payable - related party	1.70	-	1,728,900	-	-	1,728,900
Total		17,041	1,728,900	-	-	1,745,941

	Weighted average effective interest rate	1-3 months	3 months to 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	%	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$
March 31, 2014						
Non-interest bearing						
Other accounts payable						
Related party		-	15,263	-	-	15,263
Third parties			2,970	-	-	2,970
Accrued expenses		10,330	-	-	-	10,330
Variable interest rate						
Other accounts payable - related party	1.84	-	1,731,280	-	-	1,731,280
Total		10,330	1,749,513	-	-	1,759,843

The following table details the Company's expected maturity for its non-derivative financial assets. The table has been drawn up based on the undiscounted contractual maturities of the financial assets including interest that will be earned on those assets. The inclusion of information on non-derivative financial assets is necessary in order to understand the Company liquidity risk management as the liquidity is managed on a net asset and liability basis.

	March 31, 2015		March 31, 2014	
	1-3 months	Total	1-3 months	Total
	US$	US$	US$	US$
March 31, 2015				
Non-interest bearing				
Trade accounts receivable from related party	30,778	30,778	-	-
Variable interest rate	-	-	-	-
Cash in bank	48,103	48,103	91,163	91,163
Total	78,881	78,881	91,163	91,163

c. Fair value of financial instruments

Management considers that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the reporting package approximate their fair values because they have either short-term maturities or carry market interest rate or the impact of discounting is not significant.

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