

BHUMI RESOURCES (SINGAPORE) PTE. LTD.

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

ACRA No. 2009-19951-C

31 December 2014

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BHUMI RESOURCES (SINGAPORE) PTE. LTD.

Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore - ACRA No. 2009-19951-C

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors are pleased to present their report to the members together with the audited financial statement of **BHUMI RESOURCES (SINGAPORE) PTE. LTD.** for the financial year ended 31 December 2014.

1 DIRECTORS

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

Jotirmoy Pratul Krishna Ghose
Sushil Bhattar
Meghadri Kumar Chattopadhyaya
Shyam Binani

2 ARRANGEMENTS TO ENABLE DIRECTOR TO ACQUIRE SHARES AND DEBENTURES

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

3 DIRECTORS' INTEREST IN SHARES OR DEBENTURES

The directors who held office at the end of the financial year had no interests in shares of the company.

4 SHARE OPTIONS

During the financial year, no options were granted to take up unissued shares of the company. During the financial year, no shares were issued by virtue of the exercise of options to take up unissued shares of the company. At the end of the financial year, there were no unissued shares of the company under option.

5 DIRECTOR'S CONTRACTUAL BENEFITS

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

6 INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

The auditors, S J Chung & Co., a firm of Chartered Accountants, have expressed their willingness to accept re-appointment.

On behalf of the board of directors,



MEGHADRI KUMAR CHATTOPADHYAYA
Director



JOTIRMOY PRATUL KRISHNA GHOSE
Director

Date: 01 MAY 2015

BHUMI RESOURCES (SINGAPORE) PTE. LTD.

Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore - ACRA No. 2009-19951-C

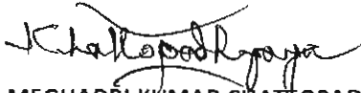
STATEMENT BY DIRECTORS

We, Sushil Bhattar and Jotirmoy Pratul Krishna Ghose being the directors of **BHUMI RESOURCES (SINGAPORE) PTE. LTD.**, do hereby state that, in the opinion of the board:-

- (a) the accompanying financial position, comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows together with notes thereon are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at 31 December 2014 and of the results of the business, changes in equity and cash flows of the company for the financial year ended; and
- (b) at the date of this statement there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

The board authorised these financial statements for issued on the date of this report.

On behalf of the board of directors,



MEGHADRI KUMAR CHATTOPADHYAYA
Director



JOTIRMOY PRATUL KRISHNA GHOSE
Director

Date: 01 MAY 2015

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

BHUMI RESOURCES (SINGAPORE) PTE. LTD.

Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore - ACRA No. 2009-19951-C

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **BHUMI RESOURCES (SINGAPORE) PTE. LTD.**, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2014, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and cash flows statement and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the provision of the Singapore Companies Act, Cap. 50. ("the Act") and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards. This responsibility includes devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair profit and loss accounts and financial position and to maintain accountability of assets; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in circumstances.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's 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 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 financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Act and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at 31 December 2014 and the results, changes in equity and cash flows of the company for the financial year ended on that date.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

SJ Chung & Co
Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants
Singapore,
Date: 01 MAY 2015



BHUMI RESOURCES (SINGAPORE) PTE. LTD.

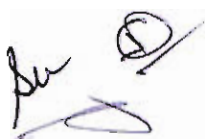
Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore - ACRA No. 2009-19951-C

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December 2014

	Note	2014 US\$	2013 US\$
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Other receivables	7	14,529,849	14,274,479
Cash and cash equivalents	8	<u>352,412</u>	<u>506,146</u>
Total current assets		<u>14,882,261</u>	<u>14,780,625</u>
Non-Current Assets			
Investment	9	<u>600,000</u>	<u>600,000</u>
		<u>600,000</u>	<u>600,000</u>
Total Assets		<u><u>15,482,261</u></u>	<u><u>15,380,625</u></u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Other payables	10	195,253	134,908
Income tax payable		<u>-</u>	<u>1,376</u>
Total current liabilities		<u>195,253</u>	<u>136,284</u>
Capital and Reserves			
Share capital	11	15,000,000	15,000,000
Retained earnings		<u>287,008</u>	<u>244,341</u>
Total equity		<u>15,287,008</u>	<u>15,244,341</u>
Total Equity and Liabilities		<u><u>15,482,261</u></u>	<u><u>15,380,625</u></u>

The accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.



BHUMI RESOURCES (SINGAPORE) PTE. LTD.

Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore - ACRA No. 2009-19951-C

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the financial year ended 31 December 2014

	Note	2014 US\$	2013 US\$
Revenue		-	-
Other operating income	12	91,531	108,364
Other operating expenses		(51,356)	(69,116)
Other gain and loss	13	<u>(1,223)</u>	<u>(677)</u>
Profit before tax		38,952	38,571
Income tax expense	14	<u>3,715</u>	<u>(5,796)</u>
Total Comprehensive Income For The Year		<u>42,667</u>	<u>32,775</u>

The accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.



BHUMI RESOURCES (SINGAPORE) PTE. LTD.

Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore - ACRA No. 2009-19951-C

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the financial year ended 31 December 2014

	<u>Share capital</u> US\$	<u>Retained earnings</u> US\$	<u>Total</u> US\$
Balance as at December 31, 2012	15,000,000	211,566	15,211,566
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	32,775	32,775
Balance as at December 31, 2013	<u>15,000,000</u>	<u>244,341</u>	<u>15,244,341</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	42,667	42,667
Balance as at December 31, 2014	<u><u>15,000,000</u></u>	<u><u>287,008</u></u>	<u><u>15,287,008</u></u>

The accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.



BHUMI RESOURCES (SINGAPORE) PTE. LTD.

Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore - ACRA No. 2009-19951-C

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2014

	Note	2014 US\$	2013 US\$
Operating activities			
Profit before taxation		38,952	38,571
Adjustments for:			
Interest income		(91,531)	(108,364)
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital		(52,579)	(69,793)
Other receivables		(255,370)	(4,825,236)
Other payables		60,345	132,608
Cash generated from operation		(247,604)	(4,762,421)
Income tax received / (paid)		2,339	(15,365)
Interest received		91,531	108,364
Net cash used in operating activities		(153,734)	(4,669,422)
Net decrease in cash and bank balances		(153,734)	(4,669,422)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		506,146	5,175,568
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	8	<u>352,412</u>	<u>506,146</u>

The accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT – 31 December 2014

1 GENERAL

The company (Registration Number 200919951C) is incorporated in Singapore with its principal place of business and registered office at 21, Bukit Batok Crescent #15-74 WCEGA TOWER Singapore 658065. The financial statements are expressed in US dollars.

The principals activity of the company are that of trading in mine and investment in mines and mining operation.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basic of Accounting - The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the historical cost basis except as disclosed in the accounting policies below, and are drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Singapore Companies Act and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards ("FRS").

Adoption of new and revised standards – In the current financial year the company has adopted all the new and revised FRSs and interpretations of FRS ("INT FRS") that are relevant to its operations and effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014. The adoption of these new / revised FRSs does not result in changes to the group's and company accounting policies and has no material effect on the amounts reported for the current or prior years except as disclosed below:

Description	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Revised FRS 27 Separate Financial Statements	1 January 2014
Revised FRS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures	1 January 2014
FRS 110 Consolidated Financial Statements	1 January 2014
FRS 111 Joint Arrangements	1 January 2014
FRS 112 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities	1 January 2014
Amendment to FRS 102 Share-based Payment	1 July 2014
Amendments to FRS 103 Business Combinations	1 July 2014
Amendment to FRS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment	1 July 2014
Amendment to FRS 24 Related Party Disclosures	1 July 2014
Amendment to FRS 38 Intangible Assets	1 July 2014
Amendment to FRS 113 Fair Value Measurement	1 July 2014
Amendment to FRS 40 Investment Property	1 July 2014

The directors are of the opinion that the adoption of the standards and interpretations above will have no material impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application.

Financial Instrument – Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised on the company statement of financial position when the company becomes a party to the contractual provision of the instrument.

Financial assets – All financial assets are recognised and de-recognised on a trade date where the purchase or sale of an investment is under a contract whose terms require delivery of the investment within the timeframe established by the market concerned, and are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through comprehensive income which are initially measured at fair value.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT – 31 December 2014

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – continuation

Financial Instrument – continuation

Certain shares held by the company are classified as being available for sale and are stated at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income with the exception of impairment losses which is recognised directly in comprehensive income. Dividends on available-for-sale equity instruments are recognised in comprehensive income when the company's right to receive payments is established.

Impairment of financial assets – Financial assets, other than those at fair value through comprehensive income, are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each report period. 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 assets, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been impacted.

For available-for-sale equity instruments, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the investment below its cost is considered to be objective evidence of impairment.

For all other financial assets, 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.

For certain categories of financial assets, such as trade receivables, assets 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 of 60 days, as well as observable changes in national or local economic conditions that correlate with default on receivables.

Financial liabilities and Equity instruments – Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the company are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definition of a financial liability and equity instrument.

Financial liabilities – Other payables are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

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 issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue cost.

Derecognition of financial liabilities – The company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the company's obligation are discharged, cancelled or they expire.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT – 31 December 2014

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – continuation

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

Revenue Recognition - Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

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

Income Tax - Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are not taxable or tax deductible. The group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted in countries where the company and subsidiaries operate by the end of the reporting period.

Foreign Currency Transactions and Translation – In preparing the financial statements of the company, transactions in currencies other than the company's reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

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

Cash and Cash Equivalents in The Statement of Cash Flows – Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows comprise cash in bank and fixed deposit.



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT – 31 December 2014

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – continuation

Investment in Subsidiary – A subsidiary is an entity over which the company has the power to govern financial and operating policies generally accompanying a shareholding, directly or indirectly of more than one half of the voting rights or more than 50% of the issued share capital or control the composition of the board of directors. Investment is accounted for at cost less provision for impairment losses and income from such investment is accounted for when received. The accounts of the subsidiary company are not consolidated in this financial statement.

3 CRITICAL JUDGEMENTS, ASSUMPTIONS AND ESTIMATED UNCERTAINTIES

Critical accounting judgement – In the process of applying the company's accounting policies, management is of the opinion that there are no critical judgements involved that have significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Key sources of estimation uncertainties – The management is of the opinion that there are no key sources of estimation uncertainty at the financial position dates that have a significant effect on the amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL RISKS MANAGEMENT

Categories of financial instruments - The following table sets out the financial instruments as at the end of the reporting period.

	2014 US\$	2013 US\$
<u>Financial Assets</u>		
Loans and receivables	14,529,849	14,274,479
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>352,412</u>	<u>506,146</u>
<u>Financial Liabilities</u>		
Loans and payables	<u>195,253</u>	<u>134,908</u>

Financial risk management policies and objectives – The Company's overall risk management policy seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the company. The company, however, does not have any written risk management policies and guidelines. The directors monitor the following risk management of the company and believe that the financial risks associated with these financial instruments are minimal.

Interest rate risk management – Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the company's financial instruments will fluctuate because of change in market interest rate.

The company has cash and cash equivalents that are non-interest bearing and fixed deposits that are fixed rate and therefore has no exposure to cash flows interest rate risk.

The company does not have any available-for-sale fixed rate instruments that are carried at fair value through profit and loss and therefore is not exposed to fair value interest rate.

BHUMI RESOURCES (SINGAPORE) PTE. LTD.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT – 31 December 2014

4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL RISKS MANAGEMENT

Financial risk management policies and objectives – continuation

The company's exposure to interest rate on financial assets and financial liabilities are detailed in the liquidity management section of this note.

Interest rate sensitivity – The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rate for non-derivative instrument at the financial position date. For variable-rate bank borrowing, the analysis is prepared assuming the amount of liability outstanding at the financial position date was outstanding for the whole year. A 50 basis point increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the possible change in interest rates.

If interest rate had been 50 basis points higher or lower and all other variables were held constant, the company's profit for the year ended December 31, 2014 would not be affected.

Credit risk management – Credit risk refers to risk that counterparty will default on their obligations to repay amounts owing to company resulting in a loss to the company. The carrying amounts of bank balances represent the company maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to financial assets.

The company has no significant concentration of credit risk. The credit risk on liquid fund is limited because the counterparty is a bank with high credit ratings assigned by international credit agencies. As the company does not hold any collateral, the maximum exposure to credit risk for each class of financial instruments is the carrying amount of that class of financial instruments presented on the statement of financial position.

Liquidity risk management – Liquidity risk refers to that the company will not have sufficient funds to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

In the management of the liquidity risk, the management monitors and maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate by the management to finance the company's operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows.

The following table summarised the company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the company can be required to pay. The table include both interest and principal cash flows.

Company	Weighted average effective interest rate	On demand or within 1 year	Within 2 to 5 years	After 5 years	Total
	%	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
<u>2014</u>					
Non – interest bearing	-	195,253	-	-	195,253
<u>2013</u>					
Non – interest bearing	-	134,908	-	-	134,908

BHUMI RESOURCES (SINGAPORE) PTE. LTD.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT – 31 December 2014**4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL RISKS MANAGEMENT****Financial risk management policies and objectives – continuation**

The following table summarised the company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial assets. The tables below have been drawn up based on the undiscounted contractual maturities of the financial assets including interest that will be earned on those assets except where the company anticipates that the cash flow will occur in a different period.

<u>Company</u>	Weighted average effective interest rate %	On demand or within 1 year US\$	Within 2 to 5 years US\$	After 5 years US\$	Total US\$
<u>2014</u>					
Non – interest bearing	-	12,929,849	-	-	12,929,849
Fixed interest rate instruments	5.7315	1,600,000	-	-	1,600,000
		<u>14,529,849</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>14,529,849</u>
<u>2013</u>					
Non – interest bearing	-	12,674,479	-	-	12,674,479
Fixed interest rate instruments	5.7315	1,600,000	-	-	1,600,000
		<u>14,274,479</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>14,274,479</u>

Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities – The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, other receivables and payables and borrowings approximate their respective fair values due to the relatively short term maturity of these financial instruments. The fair values of other classes of financial assets and liabilities are disclosed in the respective notes to financial statements.

Capital risk management policies and objectives – The company manages its capital to ensure that the company will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance.

The capital structure of the company consists of equity attributable to the owners of the parent, comprising issued capital, reserves and retained earnings.

5 HOLDING COMPANY

The company is a subsidiary of Binani Cement Limited registration number CIN: U26941WB1996PLC076612, incorporated in India. Binani Cement Limited is held by Binani Industries Limited, listed entity in India, incorporated in India and is also the ultimate holding company. Related companies in the financial statements refer to members of the ultimate holding company's group of companies.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT – 31 December 2014**6 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTION**Trading transactions

During the financial period, the company entities entered into the following trading transactions with related companies:

	<u>Services provided to</u>	<u>Services provided from</u>	<u>Amount owed by related companies</u>	<u>Amount owed to related companies</u>
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
2014				
Subsidiary company	-	-	3,000,000	-
Related companies	91,531	-	10,405,000	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
2013				
Subsidiary company	-	-	3,000,000	-
Related companies	116,446	-	10,400,000	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Some of the company's transactions and arrangements are between members of the company and the effect of these on the basis determined between the parties is reflected in these financial statements. The intercompany balances are unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand unless otherwise stated.

The amounts outstanding are unsecured and will be settled in cash. No guarantees have been given or received. No expense has been recognised in the period for bad or doubtful debts in respect of the amounts owed by related companies.

7 OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2014	2013
	US\$	US\$
Other debtors	178,361	73,014
Amount owing by subsidiary	3,000,000	3,000,000
Amount owe by related parties	10,405,000	10,400,000
Advance pay for mines ownership in Indonesia	946,149	800,569
Prepayment	339	896
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	14,529,849	14,274,479
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The amount owing by subsidiary or related party is non-trade in nature, unsecured, interest-free and are repayable on demand

BHUMI RESOURCES (SINGAPORE) PTE. LTD.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT – 31 December 2014**8 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**

	2014 US\$	2013 US\$
Cash in bank	252,130	406,019
Fixed deposit	100,282	100,127
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows	<u>352,412</u>	<u>506,146</u>

9 INVESTMENT

	2014 US\$	2013 US\$
Unquoted equity shares, at cost	<u>600,000</u>	<u>600,000</u>

Details of the company's significant subsidiary at December 31, 2014 as follow:

Name of Subsidiary	Country of incorporation (or registration) and operation	Proportion of ownership interest		Proportion of voting power held		Principal activity
		2014	2013	2014	2013	
		%	%	%	%	
Pt. Anggana Energy Resources	Indonesia	100%	100%	100%	100%	Investment in coal mines

The company has not accounted for its investment in subsidiary using equity method of accounting as the company itself is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Binani Cement Limited (Note 5) which produces consolidated financial statement available for public use.

The audited financial information of the subsidiary for the year ended 31 December, Pt. Anggana Energy Resources is as follows:

	2014 US\$	2013 US\$
Total Asset	2,756,664	2,732,950
Total Liabilities	3,012,591	3,005,716
Revenue	203,904	-
Loss for the year	<u>11,413</u>	<u>(656,921)</u>

The financial report of Pt. Anggane Energy Resources was stated in Indonesian Rupiah, for consolidation the conversion rate is 8,047 Rupiah to US\$1.

BHUMI RESOURCES (SINGAPORE) PTE. LTD.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT – 31 December 2014**10 OTHER PAYABLES**

	2014 US\$	2013 US\$
Accruals	<u>195,253</u>	<u>134,908</u>

Accruals principally comprise amount outstanding for ongoing costs.

11 SHARE CAPITAL

	2014 US\$	2013 US\$
Issued and fully paid: 15,000,000 ordinary shares	<u>15,000,000</u>	<u>15,000,000</u>

The company has one class of ordinary shares, which carry no right to fixed income.

12 OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	2014 US\$	2013 US\$
Interest on fixed deposit	154	108,364
Interest on loan	<u>91,377</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>91,531</u>	<u>108,364</u>

13 OTHER GAIN AND LOSS

	2014 US\$	2013 US\$
Loss in exchange rate	<u>(1,223)</u>	<u>(677)</u>

14 INCOME TAX EXPENSE*Income tax recognised in profit or loss*

	2014 US\$	2013 US\$
Current taxation	-	(5,796)
Over provision taxation in prior year	<u>3,715</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>3,715</u>	<u>(5,796)</u>



BHUMI RESOURCES (SINGAPORE) PTE. LTD.

Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore - ACRA No. 2009-19951-C

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT – 31 December 2014**14 INCOME TAX EXPENSE – continuation**

Income tax is calculated at 17% of the estimated assessable profit for the financial year. Taxation for other jurisdiction is calculated at the rates prevailing in the relevant jurisdictions.

Numerical reconciliation of income tax expense

	2014	2013
	\$	\$
Profit before taxation	<u>38,952</u>	<u>38,571</u>
	2014	2013
	US\$	US\$
Tax expenses at statutory rate 17%	(6,622)	(6,557)
Adjustment:		
Tax effect on non-deductible expenses	(7,269)	(10,832)
Tax effect on non-taxable income	27,946	-
Effect of partial tax exemption	-	8,952
Effect on tax rebate	-	2,484
Effect of exchange difference in tax provision	-	157
Other-unabsorbed losses, wear and tear, etc	(14,055)	-
Over provision taxation in prior year	<u>3,715</u>	<u>-</u>
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss	<u>3,715</u>	<u>(5,796)</u>

15 RECLASSIFICATIONS AND COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain reclassifications have been made to the prior year's financial statements to enhance the comparability with the current year's financial statements. Comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to the current year's presentation.

16 AUTHORISATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2014 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the director on the date of this report.