Deloitte Haskins & Sells

Chartered Accountants
Bengal Intelligent Park,
Building – Alpha, 1st Floor,
Block – EP & GP, Sector – V,
Salt Lake Electronics Complex,
Kolkata – 700 091,
West Bengal, India

Tel: +91 33 6612 1000
Fax: +91 33 6612 1001

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF
T M MINING COMPANY LIMITED
Report on the Ind AS Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of **T M MINING COMPANY LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2017, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Act.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these Ind AS financial statements based on our audit.

In conducting our audit, we have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder.

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2017, and its loss, total comprehensive loss, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, based on our audit:

   a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

   b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

   c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, and the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

   d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act.

   e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2017 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2017 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

   f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.

   g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our

Deloitte Haskins & Sells Chartered Accountants

opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position

ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

iv. The Company did not have any holdings or dealings in Specified Bank Notes as defined in the Notification S.O. 3407 (E) dated the 8th November, 2016 of the Ministry of Finance, during the period from 8th November, 2016 to 30th December, 2016

2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 302009E)

Abhijit Bandyopadhyay
Partner
(MembershipNo. 054785)

Kolkata, 18 May, 2017

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **T M MINING COMPANY LIMITED** ("the Company") as of 31 March 2017 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies

Deloitte Haskins & Sells Chartered Accountants

and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March 2017, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No.302009E)

Abhijit Bandyopadhyay
Partner
(Membership No. 054785)

Kolkata, 18 May, 2017

ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

(i) The Company does not have any Fixed Assets and hence reporting under clause (i) of the CARO 2016 is not applicable.

(ii) The Company does not have any inventory and hence reporting under clause (ii) of the CARO 2016 is not applicable.

(iii) The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(iv) The Company has not granted any loans, made investments or provide guarantees and hence reporting under clause (iv) of the CARO 2016 is not applicable.

(v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has neither accepted any deposit during the year and nor have any unclaimed deposits in respect of Section 73 to 76 of the Companies Act, 2013. Hence reporting under clause (v) of CARO 2016 is not applicable to the Company.

(vi) The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013.

(vii) According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory dues:

(a) The Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Income Tax, Service Tax and other material statutory dues applicable to it to the appropriate authorities.

(b) There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of statutory dues in arrears as at 31 March , 2017 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(c) There are no dues of Income-tax, as on 31 March, 2017 on account of disputes.

(viii) The Company has not taken any loans or borrowings from financial institutions, banks and government or has not issued any debentures. Hence reporting under clause (viii) of CARO 2016 is not applicable to the Company.

(ix) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) or term loans and hence reporting under clause (ix) of the CARO 2016 Order is not applicable.

(x) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.

(xi) The Company do not have any Managing Director nor has any payment been made to any Directors. Hence, Reporting under clause (xi) of the CARO is Not Applicable.

Deloitte Haskins & Sells Chartered Accountants

Deloitte
Haskins & Sells

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the CARO 2016 Order is not applicable.

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements etc. as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) During the year the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures and hence reporting under clause (xiv) of CARO 2016 is not applicable to the Company.

(xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with him and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable.

(xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-I of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells**
Chartered Accountants
(Registration No. 302009E)

Abhijit Bandyopadhyay
Partner
(Membership No. 054785)

Kolkata, 18 May, 2017

T M Mining Company Limited

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2017

			Note No.	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 01, 2015
						Rupees
I		**ASSETS**				
	(1)	**Non-Current assets**				
	(a)	Other non financial assets	3	38,811	38,811	38,811
		Total non current assets		38,811	38,811	38,811
	(2)	**Current assets**				
	(a)	Financial assets				
	(i)	Cash and Bank Balances	4	8,001	60,884	1,85,354
		Total current assets		8,001	60,884	1,85,354
		TOTAL ASSETS		46,812	99,695	2,24,166
II		**EQUITY AND LIABILITIES**				
	(1)	**Equity**				
	(a)	Equity Share Capital	5	22,00,000	22,00,000	22,00,000
	(b)	Total Other equity	6	(25,20,168)	(24,43,748)	(21,51,428)
				(3,20,168)	(2,43,748)	48,572
	(2)	**Current liabilities**				
	(a)	Financial liabilities				
	(i)	Trade payables	7			
		total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		3,66,980	3,29,173	1,71,094
	(ii)	Other non-financial liabilities	8	-	14,270	4,500
				3,66,980	3,43,443	1,75,594
		TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABIITIES		46,812	99,695	2,24,166

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

In terms of our report attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells.
Chartered Accountants

Abhijit Bandyopadhyay
Partner

Kolkata
May 18 2017

Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board

Rajeev Singhal
Chairman

Chanakya Chaudhary
Director

A F Sequeira
Director

Kolkata
18th May 2017

T M MINING COMPANY LTD.
KOLKATA

T M Mining Company Limited

Profit and Loss Statement for the year ended March 31, 2017

			Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
					Rupees
1		Other income		-	-
		Total Income		-	-
2		**Expenses**			
	a	Finance costs	9	17	-
	b	Other expenses	10	76,403	2,92,320
		Total Expenses		76,420	2,92,320
3		**Loss before tax**		(76,420)	(2,92,320)
4		**Income tax expense**		-	-
5		**(loss) for the period**		(76,420)	(2,92,320)
6		Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
7		**Total Comprehensive Loss for the period**		(76,420)	(2,92,320)
8		**Earnings per equity share**	11	(0.35)	(1.33)
	i	Basic			
	ii	Diluted			

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

In terms of our report attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells.
Chartered Accountants

Abhijit Bandyopadhyay
Partner

Kolkata
May...18..., 2017

Deloitte Haskins & Sells Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board

Rajeev Singhal
Chairman

Chanakya Chaudhary
Director

A F Sequeira
Director

Kolkata
May 18th 2017

TM MINING COMPANY LTD. KOLKATA

T M Mining Company Limited

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31 2017

Rupees

	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
A. Cash Flow from Operating activities:		
Loss before taxes	(76,420)	(2,92,320)
Adjustments for:		
Finance Costs	17	-
Operating loss before working capital changes	(76,403)	(2,92,320)
Adjustment For		
Non Current/Current Financial & Non Financial Liabilities/provision	23,537	1,67,850
Cash generated used in operations	(52,866)	(1,24,470)
Direct taxes (paid)/refunded	-	-
Net cash used in operating activities	(52,866)	(1,24,470)
B. Cash Flow from Investing activities:		
Net cash used in investing activities	-	-
C. Cash Flow from Financing activities:		
Interest and other borrowing costs paid	(17)	-
Net cash used in financing activities	(17)	-
Net decrease in cash or cash equivalents	(52,883)	(1,24,470)
Cash and cash equivalents as at 1st April [1]	60,884	1,85,354
Cash and cash equivalents as at 31st Mar [1]	8,001	60,884

Notes:

1. Includes cash on hand and balance in current accounts with banks
2. Figures in brackets represent outflows

In terms of our report attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells.

Chartered Accountants

Abhijit Bandyopadhyay

Partner

Kolkata

May 18, 2017

For and on behalf of the Board

Rajeev Singhal

Chairman

Chanakya Chaudhary

Director

A F Sequeira

Director

Kolkata

May 18th 2017

Deloitte Haskins & Sells Chartered Accountants

TM Mining Company Ltd. Kolkata

Statement of Changes in equity shares for the year ended March 31, 2017

A Equity Share Capital

Balance as on April 1, 2016	Changes during the period	Balance as on March 31, 2017
2,200,000	-	2,200,000

Balance as on April 1, 2016	Changes during the period	Balance as on March 31, 2017
2,200,000	-	2,200,000

B Other Equity

As at March 31, 2017

	Retained Earnings	Total Equity
At beginning of the year	(2,443,748)	(2,443,748)
(Loss) for the year	(76,420)	(76,420)
Other Comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Dividends (including tax there on)	-	-
Adjustments on account of equity accounted investments	-	-
At end of period	**(2,520,168)**	**(2,520,168)**

As at March 31, 2016

	Retained Earnings	Total Equity
At beginning of the year	(2,151,428)	(2,151,428)
(Loss) for the year	(292,320)	(292,320)
Other Comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Dividends (including tax there on)	-	-
Adjustments on account of equity accounted investments	-	-
At end of period	**(2,443,748)**	**(2,443,748)**

Deloitte Haskins & Sells Chartered Accountants

T M Mining Company Ltd. Kolkata

1. General Information

TM Mining Company Limited ("the Company") a 74 : 26 joint venture between Tata Steel Limited and MMTC Limited, engaged in exploration, search, prospecting, development, extraction, exploitation of the mineral blocks/deposits.

2. Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis for preparation and measurement

In accordance with the notification issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the Company has adopted Ind AS notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 with effect from April 01, 2016.

The transition from previous GAAP (i.e., I GAAP) to Ind AS has been accounted for in accordance with Ind AS 101 "First Time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards", with April 01, 2015 as the transition date. In accordance with Ind As 101 "First time adoption of Indian Accounting Standard", the Company has presented a reconciliation from the presentation of financial statements under accounting standards notified under the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 ("Previous GAAP") to Ind AS of total equity as at April 1, 2015 & March 31 2016 and of total comprehensive income for the year ended March 31 2016

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention with the exception of certain assets and liabilities that are required to be carried at fair values by Ind ASs.

2.2 Use of estimates and critical accounting judgments

In preparation of the financial statements, the Company makes judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and the 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 the underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods affected.

Significant judgments and estimates relating to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities include useful lives of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, impairment of property, plant and equipment, impairment of equity accounted investments, goodwill, intangible assets, provision for employee benefits and other provisions, recoverability of deferred tax assets, commitments and contingencies.

2.3 Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset or financial liability. The transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss are immediately recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Effective interest method

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

TM MINING COMPANY LTD. ★ KOLKATA

Deloitte Haskins & Sells ★ Chartered Accountants

(a) Cash and bank balances

Cash and bank balances consist of:

i) Cash and cash equivalents - which include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short term deposits which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash, are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value and have maturities of less than one year from the date of such deposits. These balances with banks are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage.

ii) Other bank balances - which include balances and deposits with banks that are restricted for withdrawal and usage.

(b) Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost if these financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount

(c) Financial assets measured at fair value

Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if these financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows or to sell these financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The Company in respect of equity investments (other than in joint arrangements and associates) which are not held for trading has made an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value of such equity instruments. Such an election is made by the Company on an instrument by instrument basis at the time of initial recognition of such equity investments.

Financial asset not measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income is carried at fair value through profit or loss.

(d) Impairment of financial assets

Loss allowance for expected credit losses is recognized for financial assets measured at amortized cost and fair value through other comprehensive income.

The Company recognises life time expected credit losses for all trade receivables that do not constitute a financing transaction.

For financial assets whose credit risk has not significantly increased since initial recognition, loss allowance equal to twelve months expected credit losses is recognised. Loss allowance equal to the lifetime expected credit losses is recognised if the credit risk on the financial instruments has significantly increased since initial recognition.

(e) De-recognition of financial assets

The Company de-recognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all 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 recognizes its retained interest in the assets 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 recognize the financial asset and also recognizes a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

TM MINING COMPANY LTD. KOLKATA

Deloitte Haskins & Sells Chartered Accountants

(ii) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

(a) 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.

(b) 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.

(c) Financial Liabilities

Trade and 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 where the time value of money is significant.

Interest-bearing bank loans, overdrafts and issued debt are initially measured at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the settlement or redemption of borrowings is recognised over the term of the borrowings in the statement of profit and loss.

(d) De-recognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company"s obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

2.4 Provisions

Provisions are recognised in the balance sheet when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, which is expected to result in an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits which can be reliably estimated. Each provision is based on the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date. When appropriate, provisions are measured on a discounted basis.

Constructive obligation is an obligation that derives from an entity"s actions where:

(a) by an established pattern of past practice, published policies or a sufficiently specific current statement, the entity has indicated to other parties that it will accept certain **(b)** As a result, the entity has created a valid expectation on the part of those other parties that it will discharge those responsibilities.

2.5 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable net of discounts, taking into account contractually defined terms and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

2.6 Interest income

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

2.7 Adoption of Ind AS

Ind AS 101 „First Time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards" permits companies adopting Ind AS for the first time to take certain exemptions from the full retrospective application of the IND AS in the transition period. The Company on transition to Ind AS has availed the following key exemptions:

(i) Financial Instruments

The Company has elected to designate financial assets or liability at fair value (with fair values taken through the statement of profit or loss or other comprehensive income) as on the date of transition rather than the date of initial recognition.

TM MINING COMPANY LTD. KOLKATA

Deloitte Haskins & Sells Chartered Accountants

3 Other Non Financial Assets

(Unsecured, Considered Good)

	As at March 31, 2017 Rupees		As at March 31, 2016 Rupees		As at March 31, 2015 Rupees	
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
i). Advances with Public bodies	38,811	-	38,811	-	38,811	-
	38,811	-	38,811		38,811	-

4 Cash and Bank Balances

	As at March 31, 2017 Rupees	As at March 31, 2016 Rupees	As at March 31, 2015 Rupees
i). Cash and cash equivalents			
Cash in hand	-	-	-
Balances with banks			
a). Balance with scheduled banks			
(i) In Current Account	8,001	60,884	1,85,354
	8,001	60,884	1,85,354

Deloitte Haskins & Sells Chartered Accountants

T M MINING COMPANY LTD. KOLKATA

5 Share Capital

	As at March 31, 2017 Rupees	As at March 31, 2016 Rupees	As at March 31, 2015 Rupees
Authorised:			
10,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each	100,00,000	100,00,000	100,00,000
(31.03.2016: 10,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each)			
(01.04.2015: 10,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs 10 each)	100,00,000	100,00,000	100,00,000
Issued:			
2,20,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each	22,00,000	22,00,000	22,00,000
(31.03.2016: 2,20,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each)			
(01.04.2015: 2,20,000 Equity Shares of Rs 10 each)			
Subscribed and Paid up:			
2,20,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each	22,00,000	22,00,000	22,00,000
(31.03.2016: 2,20,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each)			
(01.04.2015: 2,20,000 Equity Shares of Rs 10 each)			
	22,00,000	22,00,000	22,00,000

Reconciliation of Number of shares

	For the year ended March 31, 2017		For the year ended March 31, 2016	
	No. of Shares	Amount Rupees	No. of Shares	Amount Rupees
At the beginning of the year	2,20,000	22,00,000	2,20,000	22,00,000
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	2,20,000	22,00,000	2,20,000	22,00,000

Details of shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company

	As at March 31, 2017		As at March 31, 2016		As at March 31, 2015	
	No. of Shares	%	No. of Shares	%	No. of Shares	%
Tata Steel Limited	1,62,800	74%	1,62,800	74%	1,62,800	74%
MMTC Limited	57,200	26%	57,200	26%	57,200	26%
	2,20,000	100%	2,20,000	100%	2,20,000	100%

Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants

T.M. MINING COMPANY LTD.
KOLKATA

Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares

Equity Shares:

The company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend if proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

6 Other Equity

Retained Earnings	As at March 31, 2017 Rupees	As at March 31, 2016 Rupees	As at March 31, 2015 Rupees
Deficit in Statement of Profit and Loss			
At the Beginning of the year	(24,43,748)	(21,51,428)	(16,85,520)
Loss for the year	(76,420)	(2,92,320)	(4,65,908)
Balance at the end of the year	(25,20,168)	(24,43,748)	(21,51,428)

7 Trade Payable

Total Outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	As at March 31, 2017 Rupees	As at March 31, 2016 Rupees	As at March 31, 2015 Rupees
i). Creditors for supplies/services			
ii). Creditors for accrued wages and salaries	-	-	-
		-	-

Total Outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	As at March 31, 2017 Rupees	As at March 31, 2016 Rupees	As at March 31, 2015 Rupees
i). Creditors for supplies/services	3,66,980	3,29,173	1,71,094
ii). Creditors for accrued wages and salaries			
	3,66,980	3,29,173	1,71,094

8 Other Non Financial Liabilities

i). Statutory Dues (Tax deducted at source)		14,270	4,500
		14,270	4,500

Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants

T M MINING COMPANY LTD.
KOLKATA

	For the year ended March 31, 2017 Rupees	For the year ended March 31, 2016 Rupees
9 Finance Cost		
Interest on delayed payment of taxes	17	-
	17	-
10 Other Expenses		
ii). Rates and taxes	14,600	6,850
ii). Professional and Consultation Fees	9,150	2,25,220
iii). Auditors' Remuneration		
Audit Fee	50,000	57,250
iv). Other expenses	2,653	3,000
	76,403	2,92,320
11 Earnings per Share		
Loss after Tax (Rupees.)	(76,420)	(2,92,320)
Loss attributable to Ordinary Shareholders (Rupees.)	(76,420)	(2,92,320)
Weighted average no.of Ordinary shares for Basic EPS (Nos)	2,20,000	2,20,000
Nominal Value per Equity Share (Rupees.)	10	10
Earnings Per Ordinary Share for the period (Rupees.)	(0.35)	(1.33)

12 Related Party Disclosure

Related Party Disclosure

Related party relationship:

Name of the related party	Relationship
Tata Steel Limited	Promoter Company holding 74% shares.
MMTC Limited	Promoter Company holding 26% shares.

13 Demonetization

The Company did not have holdings or dealings in Specified Bank Notes during the period from November 8, 2016 to December 30, 2016. Hence, the disclosure as envisaged in Notification G.S.R 308 ('E) dated March 30, 2017 is not applicable to the Company.

Deloitte Haskins & Sells Chartered Accountants

T M Mining Company Ltd. Kolkata

14

The significant accounting policies, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in note 2 to the financial statements

(a) Financial assets and liabilities

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as of March 31, 2017 is as follows:

	Derivative instruments not in hedging relationship (NDH)	Amortised cost	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	8,001	8,001	8,001
Total	-	**8,001**	8,001	**8,001**

Liabilities:				
Trade payables	-	3,66,980	3,66,980	3,66,980
Total	-	**3,66,980**	3,66,980	**3,66,980**

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as of March 31, 2016 is as follows:

	Derivative instruments not in hedging relationship (NDH)	Amortised cost	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	60,884	60,884	60,884
Total	-	**60,884**	**60,884**	**60,884**

Liabilities:				
Trade payables	-	3,29,173	3,29,173	3,29,173
Total	-	**3,29,173**	**3,29,173**	**3,29,173**

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as of April 1, 2015 is as follows:

	Derivative instruments not in hedging relationship (NDH)	Amortised cost	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	1,85,354	1,85,354	1,85,354
Total	-	**1,85,354**	**1,85,354**	**1,85,354**

Liabilities:				
Trade payables	-	1,71,094	1,71,094	1,71,094
Total	-	**1,71,094**	**1,71,094**	**1,71,094**

TM MINING COMPANY LTD. KOLKATA

Deloitte Haskins & Sells Chartered Accountants

15 Since the Company is not having any employees during the year, recognition, measurement and disclosure principles as laid down in the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 19 - Employee benefits are not applicable.

16 The Company is engaged in extraction, exploitation of the mineral blocks/deposits. Hence Mining is the only reportable segment in accordance with Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 108 - Segment Reporting

17 Based on and to the extent of information obtained from suppliers regarding their status as Micro, Small or Medium enterprises under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, there are no amounts due to them as at the end of the year.

18 The Company has not started commercial operations as on March 31, 2017.

19 Figures for the previous year have been regrouped where necessary to conform with figures for the current year.

For and on behalf of the Board

Rajeev Singhal
Chairman

Chanakya Chaudhary
Director

A F Sequeira
Director

Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants

TM MINING COMPANY LTD.
KOLKATA

May 18th 2017

Kolkata