

CENTURY LIMITED

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Period from 21 August 2014 to 31 March 2015

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Period from 21 August 2014 to 31 March 2015

CONTENTS

PAGE

Board of Directors and other Officers	1
Report of the Board of Directors	2 - 3
Independent auditor's report	4
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	5
Statement of financial position	6
Statement of changes in equity	7
Cash flow statement	8
Notes to the financial statements	9 - 17

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OTHER OFFICERS

Board of Directors:

Grant Brown (appointed on 21/08/2014, resigned on 09/09/2014 and reappointed on 08/10/2014)
Malcolm Macleod (appointed on 08/10/2014)
Ms Heather Bestwick (appointed on 08/10/2014)
Simon Garton (appointed on 21/08/2014 and resigned on 8/10/2014)
Angela Morris (appointed on 28/08/2014 and resigned on 8/10/2014)

Company Secretary:

Capita Secretaries Limited (appointed on 28/08/2014)

Independent Auditors:

Alliott Partellas Kiliaris Ltd
Certified Public Accountants
77 Strovolos Avenue
Strovolos Center, Office 201
2018 Strovolos, Nicosia
Cyprus

Registered office:

12 Castle Street
St Helier
Jersey, JE2 3RT

Bankers:

RBS Bank - Jersey
Deutsche Bank - Geneva

Registration number:

116470

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors presents its first report and audited financial statements of the Company for the period from 21 August 2014 to 31 March 2015.

Incorporation

The Company Century Limited was incorporated in Jersey under the Companies (Jersey) Law 1991 on 21 August 2014 as a private company, but pursuant to article 17(2)(b) of the Companies (Jersey) Law 1991 it is deemed to be a public company.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the Company is development of townships, construction of residential/commercial premises and other real estate projects.

Review of current position, future developments and significant risks

The Company's development to date, financial results and position as presented in the financial statements are considered satisfactory.

The main risks and uncertainties faced by the Company and the steps taken to manage these risks, are described in note 3 of the financial statements.

Results

The Company's results for the period are set out on page 5.

Dividends

The Board of Directors does not recommend the payment of a dividend.

Share capital

Authorised capital

Under its Memorandum the Company fixed its share capital at 300,000,000 ordinary shares of nominal value of £1 each.

Issued capital

As at 31 March 2015, the Company had an issued share capital of 103,655 ordinary shares of £1 each at par.

Board of Directors

The members of the Company's Board of Directors as at 31 March 2015 and at the date of this report are presented on page 1.

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association all directors presently members of the Board continue in office.

Events after the reporting period

There were no material events after the reporting period, which have a bearing on the understanding of the financial statements.

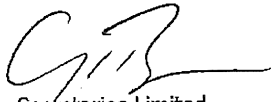
CENTURY LIMITED

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Independent Auditors

The Independent Auditors, Alliot Partellas Kiliaris Ltd, were appointed by the Board of Directors as the Company's auditors. The Company has passed a resolution giving authority to the Board of Directors to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,


Capita Secretaries Limited
Secretary



Jersey, ~~24~~ June 2015
25

Independent auditor's report

To the Members of Century Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Century Limited (the "Company") on pages 5 to 17 which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2015, and the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the period from 21 August 2014 to 31 March 2015, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Board of Directors' responsibility for the financial statements

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards adopted by the European Union, and for such internal control as the Board of Directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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 of financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Board of Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

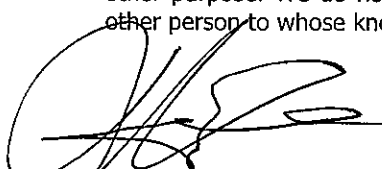
We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Century Limited as at 31 March 2015, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the period from 21 August 2014 to 31 March 2015 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union.

Other matter

This report, including the opinion, has been prepared for and only for the Company's members as a body and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving this opinion, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whose knowledge this report may come to.



Stelios Kiliaris
Certified Public Accountant and Registered Auditor
for and on behalf of
Alliott Partellas Kiliaris Ltd
Certified Public Accountants

Nicosia, Cyprus, 26 June 2015
Directors: Antonis Partellas FCA, TEP Stelios Kiliaris FCCA

Office address: 77 Strovolos Ave., Strovolos Center, office 201, P.O. Box 23973, 1687 Nicosia, Cyprus
Tel. (357) 22875111, Fax: (357) 22765611

E-mail: info@pkcy.com, web-site: www.pkcy.com

Represented through Alliott Group, a worldwide alliance of independent firms.

CENTURY LIMITED

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Period from 21 August 2014 to 31 March 2015

	Note	2015 US\$
Other income	5	9,300,770
Administration expenses		<u>(26,504)</u>
Operating income		9,274,266
Finance costs	6	<u>(7,338,656)</u>
Profit before tax		1,935,610
Tax		<u>-</u>
Net profit for the period		1,935,610
Other comprehensive income		<u>-</u>
Total comprehensive income for the period		<u>1,935,610</u>

The notes on pages 9 to 17 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CENTURY LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

31 March 2015

	Note	2015 US\$
ASSETS		
Non-current assets		
Investments in subsidiaries	7	3
Non-current receivable	8	<u>168,481,665</u>
		<u>168,481,668</u>
Current assets		
Receivables	9	<u>9,383,795</u>
Cash at bank and in hand	10	<u>6,112,834</u>
		<u>15,496,629</u>
Total assets		<u>183,978,297</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Equity		
Share capital	11	<u>162,550</u>
Retained earnings		<u>1,935,610</u>
Total equity		<u>2,098,160</u>
Non-current liabilities		
Borrowings	12	<u>175,000,000</u>
		<u>175,000,000</u>
Current liabilities		
Trade and other payables	13	<u>6,880,137</u>
		<u>6,880,137</u>
Total liabilities		<u>181,880,137</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>183,978,297</u>

On 24 June 2015 the Board of Directors of Century Limited authorised the financial statements for issue.


.....
Heather Bestwick MALCOLM MACLEOD
Director


.....
Grant Brown
Director

The notes on pages 9 to 17 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CENTURY LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Period from 21 August 2014 to 31 March 2015

	Note	Share capital US\$	Retained earnings US\$	Total US\$
Total comprehensive income for the period		-	1,935,610	1,935,610
Issue of share capital	11	<u>162,550</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>162,550</u>
Balance at 31 March 2015		<u>162,550</u>	<u>1,935,610</u>	<u>2,098,160</u>

The notes on pages 9 to 17 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CENTURY LIMITED

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Period from 21 August 2014 to 31 March 2015

	Note	2015 US\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before tax		1,935,610
Adjustments for:		
Foreign exchange gain	5	(603,033)
Interest income	5	(8,697,737)
Interest expense	6	6,948,167
Issue expenses	6	<u>389,443</u>
Cash flows used in operations before working capital changes		(27,550)
Increase in receivables	9	(9,383,795)
Increase in trade and other payables	13	<u>6,880,137</u>
Cash flows used in operations		<u>(2,531,208)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Investments in subsidiaries	7	(3)
Interest income	5	<u>343,375</u>
Net cash flows from investing activities		<u>343,372</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from issue of share capital	11	162,550
Proceeds from Notes issued	12	175,000,000
Loans granted	8	(168,481,665)
Foreign exchange gain	5	603,033
Interest income	5	8,354,362
Issue expenses	6	(389,443)
Interest expense	6	<u>(6,948,167)</u>
Net cash flows from financing activities		<u>8,300,670</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		6,112,834
Cash and cash equivalents:		
At beginning of the period		-
At end of the period	10	<u><u>6,112,834</u></u>

The notes on pages 9 to 17 form an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Period from 21 August 2014 to 31 March 2015

1. Incorporation and principal activities

Country of incorporation

The Company Century Limited (the "Company") was incorporated in Jersey under the Companies (Jersey) Law 1991 on 21 August 2014 as a private company, but pursuant to article 17(2)(b) of the Companies (Jersey) Law 1991 it is deemed to be a public company. Its registered office is at 12 Castle Street, St Helier, Jersey, JE2 3RT.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the Company is development of townships, construction of residential/commercial premises and other real estate projects.

2. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union (EU). The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of land and buildings, investment property, available-for-sale financial assets, financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and requires Management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. It also requires the use of assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on Management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may ultimately differ from those estimates.

Adoption of new and revised IFRSs

During the current period the Company adopted all the new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) that are relevant to its operations and are effective for accounting periods beginning on 21 August 2014.

At the date of approval of these financial statements, standards and interpretations were issued by the International Accounting Standards Board which were not yet effective. The Board of Directors expects that the adoption of these accounting standards in future periods will not have a material effect on the financial statements of the Company.

Subsidiary companies

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. Control exists where the Group has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

Investments in subsidiary companies are stated at cost less provision for impairment in value, which is recognised as an expense in the period in which the impairment is identified.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Period from 21 August 2014 to 31 March 2015

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Revenue recognition

Revenues of the Company are recognized on an accrual basis.

Finance income

Finance income includes interest income which is recognised based on an accrual basis.

Finance costs

Interest expense and other borrowing costs are charged to profit or loss as incurred.

Foreign currency translation

(1) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the Company's financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in United States Dollars (US\$), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

(2) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss.

Dividends

Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognised in the Company's financial statements in the year in which they are approved by the Company's shareholders.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Company's statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Period from 21 August 2014 to 31 March 2015

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Loans granted

Loans originated by the Company by providing money directly to the borrower are categorised as loans and are carried at amortised cost. The amortised cost is the amount at which the loan granted is measured at initial recognition minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount and the maturity amount, and minus any reduction for impairment or uncollectibility. All loans are recognised when cash is advanced to the borrower.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or a financial liability (or group of financial assets or financial liabilities) and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability.

Financial assets

(1) Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments and available for-sale financial assets. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of financial assets at initial recognition.

- Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and for which there is no intention of trading the receivable. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than twelve months after the reporting date. These are classified as non current assets. The Company's loans and receivables comprise trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position.

(2) Recognition and measurement

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date which is the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Investments are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in profit or loss. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. Loans and receivables are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the "financial assets at fair value through profit or loss" category are presented in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in the profit or loss when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

The fair values of quoted investments are based on current bid prices. If the market for a financial asset is not active (and for unlisted securities), the Company establishes fair value by using valuation techniques. These include the use of recent arm's length transactions, reference to other instruments that are substantially the same and discounted cash flow analysis, making maximum use of market inputs and relying as little as possible on entity specific inputs. Equity investments for which fair values cannot be measured reliably are recognised at cost less impairment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Period from 21 August 2014 to 31 March 2015

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Changes in the fair value of monetary securities denominated in a foreign currency and classified as available-for-sale are analysed between translation differences resulting from changes in amortised cost of the security and other changes in the carrying amount of the security. The translation differences on monetary securities are recognised in profit or loss, while translation differences on non-monetary securities are recognised in other comprehensive income. Changes in the fair value of monetary and non-monetary securities classified as available-for-sale are recognised in other comprehensive income.

When securities classified as available-for-sale are sold or impaired, the accumulated fair value adjustments recognised in other comprehensive income are included in profit or loss as gains and losses on available-for-sale financial assets.

Interest on available-for-sale securities calculated using the effective interest method is recognised in the profit or loss. Dividends on available-for-sale equity instruments are recognised in profit or loss when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. In the case of equity securities classified as available for sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is considered as an indicator that the securities are impaired. If any such evidence exists for available-for-sale financial assets the cumulative loss which is measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in profit or loss, is removed from equity and recognised in profit or loss.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, 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.

In respect of available for sale equity securities, impairment losses previously recognised in profit or loss are not reversed through profit or loss. Any increase in fair value subsequent to an impairment loss is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of investments revaluation reserve. In respect of available for sale debt securities, impairment losses are subsequently reversed through profit or loss if an increase in the fair value of the investment can be objectively related to an event occurring after the recognition of the impairment loss.

Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand.

Borrowings

Borrowings are recorded initially at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Period from 21 August 2014 to 31 March 2015

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired;
- the Company retains the right to receive cash flows from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass through' arrangement; or
- the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either (a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in profit or loss.

Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. This is not generally the case with master netting agreements, and the related assets and liabilities are presented gross in the statement of financial position.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Non-current liabilities

Non-current liabilities represent amounts that are due more than twelve months from the reporting date.

3. Financial risk management

Financial risk factors

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, currency risk and capital risk management arising from the financial instruments it holds. The risk management policies employed by the Company to manage these risks are discussed below:

3.1 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. Borrowings issued at fixed rates expose the Company to fair value interest rate risk. The Company's management monitors the interest rate fluctuations on a continuous basis and acts accordingly.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Period from 21 August 2014 to 31 March 2015

3. Financial risk management (continued)

3.2 Credit risk

Credit risk arises when a failure by counter parties to discharge their obligations could reduce the amount of future cash inflows from financial assets on hand at the reporting date. The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk. The Company has policies in place to ensure that sales of products and services are made to customers with an appropriate credit history and monitors on a continuous basis the ageing profile of its receivables.

3.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that arises when the maturity of assets and liabilities does not match. An unmatched position potentially enhances profitability, but can also increase the risk of losses. The Company has procedures with the object of minimising such losses such as maintaining sufficient cash and other highly liquid current assets and by having available an adequate amount of committed credit facilities.

3.4 Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. Currency risk arises when future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the Company's measurement currency. The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures primarily with respect to the US Dollar and the Euro. The Company's management monitors the exchange rate fluctuations on a continuous basis and acts accordingly.

3.5 Capital risk management

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

4. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions 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 of investments in subsidiaries**

The Company periodically evaluates the recoverability of investments in subsidiaries whenever indicators of impairment are present. Indicators of impairment include such items as declines in revenues, earnings or cash flows or material adverse changes in the economic or political stability of a particular country, which may indicate that the carrying amount of an asset is not recoverable. If facts and circumstances indicate that investment in subsidiaries may be impaired, the estimated future discounted cash flows associated with these subsidiaries/associates would be compared to their carrying amounts to determine if a write-down to fair value is necessary.

CENTURY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Period from 21 August 2014 to 31 March 2015

5. Other income

	2015 US\$
Interest income	8,354,362
Interest on bank current accounts	4,445
Other interest income	338,930
Exchange profit	<u>603,033</u>
Other income	<u>9,300,770</u>

6. Finance costs

Interest expense on Notes	(6,880,137)
Other Interest expense	(68,030)
Issue expenses	(389,443)
Other finance expenses	<u>(1,046)</u>
Finance costs	<u>(7,338,656)</u>

7. Investments in subsidiaries

	2015 US\$
Balance at 21 August	-
Additions	<u>3</u>
Balance at 31 March	<u>3</u>

The details of the subsidiaries are as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Country of incorporation</u>	<u>Principal activities</u>	Holding %	2015 US\$
Nesoi Limited	Jersey	Refer note below*	100	<u>3</u>
				<u>3</u>

*The principal activity of the Company is development of townships, construction of residential/commercial premises and other real estate projects.

8. Non-current receivable

	2015 US\$
Loans to fellow subsidiaries (Note 14)	42,828,377
Loans to subsidiaries (Note 14)	121,959,140
Issue expenses	<u>3,694,148</u>
	<u>168,481,665</u>

The exposure of the Company to credit risk is reported in note 3 of the financial statements.

The fair values of non-current receivables approximate to their carrying amounts as presented above.

9. Receivables

	2015 US\$
Deposits and prepayments	14,098
Interest receivable from related companies	8,354,363
Issue expenses	<u>1,015,334</u>
	<u>9,383,795</u>

CENTURY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Period from 21 August 2014 to 31 March 2015

9. Receivables (continued)

The fair values of trade and other receivables due within one year approximate to their carrying amounts as presented above.

The exposure of the Company to credit risk and impairment losses in relation to trade and other receivables is reported in note 3 of the financial statements.

10. Cash at bank and in hand

Cash balances are analysed as follows:

	2015
	US\$
Cash at bank and in hand	112,834
Bank deposits	<u>6,000,000</u>
	<u>6,112,834</u>

The exposure of the Company to credit risk and impairment losses in relation to cash and cash equivalents is reported in note 3 of the financial statements.

11. Share capital

	2015	2015
	Number of	UK£
	shares	
Authorised		
Ordinary shares of £1 each (*refer note below)	<u>300,000,000</u>	<u>300,000,000</u>
		US\$
Issued and fully paid		
Issue of shares (*refer note below)	<u>162,550</u>	<u>162,550</u>
Balance at 31 March	<u>162,550</u>	<u>162,550</u>

*Authorised capital

Under its Memorandum the Company fixed its share capital at 300,000,000 ordinary shares of nominal value of £1 each.

*Issued capital

As at 31 March 2015, the Company had an issued share capital of 103,655 ordinary shares of £1 each at par.

12. Borrowings

	2015
	US\$
Non current borrowings	
10.25% Senior Notes due 2019	<u>175,000,000</u>

CENTURY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Period from 21 August 2014 to 31 March 2015

13. Trade and other payables

	2015
	US\$
Interest payable	<u>6,880,137</u>
	<u>6,880,137</u>

The fair values of trade and other payables due within one year approximate to their carrying amounts as presented above.

14. Related party transactions

The Company is controlled by Indiabulls Real Estate Limited, incorporated in India, which owns 100% of the Company's shares.

The following transactions were carried out with related parties:

14.1 Loans (including interest receivable) to fellow and subsidiaries (Note 8)

	2015
	US\$
Grand Limited, fellow subsidiary company	42,837,930
Nesoi Limited, subsidiary company	<u>130,303,949</u>
	<u>173,141,879</u>

The loan to fellow subsidiary Grand Limited bears interest rate equal to 5 basis points above the call deposit interest rate of bank, and the loan shall be repayable on written demand.

The loan to subsidiary Nesoi Limited bears an interest rate of 3 month libor + 20% p.a., and is repayable within 5 years from the date of entry into loan agreement.

14.2 Interest paid to parent company

	2015
	US\$
Indiabulls Real Estate Limited, Parent Company	<u>68,030</u>
	<u>68,030</u>

Interest on loan at 10.25% p.a paid to parent company Indiabulls Real Estate Limited.

15. Contingent liabilities

The Company had no contingent liabilities as at 31 March 2015.

16. Commitments

The Company had no capital or other commitments as at 31 March 2015.

17. Events after the reporting period

There were no material events after the reporting period, which have a bearing on the understanding of the financial statements.

Independent auditor's report on page 4