

# PT. BATU BUMI PERSADA (2021)

## STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS ABOUT RESPONSIBILITY TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT PT BATU BUMI PERSADA FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020

We, the undersigned :

1. Name : Praveen Bansal  
Office Address : Springhill Office Tower Unit 8G Jakarta  
Residential address : D-084 Windsor Park, Vaibhav Khand  
Indirapuram, Ghaziabad, U.P, India  
Telephone : 021-22608066  
Position : President Director

We, the undersigned :

1. Name : Chandan Jain  
Office Address : Springhill Office Tower Unit 8G Jakarta  
Residential address : Apartemen The Mansion Blok Jasmine  
Town Home Aurora Unit 6TX, Jl Trembesi  
Blok D. Kemayoran, Jakarta Utara 14410  
Telephone : 0812-1865-1196  
Position : President Director

Declare that :

- We are responsible for the preparation and presentation of PT Batu Bumi Persada ("Company")
- The Company's financial statements have been prepared and presented in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards
- All the information in the financial have been disclosed in a complete and truthful manner.
  - The financial statements do not contain any incorrect information or material facts, nor do they omit information or material facts.
- We are responsible for the Company's internal control system.

We certify the accuracy of this statement.

**Chandan Jain**  
Director

Jakarta  
February 4, 2022

### Independent Auditors' Report

Report No.: 00004/2.0969/AU.1/05/1111-4/1/II/2022

Shareholders and Directors  
**PT BATU BUMI PERSADA**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of PT Batu Bumi Persada ("the Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2021, and the statement of profit loss and other comprehensive income, statement of capital deficiency, and statement of the cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies.

#### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

#### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on such financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing established by the Indonesia Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether such financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances,

but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

#### Opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of PT Batu Bumi Persada as of December 31, 2021 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards.

#### Emphasis of Matters

- As disclosed in note 6, the Company has recorded costs incurred in operate as part of assets account. As of the date of report, the Company has not yet operated commercially and cannot be estimated whether the account has future benefits for the Company.
- We draw attention to note 16 to the financial statements which explain that as of December 31, 2021, the Company experienced a capital deficiency caused by the Company not yet operating commercially. Our opinion is not modified in connection with these matters.

Registered Public Accountants  
**Gideon Adi & Rekan**

Bisner Sitanggang, CA, CPA  
Public Accountant Registration No. AP.1111  
Jakarta, February 4, 2022

# PT. BATU BUMI PERSADA (2021)

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020

Particulars	Note	2021		2020	
		Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	Amount in INR (₹ Million)	Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	Amount in INR (₹ Million)
<b>ASSETS</b>					
<b>Current Assets</b>					
Cash and cash equivalents	2d, 4	32,477,248	0.17	2,259,697	0.01
Prepaid Expenses	2e, 7	8,333,335	0.04	9,000,000	0.05
Telecommunication deposit		3,000,000	0.02	3,000,000	0.02
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>43,810,583</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>14,259,697</b>	<b>0.07</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>					
Fixed assets	2f, 5	245,000,000	1.29	245,000,000	1.24
Exploration and evaluation assets	2g, 6	5,816,283,563	30.73	5,816,283,563	29.34
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>6,061,283,563</b>	<b>32.02</b>	<b>6,061,283,563</b>	<b>30.57</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>6,105,094,146</b>	<b>32.25</b>	<b>6,075,543,260</b>	<b>30.65</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>					
<b>Current liabilities</b>					
Due to related party	2c, 8	7,259,201,559	38.35	6,997,662,460	35.30
Tax Payables	2k, 9	65,094	0.00	65,094	0.00
Accrued expenses	10	87,236,942	0.46	37,236,941	0.19
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>7,346,503,595</b>	<b>38.81</b>	<b>7,034,964,495</b>	<b>35.49</b>
<b>Equity</b>					
Share capital	2j, 11	5,000,000,000	26.42	5,000,000,000	23.46
Deficits		(6,241,409,449)	(32.97)	(5,959,421,235)	(28.30)
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>(1,241,409,449)</b>	<b>(6.56)</b>	<b>(959,421,235)</b>	<b>(4.84)</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>		<b>6,105,094,146</b>	<b>32.25</b>	<b>6,075,543,260</b>	<b>30.65</b>

The financial statements are translated at the exchange rate as on 31.03.2022 i.e. 1 USD = 1 IDR 14,349 and 1USD = 1 INR 75.8071 and as on 31.03.2021 i.e. 1 USD = 1 IDR 14,572 and 1 USD = 1 INR 73.5047.

## STATEMENT OF PROFIT (LOSS) AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020

Particulars	Note	2021		2020	
		Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	Amount in INR (₹ Million)	Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	Amount in INR (₹ Million)
Operating expense	12	(201,088,683)	(1.06)	(249,313,629)	(1.26)
<b>Operating loss</b>		<b>(201,088,683)</b>	<b>(1.06)</b>	<b>(249,313,629)</b>	<b>(1.26)</b>
<b>Other (expenses) / income</b>					
Foreign exchange gap	13	(80,900,470)	(0.43)	(100,738,803)	(0.51)
Interest Income	13	940	0.00	74,762	0.00
<b>Total Other (expenses) / income</b>		<b>(80,899,530)</b>	<b>(0.43)</b>	<b>(100,664,041)</b>	<b>(0.51)</b>
<b>Income /(Loss) Before Income Tax</b>		<b>(281,988,214)</b>	<b>(1.49)</b>	<b>(349,977,670)</b>	<b>(1.77)</b>
Income tax		-	-	-	-
<b>Net income /(loss) for the year</b>		<b>(281,988,214)</b>	<b>(1.49)</b>	<b>(349,977,670)</b>	<b>(1.77)</b>
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-	-	-
<b>Comprehensive income (loss)</b>		<b>(281,988,214)</b>	<b>(1.49)</b>	<b>(349,977,670)</b>	<b>(1.77)</b>

The financial statements are translated at the exchange rate as on 31.03.2022 i.e. 1 USD = 1 IDR 14,349 and 1USD = 1 INR 75.8071 and as on 31.03.2021 i.e. 1 USD = 1 IDR 14,572 and 1 USD = 1 INR 73.5047.

## STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020

Particulars	Note	2021		2020	
		Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	Amount in INR (₹ Million)	Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	Amount in INR (₹ Million)
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>					
Net Profit/ (Loss)		(281,988,214)	(1.42)	(349,977,670)	(1.77)
Adjustments for:					
Foreign exchange gap		80,900,470	0.41	100,368,000	0.51
Decrease (increase) in Assets and Liabilities:					
Increase in prepaid expenses		666,666	0.00	12,333,333	0.06
Increase Accrued expenses		50,000,000	0.25	(16,800,000)	0.08
Tax payables		-	-	(600,001)	(0.00)
<b>Net cash used by operating activities</b>		<b>(150,421,078)</b>	<b>(0.76)</b>	<b>(221,076,337)</b>	<b>(1.12)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>					
Due to related parties		180,638,629	0.91	58,000,000	0.29
<b>Net Cash provided (used) by financing activities</b>		<b>180,638,629</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>58,000,000</b>	<b>0.29</b>
<b>Net increase / (decrease) in cash and bank</b>		<b>30,217,551</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>(163,076,337)</b>	<b>(0.82)</b>
Cash and bank beginning of year	4	2,259,697	0.02	165,336,034	0.83
Cash and bank at end of year		32,477,248	0.17	2,259,697	0.01

The financial statements are translated at the exchange rate as on 31.03.2022 i.e. 1 USD = 1 IDR 14,349 and 1USD = 1 INR 75.8071 and as on 31.03.2021 i.e. 1 USD = 1 IDR 14,572 and 1 USD = 1 INR 73.5047.

## Statement of changes in Capital Deficiency for the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

Particulars	Amount in Indonesia Rupiah			Amount in INR (₹ Million)		
	Share Capital	Deficits	Total Equity	Share Capital	Deficits	Total Equity
Balance January 01, 2019	5,000,000,000	(5,661,714,455)	(661,714,455)	23.03	(26.08)	(3.05)
Comprehensive Income current year	-	52,270,890	52,270,890	-	0.24	0.24
Balance December 31, 2019	5,000,000,000	(5,609,443,565)	(609,443,565)	23.03	(25.84)	(2.81)
Balance January 01, 2020	5,000,000,000	(5,609,443,565)	(609,443,565)	25.22	(28.30)	(3.07)
Comprehensive Loss current year	-	(349,977,670)	(349,977,670)	(1.77)	-	(1.77)
Balance December 31, 2020	5,000,000,000	(5,959,421,235)	(959,421,235)	23.46	(28.30)	(4.84)
<b>Balance January 01, 2021</b>	<b>5,000,000,000</b>	<b>(5,959,421,235)</b>	<b>(959,421,235)</b>	<b>26.42</b>	<b>(31.48)</b>	<b>(5.07)</b>
Comprehensive Loss current year	-	(281,988,214)	(281,988,214)	-	(1.49)	(1.49)
<b>Balance December 31, 2021</b>	<b>5,000,000,000</b>	<b>(6,241,409,449)</b>	<b>(1,241,409,449)</b>	<b>26.42</b>	<b>(32.97)</b>	<b>(6.56)</b>

The financial statements are translated at the exchange rate as on 31.03.2022 i.e. 1 USD = 1 IDR 14,349 and 1USD = 1 INR 75.8071 and as on 31.03.2021 i.e. 1 USD = 1 IDR 14,572 and 1 USD = 1 INR 73.5047.

# PT. BATU BUMI PERSADA (2021)

## 1. GENERAL

PT. BATU BUMI PERSADA (referred as the "company") domiciled with headquarters in Jakarta, Springhill Office Tower Lt 8G, Jl. Benyamin Suaeb Ruas 07 Blok D6, Pademangan Timur, Jakarta Utara 14410 was established in Republic of Indonesia on January 3, 2005 based on the notarial deed of Ny. Masneri, SH. No. 01. The Company's articles of Association was approved by the Minister of Justice in a decision letter No. C-01913. HT.01.01.TH.2005 dated January 24, 2005.

The Company's articles of association have been amended with the latest deed No. 28 dated 15 June 2020 from Notary Suwanda, SH., Mkn, Notary in Bogor, and received approval through a decision of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number AHU-0043188. AH.01.02.TAHUN 2020.

The purpose and objective of the Company as per Memorandum of Association (MoA) and Articles of Association (AoA) (as amended till date) is to engage in the business of mining services, including consulting, planning, implementation and testing of equipment in the field of construction of mining (open pit, commissioning mine, mine ventilation, processing and purification, and the road mine), transport for mining and consultation, planning, and testing equipment in field of mining (stripping, loading and removal of rock cover, giving or demolition, excavation, loading and removal of coal or iron ore, nickel and manganese) and processing and purification, (coal processing iron ore, nickel and manganese).

Based on notarial deed of Suwanda, S.H., Notarial in Bogor No. 28 dated June 15, 2020, The composition of Board of Commissioners and Directors of the Company as of 31 December 2021 and 2020 as follows:

2021		2020	
Alok Kumar Vaish	Alok Kumar Vaish		Commissioner
Praveen Bansal	Praveen Bansal		President Director
Chandan Jain	Chandan Jain		Director

## 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Significant accounting policies applied by the Company in preparing the financial statements are as follows :

### a. Changes to Statements of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") and Interpretations of Financial Accounting Standards ("IFAS")

On 1 January 2020, the Company adopted new SFAS and IFAS that are effective for application from that date. Changes to the Company's accounting policies have been made as required, in accordance with the transitional provisions in the respective standards and interpretations.

#### - SFAS No. 71, "Financial Instruments"

In accordance with the transition of SFAS No. 71 relating to the classification, measurement and impairment requirements for financial assets, the Company has elected not to restate the comparative period.

On 1 January 2020, the Company assessed the classification of its financial assets on the basis of the contractual terms of their cash flows and the business model by which they are managed. As a result, available-for-sale financial assets have been reclassified as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

#### - SFAS No. 72, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers"

The adoption of SFAS No. 72 resulted in changes in accounting policies in the Company financial statements as follows:

##### Revenue recognition

The new standard determines that the revenue is recognised when control of the promised goods or services has been passed to the customer.

Based on the Company's assessment, there are no significant difference between the implementation of SFAS No. 72 with

the Company's previous accounting policy.

The Company has adopted SFAS No. 72 effectively for the financial year beginning 1 January 2020.

#### - SFAS No. 73, "Leases"

The Company has adopted SFAS No. 73 effectively for the financial year beginning 1 January 2020, but has not restated the comparative period as permitted under the specific transition provisions in the standard.

For leases previously classified as finance leases, the Company recognised the carrying amount of the lease asset and lease liability immediately before transition as the carrying amount of the right of use asset and the lease liability at the date of initial application.

Upon the adoption of SFAS No. 73, the Company recognised right-of-use assets and lease liabilities in relation to leases which were previously classified as 'operating leases' under the principles of SFAS No. 30, "Leases".

In applying SFAS No. 73 for the first time, the Company has used the following practical expedients permitted by the standard:

- a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics;
- the accounting for operating leases with a remaining lease term of less than 12 months as at 1 January 2020 as short-term lease;
- initial direct costs for the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application;
- hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease;
- not to separate non-lease components from lease components on lease by class of underlying assets; and
- relying on the assessment of whether leases are onerous based on SFAS No. 57, "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets" immediately before the date of initial application as an alternative to perform an impairment review.

The Company has also elected not to reassess whether a contract contains a lease or not at the date of initial application for the contracts entered into before the transition date that the Company has made assessment under SFAS No. 30, "Leases" and IFAS No. 8, "Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease".

#### Other amendments and interpretation

The adoption of the following amendments and annual improvement to accounting standards which are effective from 1 January 2020 did not result in substantial changes to the Company's accounting policies and had no material effect on the amounts reported in the interim consolidated financial statements for the current period:

- Amendments to SFAS No. 1, "Presentation of Financial Statements"
- Amendments to SFAS No. 15, investments in Associates and Joint Ventures"
- Amendments to SFAS No. 25, "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors"
- Amendments to SFAS No. 62, insurance Contracts"
- Amendment to SFAS No. 71, "Financial Instruments - Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation"
- Annual improvement to SFAS No. 1, "Presentation of Financial Statements"
- Amendments to SFAS No. 55, "Financial Instrument - Recognition and Measurement"
- Amendments to SFAS No. 60, "Financial Instrument - Disclosure on Referred Interest Rate Reform"

## PT. BATU BUMI PERSADA (2021)

- Amendments to SFAS No. 73, "Lease – Lease Concession on Covid-19"

The Amendment to SFAS No. 73 is effective beginning 1 June 2020, but early adoption is permitted.

New amendments issued but not yet effective for the financial period beginning 1 January 2020 are as follows:

- Amendments to SFAS No. 22, "Business Combinations"

The above amendment is effective beginning 1 January 2021, but early adoption is permitted.

As at the issuance date of these interim consolidated financial statements, the Company is evaluating the potential impact of these new standard and amendment on the Company's interim consolidated financial statements.

### b. Basis of Preparation Of Financial Statements

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards in Indonesia (SAK) comprising of the Statements of Financial Accounting Standards (PSAK) and interpretation Financial Accounting Standards (ISAK) issued by the Board of Financial Accounting Standards of the Indonesian Institute of Accountants.

The Financial statements, except for the statements of cash flows, are prepared under the accrual basis of accounting. The measurement basis used is the historical cost, except for certain accounts which are measured on the bases described in the related accounting policies of each account.

The statements of cash flows have been prepared using indirect method by classifying cash flows into operating, investing and financing activities.

The reporting currency used in the financial statements is Rupiah

Effective January 1, 2014, the Company have adopted PSAK No. 1 (Revised 2014) regulates presentation of financial statements as to, among others, the objective, component of financial statements, fair presentation, materiality and aggregate, offsetting, distinction between current and non-current assets and short-term and long-term liabilities, comparative information, presentation consistency and introduces new disclosures such as, among others, key estimations and judgements, capital management, other comprehensive income, deviation from accounting standards and statement of compliance.

### c. Transaction with Related Parties

The related parties are as follows:

1. Indirectly through one or more intermediaries, controls or is controlled by, or under the control along with the company;
2. Associated companies
3. Individuals owning, directly or indirectly, any voting rights in a company that has significant influence, and close relatives of such individuals who can affect or be affected by such individuals in their transactions with the company;
4. Key management persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of which include members of the Board of Commissioners, Directors and Managers of companies and close family members of such individuals;
5. Companies in which a substantial interest in voting power is owned, directly or indirectly by any person described in clause (c) and (d), or the individuals have significant influence over these companies. This includes enterprises owned by members of the Board of Commissioners, Directors, Substantial Shareholders of the company, and companies that have a member of key management in common with the Company.

All transactions with related parties which are related either done or not interest rates or prices, terms and conditions as those conducted by outside parties. Parties that have a special relationship disclosed in the Financial Statements.

### d. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, cash in banks and time deposits with maturity periods of three months or less at the time of placement that are not used as collateral or are not restricted.

The Company statements of cash flows have been prepared using the direct method by classifying the cash flows on the basis of operating, investing and financing activities.

### e. Prepaid Expenses

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

### f. Fixed Assets

Fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Fixed assets, except land, are depreciated using the straight line method over their estimated useful lives as follows:

	Years
Building	10 – 20
Machinery and equipment	10
Transportation equipment	5
Tools and inventory	5

The cost of maintenance and repairs is charged to statements of income as incurred. Significant renewals and betterment are capitalized. When assets are retired or otherwise disposed, the carrying value and the related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any resulting gains or loss is reflected in the statement of income.

### g. Exploration and Evaluation Assets

The Company applied PSAK No. 64, "Exploration and Evaluation Assets". Exploration and evaluation assets represent the expenses incurred in relation with the process of exploring coal mining concession.

### h. Foreign Currency Translation

Transactions during the year related to foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rate at the transaction date. At balance sheet date, all assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the value of the rupiah exchange rate of Bank Indonesia prevailing on the balance sheet date. Profit or loss on foreign exchange are credited or charged to current operations. On December 31, 2021 and 2020, Bank Indonesia middle rate used for Rp 14,269 and Rp 14.105 to US\$ 1. Profit or loss on foreign exchange are credited or charged to current operations.

### i. Net Sales and Expenses Recognized

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received, excluding discounts, rebates and sales taxes (VAT).

Expenses are recognized as incurred on an accrual basis.

### j. Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity, and incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

### k. Income Tax

Income tax expense represents the sum of the corporate income tax currently payable and deferred tax.

#### Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statements 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 never taxable or deductible.

## I. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with general accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumption 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 the revenues and expenses during the reporting. Actual result could differ from those estimates.

## m. Impairment of Assets

Management reviews any indication of impairment (recovery) value of assets on the balance sheet date and the possible reduction in the recoverable amount whenever events indicate impairment of assets. The recoverable value is calculated based on value in use or net selling value, whichever is higher.

The impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable value. On the other hand, the recovery of impairment loss is recognized when there is indication that the impairment is no longer the case.

Impairment (recovery) value of assets is recognized as an expense (income) in the income statement for the year.

## n. Financial Instruments

The Company applies PSAK No. 50 (2014 Revision), "Financial Instruments: Presentation", PSAK No. 55 (2014 Revision), "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement" and PSAK No. 60 (2014 Revision), "Financial Instruments: Disclosures", including PSAK No. 60 (2016 adjustment).

PSAK 50 (Revised 2014) describes the accounting requirements for the presentation of financial instruments, especially for the classification of those instruments in financial assets, financial liabilities and equity instruments. This standard also provides guidance on classifications related to interest rates, dividends and profit / loss, and when financial assets and financial liabilities can be offset.

### i) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

The principles in this standard complement the principles for recognizing and measuring financial assets and financial liabilities in PSAK No. 55 (2014 Revision), "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement", and to disclose information about financial instruments in PSAK No. 60 (2014 Revision), "Financial Instruments: Disclosures".

PSAK No. 55 (2014 Revision) deals with, inter alia, initial recognition of financial assets and liabilities, measurement after initial recognition, impairment, derecognition and hedge accounting.

PSAK No. 60 (2014 Revision) requires quantitative and qualitative disclosures in financial statements that enable users to evaluate the significance of financial instruments for financial position and performance, and the nature and level of risk arising from financial instruments in which the entity is exposed during the period and at the end of the reporting period and how the entity manages those risks. In addition, this standard explains the requirements for disclosure of liquidity risk.

When financial assets are recognized initially, they are measured at fair value, and in the case of financial assets not at fair value through statements of comprehensive income, plus directly attributable transaction costs with acquisition of that financial assets.

#### Subsequent measurement

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial recognition, such financial assets are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, and the related gains and losses are recognized in the statements of comprehensive income when the loans and

receivables are derecognized or impaired, as well as through the amortization process.

An allowance is made for uncollectible amounts when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect the debt. Bad debts are written off when identified.

The detail of the accounting policies concerning the impairment of financial assets are disclosed as below.

#### De-recognition

The financial assets, or which applicable as part of financial assets or part of a Company of similar financial assets, will be de-recognized at the time of:

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

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lowest of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

On de-recognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of (i) the consideration received, including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed; and (ii) any cumulative gain or loss that has been recognized directly in equity is recognized in the statements of comprehensive income.

#### Impairment

The Company assesses at each statement of financial position date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a Company of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a Company of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred "loss event"), and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the Company of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtors or a Company of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization and when observable data indicate that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

#### Financial assets carried at amortized cost

For loans and receivables carried at amortized cost, the Company firstly assesses individually whether objective evidence relating impairment for individually significant assets exists, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant.

When there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred). The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance for impairment account and the amount of the loss is directly recognized in the statements of comprehensive income.

Interest income continues to be accrued on the reduced carrying amount based on the original effective interest rate of asset. Loans together with the associated allowance are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral, if any, has been realized or has been transferred to the Company.

If, in the subsequent year, the amount of the estimated impairment loss increases or decreases because of event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is increased or reduced by adjusting the allowance for impairment account. The reversal shall not result in an excessive amount of carrying amount of the financial assets over what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized at the date the impairment is reversed. The recovery of financial assets is recognized in the statements of comprehensive income.

The present value of the estimated future cash flows is discounted at the financial assets' original effective interest rate. If a loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the prevailed effective interest rate.

### ii) **Financial liabilities**

#### **Initial recognition and measurement**

Financial liabilities within the scope of SFAS No. 55 (Revised 2014) are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through statements of comprehensive income or loans and borrowings. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

Financial liabilities are initially recognized at their fair values, and in case of loans and borrowings, include directly attributable transaction costs.

As at the statements of financial position date, the Company has no other financial liabilities other than those classified as loans and borrowings.

#### **Subsequent measurement**

The Company's financial liabilities include others payable to third parties and accrued expenses.

Liabilities for others payable to third parties and accrued expenses was stated at carrying amounts (notional amounts), which approximate their fair values.

#### **De-recognition**

A financial liability is derecognized when it is extinguished, that is when the obligation specified in the contract 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 financial liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as de-recognition of the original financial liability and recognition of a new financial liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statements of comprehensive income.

### iii) **Offsetting of financial instruments**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statements of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

### iv) **Fair value of financial instruments**

The fair value of financial instruments that are traded in active markets at each reporting date is determined by referring to quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period, without any deduction for transaction costs.

For financial instruments where there is no active market, the fair value is determined using the appropriate valuation techniques permitted by SFAS No. 55 (Revised 2014) such as using recent arm's length market transactions; referring to the current fair value of another instrument that is substantially the same; discounted cash flow analysis or other valuation models.

## 3. **SOURCES OF ESTIMATED UNCERTAINTIES**

The preparation on the Company's financial statements requires management to make Judgments; estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset and liability affected in future periods.

The following judgments are made by management in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognized in the financial statements.

#### **Classification of financial assets and liabilities**

The Company determines the classifications of certain assets and liabilities as financial assets and financial liabilities by judging if they meet the definition set forth in PSAK No. 55 (Revised 2014).

#### **Estimates and assumptions**

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities with in the next financial year are disclosed below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future development May change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

#### **Depreciation of fixed asset**

The costs of fixed assets are depreciated on a straight-line method over estimated useful lives. Management estimates the useful lives of these fixed assets to be with in 3 to 20 years. These are common life expectandes applied in the industries where in the Company conducts its businesses. Changes in the expected level of usage and technological development could impact the economic useful lives and the residual value of these assets, and there for future depreciation charges could be revised.

#### **Financial instruments**

The Company carries certain financial assets and liabilities at fair values, which requires the use of accounting estimates. While significant componenets of fair value measurement were determined using verifiable objective evidences, the amount of changes in fair values would differ if the Company utilized different valuation methodology. Any changes in fair values of these financial assets and liabilities would affect directly the Company's income or loss.

#### **Income tax**

Significant judgment is involved in determining the provision for corporate income tax. There are certain transactions and computation for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Company recognizes liabilities for expected corporate income tax issues based on estimates of whether additional corporate income tax will be due.

# PT. BATU BUMI PERSADA (2021)

	2021		2020	
	Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	Amount in INR (₹ million)	Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	Amount in INR (₹ million)
<b>4 Cash and cash equivalent</b>				
Cash in hand	12,717	0.00	12,716	0.00
Bank Mandiri IDR	11,417,749	0.06	996,290	0.01
Bank Mandiri USD	21,046,782	0.11	1,250,691	0.01
<b>Total cash and cash equivalent</b>	<b>32,477,248</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>2,259,697</b>	<b>0.01</b>

Amount in Indonesia Rupiah

	2021			
	Beginning balance	Addition	Disposal	Ending balance
At cost				
Land of coal stockpile (jetty land)	245,000,000	-	-	245,000,000
Book value	245,000,000	-	-	245,000,000

Amount in INR (₹ million)

	2021			
	Beginning balance	Addition	Disposal	Ending Balance
At cost				
Land of coal stockpile (jetty land)	1.29	-	1.29	-
Book value	1.29	-	1.29	-

Amount in Indonesia Rupiah

	2020			
	Beginning balance	Addition	Disposal	Ending balance
At cost				
Land of coal stockpile (jetty land)	245,000,000	-	-	245,000,000
Book value	245,000,000	-	-	245,000,000

Amount in INR (₹ million)

	2020			
	Beginning balance	Addition	Disposal	Ending Balance
At cost				
Land of coal stockpile (jetty land)	1.24	-	1.24	-
Book value	1.24	-	1.24	-

## 6 Exploration and evaluation assets

This account represents expenses incurred by the Company for exploration activities. These costs will be amortized when the company earns revenue. These costs consist of :

	2021	2020	2021	2020
	Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	Amount in INR (₹ Million)	Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	Amount in INR (₹ Million)
Operational cost at site & geologist	1,231,050,000	6.50	1,231,050,000	6.21
Boring	1,108,456,555	5.86	1,108,456,555	5.59
Topography and geology	1,074,863,500	5.68	1,074,863,500	5.42
Rental Office	1,004,135,714	5.30	1,004,135,714	5.07
Consession's handling	595,575,000	3.15	595,575,000	3.00
Boring and exploration	391,503,225	2.07	391,503,225	1.97
Travel on duty	177,982,676	0.94	177,982,676	0.90
Renovation	101,244,000	0.53	101,244,000	0.51
Overhead	11,634,000	0.06	11,634,000	0.06
Others	119,838,893	0.63	119,838,893	0.60
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,816,283,563</b>	<b>30.73</b>	<b>5,816,283,563</b>	<b>29.34</b>

## 7 Prepaid Expenses

Office Rent	8,333,335	0.04	9,000,000	0.05
	8,333,335	0.04	9,000,000	0.05

2021 2020

	2021	2020	2021	2020
	Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	Amount in INR (₹ Million)	Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	Amount in INR (₹ Million)

## 8 Due to related party

Bajaj Hindusthan (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	5,450,759,910	28.80	5,388,111,910	27.18
Global Power Projects (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	1,569,590,550	8.29	1,551,550,550	7.83
PT Jangkar Prima	238,851,099	1.26	58,000,000	0.29
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,259,201,559</b>	<b>38.35</b>	<b>6,997,662,460</b>	<b>35.30</b>

As of December 31, 2021, the company has a due to related parties, Bajaj Hindusthan Singapore Pte. Ltd and Global Power Projects Singapore Pte. Ltd amounted to US\$ 382,000 and US\$ 110,000.

The loans has no interest and no specific term of payment.

	2021	2020	2021	2020
	Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	Amount in INR (₹ Million)	Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	Amount in INR (₹ Million)

<b>9 Tax Payable</b>				
Withholding tax art 23	65,094	0.00	65,094	0.00
	65,094	0.00	65,094	0.00

## PT. BATU BUMI PERSADA (2021)

	2021		2020	
	Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	Amount in INR (₹ Million)	Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	Amount in INR (₹ Million)
<b>10 Accrued expenses</b>				
Professional fee	33,000,000	0.17	33,000,000	0.17
Rent	50,000,000	0.26	-	-
Electricity and Service charges	4,236,942	0.02	4,236,941	0.02
<b>Total</b>	<b>87,236,942</b>	<b>0.46</b>	<b>37,236,941</b>	<b>0.19</b>

### 11 Share Capital

Based on Notarial Deed Suwanda, S.H, M.Kn Number 28 dated June 15, 2020, the composition of the shareholder as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	2021			
	Stock	% of ownership	Nominal value (in Indonesia Rupiah)	Amount (in Indonesia Rupiah)
Bajaj Hindusthan (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	49,500	99%	100,000	4,950,000,000
Global Power Projects Singapore Pte. Ltd.	500	1%	100,000	50,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>5,000,000,000</b>

	2021			
	Stock	% of ownership	Nominal value (in Indonesia Rupiah)	Amount INR (₹ Million)
Bajaj Hindusthan (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	49,500	99%	100,000.00	26.15
Global Power Projects Singapore Pte. Ltd.	500	1%	100,000.00	0.26
<b>Total</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>26.42</b>

	2020			
	Stock	% of ownership	Nominal value (in Indonesia Rupiah)	Amount (in Indonesia Rupiah)
Bajaj Hindusthan (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	49,500	99%	100,000	4,950,000,000
Global Power Projects Singapore Pte. Ltd.	500	1%	100,000	50,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>5,000,000,000</b>

	2020			
	Stock	% of ownership	Nominal value (in Indonesia Rupiah)	Amount INR (₹ Million)
Bajaj Hindusthan (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	49,500	99%	100,000.00	24.97
Global Power Projects Singapore Pte. Ltd.	500	1%	100,000.00	0.25
<b>Total</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>25.22</b>

	2021		2020	
	Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	Amount in INR (₹ Million)	Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	Amount in INR (₹ Million)
<b>12 Operating expenses</b>				
Rent expenses	100,666,665	0.53	130,333,333	0.66
Professional services	33,000,000	0.17	41,345,455	0.21
Internet and service charge	58,763,204	0.31	61,603,304	0.31
Bank charges	2,322,131	0.01	1,840,633	0.01
Tax	6,336,683	0.03	14,046,785	0.07
Others	-	-	144,119	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>201,088,683</b>	<b>1.06</b>	<b>249,313,629</b>	<b>1.26</b>

	2021			
	Amount INR (₹ Million)	% of ownership	Nominal value (in Indonesia Rupiah)	Amount INR (₹ Million)
<b>13 Other Income (Expenses)</b>				
Gain (loss) foreign exchange	(80,900,470)	(0.43)	(100,738,803)	(0.51)
Interest Income	940	0.00	74,762	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>(80,899,530)</b>	<b>(0.43)</b>	<b>(100,664,041)</b>	<b>(0.51)</b>

The financial statements are translated at the exchange rate as on 31.03.2022 i.e. 1 USD = 1 IDR 14,349 and 1USD = 1 INR 75.8071 and as on 31.03.2021 i.e. 1 USD = 1 IDR 14,572 and 1 USD = 1 INR 73.5047.

### 14. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company principal financial assets comprise cash on hand, banks, and due from related parties. The Company also has various financial liabilities such due to related parties and accrued expenses.

The Company policy is not to undertake hedging transactions for its financial instruments.

The main risks arising from the Company's financial instruments are foreign currency risk and liquidity risk. The Director reviews and approves policies for managing each of these risks, which are described in more details as follows:

#### Fair value and cash flow interest rate risk

Currently, the Company does not have a formal hedging policy for interest rate exposures.

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company does not have financial liabilities that are exposed to interest rate risk.



# PT. BATU BUMI PERSADA (2021)

## Foreign currency risk

The Company's reporting currency is in Rupiah. The Company faces foreign exchange risk as its cash on hand and in banks, and due to related parties are either denominated in foreign currency (mainly the US Dollar) or whose price is significantly influenced by their benchmark price movements in foreign currencies. Currently, the Company does not have a formal hedging policy for foreign currency exposures. As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company has net liabilities position of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency.

As disclosed in note 8, the company has due to related parties is US\$ Dollar. But this loans has no interest and no specific term of payment.

## Liquidity risk

The Company manages its liquidity profile to be able to finance its capital expenditures and service its maturing debts by maintaining sufficient cash and cash equivalents, and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities.

The Company regularly evaluates its projected and actual cash flow information and continuously assesses conditions in the financial markets for opportunities.

## 15. TRANSACTIONS WITH OTHER RECEIVABLE

Transactions with Other Receivables	Amount in Indonesia Rupiah		Percentage to Total Liabilities	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Due to Related Parties				
Bajaj Hindusthan Singapore Pte. Ltd.	5,45,07,59,910	5,38,81,11,910	74.20%	76.59%
Global Power Projects Singapore Pte. Ltd.	1,56,95,90,550	1,55,15,50,550	21.37%	22.05%
PT Jangkar Prima	23,88,51,099	5,80,00,000	3.26%	0.82%
	<b>7,25,92,01,559</b>	<b>6,99,76,62,460</b>	<b>98.81%</b>	<b>99.47%</b>

The financial statements are translated at the exchange rate as on 31.03.2022 i.e. 1 USD = 1 IDR 14,349 and 1USD = 1 INR 75.8071 and as on 31.03.2021 i.e. 1 USD = 1 IDR 14,572 and 1 USD = 1 INR 73.5047.

Related parties	Relationship with the group	Transactions
Bajaj Hindusthan (Singapore) Pte. Ltd	Holding Company	Due to related parties
Global Power Projects Singapore Pte. Ltd	Holding Company	Due to related parties
PT Jangkar Prima	Entity under common control	Due to related parties

## 16. GOING CONCERN

The Company is in a capital deficiency position as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 amounting to Rp. 6.241.409.449 and Rp 5,959,421,235. This condition is caused by the company not yet in operation because PT Jangkar Prima as the Principal has not yet produced.

In relation to this, Management will implement a cost control policy.

## 17. EVENT AFTER REPORTING DATE

### Management review of the impact of Covid-19

Business operations can be adversely affected by the covid-19 outbreak on the global economy and Indonesia, including negative impacts on economic growth, decline in capital markets, increased credit risk, weakening of the exchange rate against foreign currencies and disruption of business operations. The future impact of the covid-19 outbreak on Indonesia cannot be explained at this time. An increase in the number of Covid-19 or prolonged outbreaks can have a negative impact on Indonesia. However, the future impact will also depend on the effectiveness of the policy responses issued by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia.

As of the date of this financial statement, there has been a weakening of the Rupiah exchange rate against foreign currencies which was contributed by the impact of Covid-19. However, it is not yet possible to determine the specific impact on the business, revenue and recoverable value of assets and liabilities at this stage. These impacts will be reported in the financial statements when they can be known and estimated.

## 18. APPROVALS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accompanying financial statements have been approved by the Management Company to be issued on February 4, 2022.