

BPRL International BV
Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024

(USD in Millions)

Particulars	Note no.	As at 31-Mar-24	As at 31-Mar-23
I. ASSETS			
(1) Non-current assets			
(a) Intangible assets under development	2	1,359.98	1,278.96
(b) Equity accounted investees	3	625.11	686.03
(c) Financial Assets			
(i) Loans	4	425.66	397.77
(ii) Other non-current financial assets	5	39.27	36.03
Total non-current assets		2,450.02	2,398.79
(2) Current Assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	6	3.18	10.08
(ii) Others	7	0.12	0.00
(b) Other current assets	8	0.77	16.03
Total current assets		4.07	26.11
TOTAL ASSETS		2,454.09	2,424.90
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
(1) Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	9	829.88	829.88
(b) Other equity	10	(1,200.44)	(894.96)
Total equity		(370.56)	(65.08)
(2) Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	11	1,894.25	2,147.11
(b) Provisions	12	13.62	2.59
Total non-current liabilities		1,907.87	2,149.70
(3) Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Trade Payables			
(A) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small	13 (a)	-	-
(B) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises	13 (b)	0.74	0.59
and small enterprises			
(ii) Short Term Borrowings	14	897.71	324.97
(iii) Other financial liabilities	15	18.31	14.71
(b) Other current liabilities	16	0.01	0.01
Total current liabilities		916.77	340.28
Total liabilities		2,824.64	2,489.98
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		2,454.09	2,424.90
Material Accounting Policy Information			
Notes to the financial statements			

As per our attached report of even date

For and on behalf of
P.G. Joshi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN 104416W

Ashutosh Joshi
Ashutosh Joshi
Partner

Membership No.: 038193
UDIN: 24038193BKCBPP9982
Date: April 26, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Ramanuj Chari
Ramanuj Chari
Director

Atit P. Shah
Atit P. Shah
Director



BPRL International BV Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2024			
			(USD in Millions)
Particulars	Note no.	For the year 2023-24	For the year 2022-23
I. Revenue from Operations		-	-
II. Other income	17	13.88	11.64
III. Total Income (I+II)		13.88	11.64
IV. Expenses			
Employee Benefits Expenses	18	0.39	0.23
Finance costs	19	194.45	110.52
Other Expenses	20	11.50	7.19
Total Expenses (IV)		206.33	117.94
V. Profit/(loss) before share of profit of equity accounted investees exceptional items and income tax		(192.45)	(106.29)
VI. Exceptional items - Income/ (Expense)	21	(32.33)	(142.45)
VII. Share of profit /(loss) from equity accounted investees (net of tax)		(85.34)	134.80
VIII. Profit/(loss) before Tax		(310.12)	(113.94)
IX. Tax expense:			
1. Current Tax		-	-
2. Deferred Tax		-	-
X. Profit/(Loss) for the period		(310.12)	(113.94)
XI. Other comprehensive income			
(i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
(a) Share of Other comprehensive income of equity accounted investee		4.65	1.91
		4.65	1.91
XII. Total comprehensive income for the period		(305.48)	(112.03)
XIII. Earnings per equity share	22		
1. Basic		(0.47)	(0.17)
2. Diluted		(0.47)	(0.17)
Material Accounting Policy Information	1		
Notes to the financial statements	2-27		

As per our attached report of even date
For and on behalf of
P.G. Joshi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN 104416W


Ashutosh Joshi
Partner

Membership No.: 038193
UDIN: 24038193BKC BPP9982
Date: April 26, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


Ramanuj Chari
Director


Atit P. Shah
Director



BPRL International BV
Consolidated Statement of Cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2024

(USD in Millions)

Particulars	For the year 2023-24	For the year 2022-23
A. Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Profit/(loss) Before Tax from Continuing Operations	(310.12)	(113.94)
<i>Adjustments for:</i>		
Exceptional Items		
Share of (profit) / loss from equity accounted investees	85.34	(134.80)
(Gain) / Loss on fair valuation of loan	2.19	2.48
Impairment for Intangible assets under development	4.48	122.47
Interest income	(13.58)	(11.48)
Provision for bad and doubtful loans & advances	3.45	0.06
Finance costs	194.45	45.03
Unrealised foreign exchange (gain) / loss	0.02	0.07
Operating Profit / (Loss) before Working Capital changes	(33.76)	(90.09)
<i>Working capital adjustments:</i>		
(Increase) / Decrease in Other current financial assets	(0.19)	(0.03)
Increase / (Decrease) in Other non-current financial assets	(3.24)	(2.38)
(Increase) / Decrease in Other current assets	11.89	(8.01)
Increase / (Decrease) in Trade Payables	0.13	(0.86)
Increase / (Decrease) in Other current liabilities	0.00	(0.09)
Net cash flow from / (used in) operating activities	(25.18)	(101.46)
B. Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
Additions to Intangible assets under development	(70.20)	(26.14)
Investment in equity accounted investees	(19.77)	(39.32)
Loans/ Deposits given	(30.08)	(24.97)
Interest Income	13.58	11.48
Net Cash Flow from/(used) in Investing Activities	(106.48)	(78.95)
C. Cash Flow from Financial Activities		
Proceeds from issue of shares	-	-
Proceeds from short term borrowings	-	-
Proceeds from long term borrowings from bank	643.38	954.08
Repayment of borrowings to Bank	(425.00)	(800.00)
Proceeds of borrowings from parent company	101.50	58.50
Finance costs	(195.11)	(39.25)
Net Cash Flow from/(used) in Financing Activities	124.77	173.33
D Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(6.90)	(7.08)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		
Bank Balance	10.08	17.16
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		
Bank Balance	3.18	10.08
Net Increase/ (Decrease) in Cash and Cash equivalents	(6.90)	(7.08)
Material Accounting Policy Information	1	
Notes to the financial statements	2-27	

As per our attached report of even date

For and on behalf of
P.G. Joshi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN 104416W

Ashutosh Joshi
Ashutosh Joshi
Partner

Membership No.: 038193
UDIN: 24038193BKCBPP9982
Date: April 26, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Ramanuj Chari
Ramanuj Chari
Director

Atit P. Shah
Atit P. Shah
Director



Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity (SOCIE) for the year ended March 31, 2024

(USD in Millions)

(a) Equity share capital	As at 31st March, 2024		As at 31st March, 2023	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Balance at the beginning of the year	661,086,558	829.88	661,086,558	829.88
Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	-	-	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the reporting period	661,086,558	829.88	661,086,558	829.88
Changes in equity share capital during the period	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the reporting period	661,086,558	829.88	661,086,558	829.88

(b) Other equity

(USD in Millions)

Particulars	Retained Earnings	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	Total Equity
Balance at April 1, 2023	(846.69)	(48.27)	(894.96)
Profit/ (Loss) for the year ended	(310.12)	-	(310.12)
Other comprehensive income for the year ended	-	4.65	4.65
Total comprehensive income for the year ended	(310.12)	4.65	(305.48)
Balance at March 31, 2024	(1,156.81)	(43.62)	(1,200.44)
Balance at April 1, 2022	(732.75)	(50.18)	(782.93)
Profit/ (Loss) for the year	(113.94)	-	(113.94)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	1.91	1.91
Total comprehensive income for the year	(113.94)	1.91	(112.03)
Balance at March 31, 2023	(846.69)	(48.27)	(894.96)

Nature and purpose of components of other equity

(a) Retained earnings

Retained earnings includes the Group's cumulative earnings and losses.

(b) Foreign currency translation reserve

Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations are recognized in other comprehensive income as described in accounting policies and accumulated in separate reserves within equity. The cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss when the net investment is disposed.

As per our attached report of even date

For and on behalf of
P.G. Joshi & Co.
Chartered Accountants


Ashutosh Joshi
Partner

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


Ramanuj Chari
Director


Atit P. Shah
Director

UDIN: 24038193BKCBPP9982
Date: April 26, 2024



NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2024

Company Overview

The principal objectives of BPRL International B.V. ("the Company" or "BIBV") are to participate in, to administer, to finance, to conduct the management of and to render advice and service to other companies and enterprises.

The statutory seat of the Company is in Amsterdam and the principal executive office of the Company is located at Schiphol Boulevard 403, 1118 BK Schiphol, The Netherlands. The Company is registered in the trade register of the Dutch Chamber of Commerce under number 34 298 165.

Holding Company

Name	Country of Incorporation	Type	% Holding	
			31 st March 2024	31 st March 2023
Bharat PetroResources Limited (BPRL)	India	Holding Company	100%	100%
Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL)	India	Ultimate Holding Company	100%	100%

Group Companies (Subsidiaries, Joint Ventures and Associates):

Name	Country of Incorporation	Type	% Holding	
			31 st March 2024	31 st March 2023
BPRL Ventures BV (Note 1)	Netherlands	Subsidiary	100%	100%
BPRL Ventures Mozambique BV (Note 2)	Netherlands	Subsidiary	100%	100%
BPRL Ventures Indonesia BV (Note 3)	Netherlands	Subsidiary	100%	100%
BPRL International Ventures BV (Note 4)	Netherlands	Subsidiary	100%	100%
IBV (Brasil) Petroleo Ltda (Note 1)	Brazil	Joint Venture	63.24%	61.36%
Falcon Oil & Gas BV (Note 4)	Netherlands	Joint Venture	30%	30%
Moz LNG1 Holding Company Ltd (Note 5)	UAE	Associate	10%	10%

Note:

1. BPRL Ventures B.V. holds stake in IBV (Brasil) Petroleo Ltda. During the FY 2023-24, stake in IBV (Brasil) Petroleo Ltda. has increased from 61.36% to 63.24%. Considering the provisions of Brazilian Civil Code and Articles of Association, BPRL Ventures B.V. has joint control with the JV partner over IBV and hence it has been accounted for as Joint Venture.
2. BPRL Ventures Mozambique B.V. holds 10% Participating Interest (PI) in Offshore Area-1, Rovuma Basin, Mozambique.



3. BPRL Ventures Indonesia B.V. has a Participating Interest (PI) of 12.5% in Nunukan PSC, Indonesia. Pursuant to the cash call payment default of Videocon Indonesia Nunukan Inc. (VINI), the Operator, in accordance to the Joint Operating Agreement has submitted the documents for assignment of 23.0% PI from VINI to the other partners in the block for regulatory approval.
4. BPRL International Ventures B.V. holds 30% equity in Falcon Oil & Gas B.V., a joint venture company of IndOil Global B.V., ONGC Nile Ganga B.V. and BPRL International Ventures B.V.
5. Moz LNG1 Holding Company Ltd. is the sole shareholder of Mozambique LNG1 Pte. Ltd., Moz LNG1 Financing Company Ltd. and Mozambique LNG 1 Co. Financing, LDA.

1. Statement of Material Accounting Policy Information

The Consolidated Financial Statements relate to BIBV, its Subsidiary Companies and interest in Joint Venture and Associates. The Company and its Subsidiaries are together referred to as "Group".

Basis for preparation: The Consolidated Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015; and the other relevant provisions of the Act and Rules thereunder.

The Financial Statements of the Subsidiary Companies, Joint Venture Companies (JVCs) and the Associates used in the preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements are drawn upto the same reporting date as that of BIBV i.e. 31st March 2024, except Mozambique LNG1 Hold Co. Ltd. and IBV Brasil Petroleo Ltda whose accounts are drawn for the year ended 31st December 2022, where there are no significant unadjusted transactions or other events that have occurred between 1st January 2024 and 31st March 2024. The Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention basis, except for certain assets and liabilities measured at fair value.

The Group has adopted all the Ind AS and the adoption was carried out during Financial Year 2016-17 in accordance with Ind AS 101 First time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards. The transition was carried out from Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in India (Indian GAAP) as prescribed under section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, which was the "Previous GAAP".

The functional currency of the Company and its Subsidiaries is US Dollar (\$). All figures appearing in the consolidated financial statements are rounded to the nearest Million (\$ Million), except where otherwise indicated.

Authorisation of Consolidated Financial Statements: The Consolidated Financial Statements were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors in its meeting held on 26 April, 2024.

1.1. Basis of Consolidation:

1.1.1. Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Company. Control exists when the Company has power over the entity, is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns by using its power over the entity. Power is demonstrated through existing rights that give the ability to direct relevant activities, those which significantly affect the entity's returns. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which control commences until the date on which the control ceases.



the purpose of preparing these consolidated financial statements, the financial statements of subsidiaries have been adjusted wherever necessary to align them with the accounting policies adopted by the Company.

Subsidiaries are consolidated by combining like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows of the parent with those of its subsidiaries. The intra-company balances and transactions including unrealized gain / loss from such transactions are eliminated upon consolidation. These consolidated financial statements are prepared by applying uniform accounting policies in use at the Company. Non-controlling interests ("NCI") which represent part of the net profit or loss and net assets of subsidiaries that are not, directly or indirectly, owned or controlled by the company, are excluded.

Changes in the Company's equity interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions.

1.1.2. Joint Ventures and Associates

A joint venture is an arrangement in which the Corporation has joint control and has rights to the net assets of the arrangement, rather than the rights to its assets and obligation for its liabilities. An associate is an entity in which the Company has significant influence, but no control or joint control over the financial and operating policies.

Interest in joint ventures and associates are accounted for using the equity method. They are initially recognized at cost which includes transaction cost. Subsequent to initial recognition the consolidated financial statements include the JVCs and associates share of profit or loss and Other Comprehensive Income ("OCI") of such entities until the date on which significant influence or joint control ceases.

For the purpose of preparing these consolidated financial statements, the financial statements of associates/joint ventures have been adjusted wherever necessary to align them with the accounting policies adopted by the Company.

Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealized income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in full while preparing these consolidated financial statements. Unrealized gains/losses arising from transactions with such entities are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Company's interest in the investee.

1.2. Use of Judgement and Estimates

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenue, expenses, assets, liabilities and the accompanying disclosures along with contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require material adjustments to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods. The Group continually evaluates these estimates and assumptions based on the most recently available information.

In Particular, the areas which require use of estimates and judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements are as below:

- Assessment of functional currency;



- Measurement of Financial instruments;
- Estimation of Useful Lives and the Residual Value of the Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets;
- Valuation of Inventories;
- Measurement of recoverable amounts of cash-generating units;
- Provisions including loss allowances ;
- Assessment of Contingencies
- Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets; key assumptions for underlying recoverable amounts.
- Assessment whether the company has interest in joint arrangement; and
- Estimation of oil and natural gas reserves

- The determination of the Group's estimated oil and natural gas reserves requires significant judgements and estimates to be applied and these are regularly reviewed and updated. Factors such as the availability of geological and engineering data, reservoir performance data, acquisition and divestment activity, drilling of new wells, and commodity prices all impact the determination of the Group's estimates of its oil and natural gas reserves. The Group estimates its proved reserves with a reasonable certainty on the basis of rigorous technical and commercial assessments based on conventional industry practice and regulatory requirements.

- Estimates of oil and natural gas reserves are used to calculate depreciation, depletion and amortization charges for the Group's oil and gas properties. The impact of changes in estimated proved reserves is dealt with prospectively by amortizing the remaining carrying value of the asset over the expected future production. Oil and natural gas reserves also have a direct impact on the assessment of the recoverability of asset carrying values reported in the consolidated financial statements. If proved reserves estimates are revised downwards, retained earnings could be affected by changes in depreciation expense or an immediate write-down of the property's carrying value.

Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized prospectively in the Consolidated Statement of Profit & Loss in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

1.3. Property, Plant and Equipment

- 1.3.1. Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.
- 1.3.2. The initial cost of an asset comprises its purchase price or construction cost (including import duties and non-refundable taxes), any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset into the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management, the initial estimate of any decommissioning obligation, if any, and, borrowing cost for qualifying assets (i.e. assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use) is capitalized from capital work in progress when an asset is ready for use in the manner intended by management..
- 1.3.3. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group.
- 1.3.4. Expenditure on Assets other than plant and machinery, not exceeding the threshold limit are charged to revenue.
- 1.3.5. Spare parts which meet the definition of Property, Plant and Equipment are capitalized as Property, Plant and Equipment in case the unit value of the spare part is above the threshold limit. In other cases, the spare parts are inventoried on procurement and charged to Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss on consumption.



- 1.3.6. An item of Property, Plant and Equipment or any significant part, initially recognised separately as part of Property, Plant and Equipment is derecognised upon disposal; or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset is included in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.
- 1.3.7. The residual values and useful lives of Property, Plant and Equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and changes, if any, are accounted in line with the revisions to the accounting estimates.
- 1.3.8. The Group has elected to use the exemption available under Ind AS 101 to continue the carrying value for all of its Property, Plant and Equipment as recognized in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that as its deemed cost as at the date of transition (1st April 2015).

1.4. Depreciation

Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment is provided on the straight line basis, over the estimated useful lives of assets (after retaining the estimated residual value of upto 5%). These useful lives and residual value has been determined as prescribed in the Schedule II of the Act, except in the following cases:

- 1.4.1. Items of Property, Plant and Equipment costing not more than the threshold limit are depreciated at 100 percent in the year of acquisition.
- 1.4.2. Computer equipments are depreciated over a period of 3 years and Mobile phones are depreciated over a period of 2 years based on internal assessment. Electronic and electrical equipments provided to management staff under furniture-on-hire scheme are depreciated over a period of 4 years as per internal assessment. Other furniture items provided to management staff are depreciated over a period of 6 years as per internal assessment.
- 1.4.3. Workstations are depreciated over a period of 5 years. The useful lives are estimated based on the internal assessment.
- 1.4.4. Depreciation is charged on additions/deletions on pro-rata monthly basis including the month of addition/deletion.

1.5. Intangible Assets

- 1.5.1. Intangible assets are carried at cost net of accumulated amortization, accumulated depletion and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Intangible assets under development is stated at cost net of provision, if any. Expenditure on internally generated intangibles, excluding exploration and development costs, is not capitalised and is reflected in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which such expenditure is incurred.
- 1.5.2. Expenditure incurred above the threshold limit for creating/acquiring intangible assets other than hydrocarbon producing intangible assets from which future economic benefits will flow over a period of time, is amortised over the estimated useful life of the asset or five years, whichever is lower, on a straight line basis, from the time the intangible asset starts providing the economic benefit. In other cases, the expenditure is reflected in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which the expenditure is incurred. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite life are reviewed at each year end. The amortisation expense on an intangible



asset with finite useful lives and impairment loss in case there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired, is recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

- 1.5.3. The Group has elected to use the exemption available under Ind AS 101 to continue the carrying value for all of its intangible assets as recognised in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that as its deemed cost as at the date of transition (1st April 2015).

1.6. Oil and natural gas producing activities

The Group follows the accounting policy as explained below for its oil and natural gas exploration and production activities.

- i. Acquisition costs such as costs incurred to purchase; lease or otherwise acquire a property or mineral right proved or unproved are capitalised. Any pre-acquisition costs are expensed as and when incurred.
- ii. All costs which are directly attributable to the exploration and evaluation activities of oil and gas are capitalised as Exploratory Wells-in-Progress under "intangible assets under development". General and administrative costs are included in the exploration and evaluation cost only to the extent that those costs can be directly attributable to the related exploration and evaluation assets. In all other cases, these costs are expensed as incurred.
- iii. The Group classifies the acquisition costs, exploration and evaluation assets as tangible asset or intangible asset according to the nature of assets acquired.
- iv. Once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting oil and gas are determinable, exploration and evaluation assets are classified as Development Wells-in-Progress under "intangible assets under development". Exploration and evaluation asset is assessed for impairment, and impairment loss if any, is recognized, before such reclassification. Subsequent development costs including costs incurred for production facilities are capitalised as and when incurred as intangible assets under development or intangible assets as the case may be.
- v. When a well within a block or cost centre is ready to commence commercial production, the capitalised costs referred above are reclassified as intangible assets. The cost centre is not normally smaller than a country, except, where warranted by a major difference in economic, fiscal or other factors in the country.
- vi. When a block or cost centre is relinquished, the accumulated cost is charged off as an expense in the said year.
- vii. The Group capitalises the obligations for removal and restoration that are incurred during a particular period as a consequence of having undertaken the exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources and the amount of provision required to be created for subsequent abandonment as part of Property, Plant and Equipment or Intangible Assets, as the case may be. The provision for estimated abandonment costs is made at current prices considering the environment and social obligations, terms of mining lease agreement, industry practice, etc. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount of the provision is the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation. The discount rate (or rates) is pre-tax rate (or rates) that reflect current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. Where there is an uncertainty of timing on the incurrence of the expenditure, time value of money is not considered while providing for the obligations. Changes in the measurement of existing abandonment costs that result from changes in the estimated timing or amount of the outflow of resources embodying economic benefits required to settle the obligation or a change in the discount rate is added to, or deducted from the related field in the current period and is considered for necessary depletion (depreciation) prospectively.



change in the estimated provision due to the periodic unwinding of the discount is recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss as it occurs.

- viii. Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of an exploration and evaluation asset may exceed its recoverable amount. The Impairment test is performed in accordance with the procedures given in para 1.10 for impairment of non-financial assets. Impairment loss, if any is recognized as an expense.
- ix. The Group allocates exploration and evaluation assets to cash generating units or group of cash generating units for the purpose of assessing such assets for impairment.
- x. Gain or loss on sale of interest in a joint operation, is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except that no gain is recognized at the time of such sale if substantial uncertainty exists about the recovery of the costs applicable to the retained interest or if the Group has substantial obligation for future performance. The gain in such situation is treated as recovery of cost related to that joint operation.

1.7. Depletion

Depletion charge is calculated on the capitalised cost according to the Unit of Production Method. The Depletion Charge or The Unit of Production (UOP) charge for all costs within a cost centre is calculated by multiplying the UOP rate with the production for the period. The UOP rate for computing depreciation charge for the acquisition cost within a field is arrived at by dividing the acquisition cost of the field by the Proved Oil and Gas Reserves and for all other capitalised costs, by dividing the depreciation base of the cost centre by the Proved Developed Oil and Gas Reserves. The depreciation base of a cost centre includes the gross block of the cost centre and estimated site restoration expenditure and is reduced by the accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment charge of the cost centre. The estimates of proved reserves used are based on the latest technical assessment available with the Group.

1.8. Borrowing Costs

- 1.8.1. Borrowing costs that are specifically attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets (i.e. an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use) are capitalized as a part of the cost of such assets. All other borrowing costs are capitalised at the capitalisation rate in respect of qualifying assets and balance borrowing cost after capitalisation are charged to the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.
- 1.8.2. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of funds of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization.

1.9. Leases

A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset to lessee for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Company shall reassess whether a contract is, or contains, a lease only if the terms and conditions of the contract are changed.

1.9.1. As a Lessee

At the commencement date, company recognises a right-of-use asset at cost and a lease liability at present value of the lease payments that are not paid at commencement date.

The right-of-use assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the



lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense. Lease of items such as IT Assets (tablets, personal computers, mobiles, POS machines etc.), small items of office furniture etc. are treated as low value.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate computed on periodic basis based on lease term. Lease liabilities are re-measured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Company changes its assessment, whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the lease term on systematic basis and Interest on lease liability is charged to statement of profit and loss as Finance cost.

The company has elected not to apply Ind AS 116 to Intangible Assets and not to separate Lease and Non Lease components of composite contract.

1.9.2. As a Lessor

A lessor shall classify each of its leases as either an operating lease or a finance lease.

1.9.2.1. Finance Lease

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset.

Company shall recognise assets held under a finance lease in its balance sheet and present them as a receivable at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease.

1.9.2.2. Operating Lease

A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset.

Company shall recognise lease payments from operating leases as income on systematic basis in the pattern in which benefit from the use of the underlying asset is diminished.

1.10. Impairment of Non-financial Assets

1.10.1. Non-financial assets other than inventories, deferred tax assets and non-current assets classified as held for sale are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the assets or the Cash-Generating Unit's (CGU) fair value less cost of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets.

1.10.2. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

1.11. Inventories

1.11.1. Finished goods of Crude Oil are valued at Cost or Net realisable value, whichever is lower. Cost of finished goods is determined based on direct cost and directly attributable services cost including depreciation and depletion. The value of such inventories includes royalty (wherever applicable). Cost of inventories other than finished goods, includes expenditure incurred in the normal course of business in bringing inventories to their present location.

1.11.2. The cost of inventories is determined on a weighted average basis.



- 1.11.3. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all costs necessary to effect the sale.

1.12. Revenue Recognition

1.12.1. Sale of goods and/or services

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the performance obligation is satisfied by transferring the related goods to the customer. The transfer is said to be completed when the customer obtains control of the goods.

Revenue from the sale of goods is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable (after including fair value allocations related to arrangements involving more than one performance obligation), net of returns, taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government and applicable trade discounts or rebates.

Where the Company acts as an agent on behalf of a third party, the associated income is recognized on a net basis.

Income from the sale of crude oil and gas produced from the block until the start of commercial production is adjusted against the cost of such block.

Any retrospective revision in prices of crude oil and gas is accounted for in the year of such revision.

- 1.12.2. Interest income on delayed realization from customers, if any, is recognized when it can be reliably measured and it is reasonable to expect ultimate collection.
- 1.12.3. Interest income, other than on delayed realization from customers, is recognised using the effective interest rate (EIR) method.
- 1.12.4. Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive the payment is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably.
- 1.12.5. Income from the sale of scrap is accounted for on realisation.

1.13. Classification of Income / Expenses

- 1.13.1. Income/expenditure (net) in aggregate pertaining to the prior year(s) above the threshold limit is corrected retrospectively in the first set of financial statements approved for issue after their discovery by restating the comparative amounts and / or restating the opening Balance Sheet for the earliest prior period presented.
- 1.13.2. Prepaid expenses upto threshold limit in each case, are charged to revenue as and when incurred.
- 1.13.3. Deposits placed with Government agencies/ local authorities which are perpetual in nature are charged to revenue in the year of payment.

1.14. Employee Benefits

1.14.1. Short-term employee benefit

Short term employee benefits are recognized as an expense at an undiscounted amount in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss of the year in which the related services are rendered.

1.14.2. Post-employment benefits



Liability towards post-retirement benefits and other long term benefits in respect of staff deputed from BPCL is provided based on the debit notes from BPCL. In respect of BPRL cadre, liability is provided based on the employer's contribution towards Provident Fund, Gratuity, etc. as per respective plans.

Defined Contribution Plans:

Obligations for contribution to defined contribution plans such as Provident Fund, Pension etc. are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss as the related services are provided.

Defined Benefit Plans:

Obligations for contribution to defined benefits plans such as Gratuity, etc. are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss as the related services are provided. The calculation of the defined benefit obligation is performed at the end of each reporting period by a qualified actuary using the Projected Unit Credit method.

1.14.3. Other long-term employee benefits

Liability towards other long term employee benefits in respect of staff deputed from BPCL is provided based on the debit notes from BPCL.

In respect of BPRL cadre, liability towards other long term employee benefits - leave encashment etc., are determined on actuarial valuation by qualified actuary by using the Projected Unit Credit method.

1.15. Foreign Currency Transactions

1.15.1. Monetary items:

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at their respective exchange rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at exchange rates prevailing on the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items (except for long term foreign currency monetary items outstanding as of 31st March 2016) are recognized in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss either as profit or loss on foreign currency transaction and translation or as borrowing costs to the extent regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs.

The Group has elected to continue the policy adopted under previous GAAP for accounting the foreign exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of long-term foreign currency monetary items outstanding as of 31st March 2016 i.e. foreign exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of long-term foreign currency monetary items relating to acquisition of depreciable assets are adjusted to the carrying cost of the assets and depreciated over the balance life of the asset and in other cases, if any, accumulated in "Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Difference Account" and amortized over the balance period of the liability.

1.15.2. Non – Monetary items:

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.



1.15.3. Group companies

The results and financial position of foreign operations (none of which has the currency of a hyperinflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

Assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate at the date of that balance sheet.

Income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates (unless this is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the dates of the transactions), and

All resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income. On consolidation, exchange differences arising from the translation of any net investment in foreign entities, and of borrowings and other financial instruments designated as hedges of such investments, are recognised in other comprehensive income. When a foreign operation is sold, the associated exchange differences are reclassified to profit or loss, as part of the gain or loss on sale.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the closing rate.

1.16. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Capital Commitments

- 1.16.1. Provisions are recognized when there is a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.
- 1.16.2. The expenses relating to a provision is presented in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss net of reimbursements, if any.
- 1.16.3. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.
- 1.16.4. Contingent liabilities are possible obligations whose existence will only be confirmed by future events not wholly within the control of the Group, or present obligations where it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.
- 1.16.5. Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements but are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of economic resources is considered remote.
- 1.16.6. Contingent liabilities and Capital Commitments disclosed are in respect of items which in each case are above the threshold limit.

1.17. Fair Value Measurement

- 1.17.1. The Group measures certain financial instruments at fair value at each reporting date.
- 1.17.2. Certain accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.
- 1.17.3. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the



principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Group has access at that date. The fair value of a liability also reflects its non-performance risk.

- 1.17.4.** The best estimate of the fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition is normally the transaction price – i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received. If the Group determines that the fair value on initial recognition differs from the transaction price and the fair value is evidenced neither by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability nor based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets, then the financial instrument is initially measured at fair value, adjusted to defer the difference between the fair value on initial recognition and the transaction price. Subsequently that difference is recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss on an appropriate basis over the life of the instrument but no later than when the valuation is wholly supported by observable market data or the transaction is closed out.
- 1.17.5.** While measuring the fair value of an asset or liability, the Group uses observable market data as far as possible. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation technique as follows:
- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
 - Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the assets or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
 - Level 3: inputs for the assets or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).
- 1.17.6.** When quoted price in an active market for an instrument is available, the Group measures the fair value of the instrument using that price. A market is regarded as active if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.
- 1.17.7.** If there is no quoted price in an active market, then the Group uses valuation techniques that maximises the use of relevant observable inputs and minimises the use of unobservable inputs. The chosen valuation technique incorporates all of the factors that market participants would take into account in pricing a transaction.
- 1.17.8.** The Group regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If the third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then the Group assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that these valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which the valuations should be classified.

1.18. Financial Assets

1.18.1. Initial recognition and measurement

Trade Receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognized when they are originated. All other financial assets are initially recognized when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets other than those measured subsequently at fair value through profit and loss, are recognized initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

1.18.2. Subsequent measurement



Subsequent measurement is determined with reference to the classification of the respective financial assets. Based on the business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset, the Group classifies financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit and loss.

Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

The asset is held within a business model whose objective is:

- To hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

Debt instruments at Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the fair value through other comprehensive income if both the following conditions are met:

The asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both:

- Collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets
- Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are SPPI on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, these assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income under effective interest method, foreign exchange gains & losses and impairment are recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive Income.

Debt instruments at Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

Fair value through profit and loss is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorisation as at amortised cost or as FVOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

After initial measurement, any fair value changes including any interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses, impairment losses and other net gains and losses are recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss separately.

1.18.3. De-recognition



A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Group's Balance Sheet) when.

The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or

The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either:

- The Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
- The Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

On de-recognition, any gains or losses on all debt instruments (other than debt instruments measured at FVOCI) and equity instruments (measured at FVTPL) are recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. Gains and losses in respect of debt instruments measured at FVOCI and that are accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit and loss on de-recognition. Gains or losses on equity instruments measured at FVOCI that are recognised and accumulated in OCI are not reclassified to profit and loss on de-recognition.

1.18.4. Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind-AS 109, the Group applies Expected Credit Loss ("ECL") model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the financial assets measured at amortised cost and debt instruments measured at FVOCI.

In respect of financial assets measured at amortised cost, the loss allowance is measured at 12 months ECL only if there is no significant deterioration in the credit risk since initial recognition of the asset or asset is determined to have a low credit risk at the reporting date.

1.19. Financial Liabilities

1.19.1. Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit and loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

1.19.2. Subsequent measurement

Subsequent measurement is determined with reference to the classification of the respective financial liabilities.

Financial Liabilities at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

A financial liability is classified as Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) if it is classified as held-for-trading or is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and changes therein, including any interest expense, are recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial Liabilities at amortised cost



After initial recognition, financial liabilities other than those which are classified as FVTPL are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate ("EIR") method.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The amortisation done using the EIR method is included as finance costs in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

1.19.3. De-recognition

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 the de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

1.19.4. Financial guarantees

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Group are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of the debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 and the fair value initially recognised less cumulative amortisation.

1.20. Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Balance Sheet, 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 assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

1.21. Taxes on Income

1.21.1. Current Tax

Income-tax Assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, by the end of the reporting period.

Current Tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

1.21.2. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the Balance Sheet method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

17



Deferred Tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

1.21.3. Joint operations

The Group has Joint arrangement in the nature of Production Sharing Contracts (PSC) with the Government of respective countries and/or various bodies corporate for exploration, development and production activities.

The income, expenditure, assets and liabilities of the Joint operations are merged on a line-by-line basis according to the participating interest with the similar items in the financial statements of the Group.

1.22. Classification of Assets and Liabilities as Current and Non-Current:

All assets and liabilities are classified as current or non-current as per the Group's normal operating cycle (considered at 12 months) and other criteria set out in Schedule III of the Act.

1.23. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the Balance Sheet include cash at bank, cash, cheque, draft on hand and demand deposits with an original maturity of less than three months, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, Cash and cash equivalents include cash at bank, cash, cheque and draft on hand. The Company considers all highly liquid investments with a remaining maturity at the date of purchase of three months or less and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash to be cash equivalents.

1.24. Cash Flows

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby net profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities are segregated.

Threshold Item	Accounting Policy Reference	Unit	Threshold Limit Value
Expenditure on certain items of Property, Plant and Equipment charged to revenue in each case	1.3.4	USD	50
Capitalisation of spare parts meeting the definition of Property, Plant and Equipment in each case	1.3.5	USD	12,000
Depreciation at 100 percent in the year of acquisition	1.3.1	USD	50
Expenditure incurred for creating/acquiring other intangible assets in each case	1.5.2	USD	60,000
Income / expenditure (net) in aggregate pertaining to prior year(s)	1.13.1	USD in Millions	18
Prepaid expenses in each case	1.13.2	USD	6,000
Disclosure of Contingent Liabilities and Capital Commitments in each case	1.16.6	USD	6,000



Description	(USD in Millions)	
	As at 31-Mar-24	As at 31-Mar-23
Exploration Cost		
- Geological & Geophysical Cost	3.62	3.53
- Drilling Cost	73.83	69.82
- General & Administrative Cost	5.36	4.98
	82.81	78.33
Provisions for Exploratory Wells-in-progress		
- Opening balance	(78.33)	(74.65)
- (Provision) / reversal	(4.48)	(3.68)
- Closing balance	(82.81)	(78.33)
Exploratory Wells-in-Progress (A)		
	-	-
Development Wells-in-Progress:		
- Opening balance	1,397.75	1,371.76
- Expenditure during the period	81.01	25.99
	1,478.76	1,397.75
Less: Provision for Development Wells-in progress		
- Opening balance	(118.79)	-
- (Provision) / reversal	-	(118.79)
- Closing balance	(118.79)	(118.79)
Development Wells-in-Progress (B)		
	1,359.98	1,278.96
Total (A+B)	1,359.98	1,278.96

Ageing schedule as on 31st March 2024

Particulars	Amount of CWIP for the period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years*	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects temporarily suspended	81.01	(92.80)	119.77	1,251.99	1,359.98

Ageing schedule as on 31st March 2023

Particulars	Amount of CWIP for the period of				Total
	Less than 1 year*	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects temporarily suspended	(92.80)	119.77	286.77	965.22	1,278.96

* Net of Impairment Provision

Mozambique

BPRL Ventures Mozambique B.V. holds 10% Participating Interest (PI) in the Rovuma Offshore Area 1 concession in Mozambique. Total E&P Mozambique Area 1, Limitada, a wholly owned subsidiary of Total S.A., is the Operator with 26.5% PI. The other Concessionaires are Mitsui E&P Mozambique Area 1 Ltd. (20%), ENH Rovuma Area Um, S.A. (National Oil Company of Mozambique) (15%), ONGC Videsh Rovuma Limited (10%), Beas Rovuma Energy Mozambique Limited (10%), and PTTEP Mozambique Area 1 Limited (8.5%).

Pursuant to the Joint Operating Agreement (JOA) entered into amongst Area 1 Concessionaires, each of the Concessionaires is required to pay their As per the obligations contained in Exploration & Production Concession Contract (EPCC) entered into with Mozambique Government, the Concessionaires are required to Carry ENH's share of all costs in proportion to their respective PI up to and including the date upon which the first development plan has become effective. Accordingly, Company has borne its proportionate share of ENH's costs (ENH Carry) of 11.765% till 18 June 2019, the effective date of the 2-Train Golfinho-Atum development plan when Final Investment Decision (FID) was taken by the Concessionaires to develop the 2-Train project.

In addition to the ENH Carry as mentioned above, all the Area 1 Concessionaires including ENH have entered into ENH Funding Agreement pursuant to which Concessionaires (excluding ENH) have agreed to fund the ENH's share of development costs in respect of the 2-Train Golfinho-Atum project with effect from FID in proportion to their respective PI. Accordingly, Company has borne its proportionate share of ENH's development costs (ENH Additional Funding) of 11.765% w.e.f. 19 June 2019.

Area 1 Concessionaires have announced FID on 18 June 2019 for the development of the initial LNG project consisting of two onshore liquefaction trains with total name plate capacity of approx 12.88 MMTA (2 x ~6.44 MMTA) in the Afungi peninsula, Cabo Delgado province, northern Mozambique, utilizing the gas from the offshore Golfinho-Atum field under the Area 1 concession. With the announcement of the FID, the development and production period of 30 years have commenced.

BPRL Ventures Mozambique B.V. along with other Concessionaires, have finalized senior debt financing of USD 14.9 billion for the two train LNG project on 15 July 2020 for which Final Investment Decision (FID) was announced in June 2019. The Project has satisfied all the conditions precedent for the first debt drawdown of the project financing, which was finalized by the Project in July 2020. An additional amount of debt financing of USD 0.5 Billion was arranged during the year 2022. The senior debt financing of USD 15.4 Billion comprises of Export Credit Agencies (the "ECA") Direct Loans, ECA Covered Facilities, Commercial Bank Facilities and a Loan Facility with the African Development Bank.

Considering the evolution of the security situation in the north of the Cabo Delgado province in Mozambique, the Operator (i.e. Total E & P Mozambique Area 1 Limitada) has declared Force Majeure on 22 April 2021. Currently, the Project remains in preservation mode with no Project personnel on site until such time the Government of Mozambique has restored and maintained in a sustainable and verifiable manner the peace, security and stability in the Cabo Delgado Province.

There are certain incremental cost related to the suspension and Force Majeure pertaining to the above project which are abnormal costs and not an integral part of bringing the asset into the working condition. Accordingly, these costs amounting to USD 32.33 Millions (March 31, 2023 : USD 23.66 Millions) incurred during the year have been expensed off.



Borrowing cost capitalised

During the period ended March 31, 2024, the Group has capitalised interest cost of USD 4.26 Million till December 31, 2023 (March 31, 2023: USD 3.53 Million) at a capitalisation rate of 7.24% p.a for Nunukan PSC (Indonesia) (March 31, 2023: 4.7% p.a). Based on the current outlook, the Nunukan PSC has marginal prospectivity from subsurface point of view. Accordingly an impairment provision has been created for the the above borrowing cost capitalized and capitalisation of borrowing cost has been suspended from January 01, 2024

Consequent to the declaration of Force Majeure in relation to Offshore Area 1, Rovuma Basin, Mozambique project, no interest has been capitalized during the current year in respect of the said project.

Impairment

The Group has considered the general business conditions and other relevant factors on estimate of future crude oil prices, production and expenditure estimates based on internal and external information / indicators. Based on the assessment, the Company has carried out impairment testing as at 31st March, 2024 in respect of its Cash Generating Units (CGUs). For Oil and Gas assets, the expected future cash flows are estimated using Operator's / Internal estimate of production, expenditure, reserves volumes and long term crude oil & natural gas prices.

The total provision for impairment as at March 31, 2024 is USD 201.61 Million (as at March 31, 2023 USD 197.12 Million) for Offshore Area 1, Rovuma Basin, Mozambique project and Nunukan PSC.

During the year, impairment of USD 4.48 Million (previous year: USD 3.68 Million) has been recognised in the statement of profit and loss towards Nunukan PSC, the recoverable value of the asset being Nil as on March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

Further, during the previous year, impairment provision of USD 118.79 Million was recognised in the statement of profit & loss under the head "Exceptional Items" towards Offshore Area 1, Rovuma Basin Mozambique project - refer Note 21.

Capital expenditure

The Capital expenditure (net of provision) incurred in the blocks directly held by the Group forming part of the gross block/ Intangible assets under development of the consolidated financial statements during the year ended March 31, 2024 is USD 81.01 Million (year ended March 31, 2023: USD 25.99 Million).

Additionally in FY 2023-24, cash calls have been paid towards capital expenditure amounting to USD 21.50 Million (FY 2022-23 USD 53.63 Million) for blocks held by IBV in which the BPRL Ventures BV holds 63.24 % stake and USD NIL (FY 2022-23 USD NIL) to Falcon Oil & Gas BV, holding Participating Interest (PI) in Lower Zakum Oil and Gas block in Abu Dhabi offshore in which BPRL International Ventures BV holds 3% effective PI. The accounts of these entities have been considered for consolidation in the financial statements of the Group by equity method and not directly forming part of the gross block / Intangible asset under development as on March 31, 2024.



BPRL International BV
Notes forming part of Consolidated Financial Statements
Note 3 Equity accounted investees
Information of interest of the Group in its equity accounted investees:

	Note reference	(USD in Millions)	
		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Interest in Joint Ventures	See Note (A) below	582.54	654.49
Interest in Associates	See Note (B) below	42.58	31.54
Total		625.11	686.03

(A) Interest in Joint Ventures
List of material Joint Ventures of the Group

Sr No	Name	Country of Incorporation	Principal Place of Business	Proportion of Ownership Interest	
				March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
1	IBV (Brasil) Petroleo Ltda.	Brazil	Brazil	63.24%	61.36%
2	Falcon Oil & Gas BV*	Netherlands	UAE	30.00%	30.00%
3	Mozambique LNG1 Hold Co. Ltd	UAE	Singapore, UAE and Mozambique	10.00%	10.00%

^ During FY 2021-22, Quotaholders resolution for Capital Reduction of IBV has been approved and the amendment to Articles of Association has been approved by JUCERJA on 20 December 2021 reflecting the capital reduction, effective 19.10.2021. Consequently, BPRL Ventures BV's paid up and subscribed equity in IBV has become 60.88%. On 27 December, 2022, there was a further increase in capital of IBV and consequently shares were issued to BPRL Ventures BV, which resulted in increase in paid up and subscribed equity in IBV to 61.36%. On 8 August, 2023, there was a further increase in capital of IBV and consequently shares were issued to BPRL Ventures BV, which resulted in increase in paid up and subscribed equity in IBV to 63.24%. Considering the provisions of Brazilian Civil Code and Articles of Association, BPRL Ventures BV has joint control with the JV partner over IBV, and hence it has been accounted for as Joint Venture as on 31 March 2024.

The above percentage is as per IBV AoA amendment done. However, based on the remittance upto Mar-24, the approx paid up capital would be 64.04% considering the amount for which AoA amendment is pending

@ BPRL as part of the Indian consortium comprising ONGC Videsh Limited and Indian Oil Corporation Limited has acquired 10% PI from Supreme Petroleum Council (UAE) in Lower Zakum concession located in offshore Abu Dhabi. The 10% PI of the Indian consortium in Lower Zakum concession is held through Falcon Oil & Gas BV incorporated in the Netherlands. The Concession has become effective from 9th March 2018. BPRL's step down Wholly owned subsidiary, BPRL International Ventures BV holds 30% equity stake in Falcon Oil & Gas BV.

The following table comprises the financial information of the Group's material Joint Venture and their respective carrying amount.
(USD in Millions)

As at 31st March, 2024*	IBV (Brasil) Petroleo Ltda.**	Falcon Oil & Gas BV
1) Non-current Assets	987.66	861.82
2) Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	0.51	112.15
Other Assets	1.89	146.18
Total Current Assets	2.40	258.33
3) Non-current liabilities		
Financial liabilities (excluding trade and other payable)	548.36	-
Other liabilities	-	296.14
Total Non-current liabilities	548.36	296.14
4) Current liabilities		
Financial liabilities (excluding trade and other payable)	43.87	58.15
Other liabilities	0.01	81.10
Total current liabilities	43.89	139.25
Net Assets (100%)	397.81	684.76
Group's share of net assets	251.58	205.43
Consolidation adjustment	125.53	-
Carrying amount of interest in joint venture	377.11	205.43
Total		582.54
Revenue	-	1,131.67
Depreciation and amortization	-	50.88
Finance costs	-	3.33
Income tax expense	-	679.31
Profit/ (Loss) for the year (100%)	(205.43)	66.24
Other comprehensive income for the year (100%)	7.35	-
Total Comprehensive income for the year (100%)	(198.09)	66.24
Group's share of profit/ (Loss)	(104.18)	19.87
Dividends received by the Group	-	13.80

* For consolidation purpose, the group has considered financial results of IBV (Brasil) Petroleo Ltda. as at December 31, 2023 based on audited financial statements and hence financial information presented in respect of these entities is as at December 31, 2023.

** IBV had announced on September 30, 2008 the discovery of the Wahoo field, block BM-C-30, in the pre-salt layer at Campos Basin. IBV held 35.714 % Participating Interest (PI) with remaining PI stake being held by PetroRio (Operator).

Operator issued an Exclusive Operations notice to IBV on 21st October 2021 in relation to development of Wahoo commercial discovery in the Concession. IBV had initiated Arbitration against the Operator in International Chamber of Commerce, London. On 12th April 2024, IBV has received the final award of the Arbitration proceedings and the decision is in favour of PetroRio. The Arbitration award enables the Operator to proceed with exclusive operation in relation to Wahoo commercial discovery in the Concession while IBV remains a partner in balance area of the Concession. IBV is in discussion with its lawyers to finalise further course of action on the matter.

Currently IBV estimates low chances for development of the balance areas and accordingly provision for impairment amounting to USD 101.76 Million has been recognised.

BS
er



BPRL International BV
Notes forming part of Consolidated Financial Statements

The following table comprises the financial information of the Group's material Joint Venture and their respective carrying amount.

(USD in Millions)		
As at 31st March, 2023**	IBV (Brasil) Petroleo Ltda.	Falcon Oil & Gas BV
1) Non-current Assets	1,175.40	777.45
2) Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	4.09	123.13
Other Assets	1.69	140.63
Total Current Assets	5.78	263.77
3) Non-current liabilities		
Date: April 30, 2024	542.81	-
Other liabilities	-	238.44
Total Non-current liabilities	542.81	238.44
4) Current liabilities		
Financial liabilities (excluding trade and other payable)	74.90	45.03
Other liabilities	0.04	93.22
Total current liabilities	74.94	138.25
Net Assets (100%)	563.43	664.52
Group's share of net assets	345.73	199.36
Consolidation adjustment	109.41	-
Carrying amount of interest in joint venture	455.13	199.36
Total		654.49
Revenue	-	1,366.04
Share of Profit in Equity Accounted Investees	-	-
Depreciation and amortization	-	46.46
Finance costs	-	3.77
Income tax expense	-	862.62
Profit/ (Loss) for the year (100%)	187.18	73.91
Other comprehensive income for the year (100%)	3.15	-
Total Comprehensive income for the year (100%)	190.32	73.91
Group's share of profit/ (Loss)	113.96	22.17
Dividends received by the Group	-	26.28

** For consolidation purpose, the group has considered financial results of IBV (Brasil) Petroleo Ltda. as at December 31, 2022 based on audited financial statements and hence financial information presented in respect of the entity is as at December 31, 2022.

(B) Interest in Associates

(USD in Millions)		
Particulars	Mozambique LNG1 Hold Co. Ltd	
	As at	As at
	March 31, 2024	31st March, 2023
Aggregate carrying amount in its interest in Associates	42.58	31.54
Share of Profit or loss for the year from Associates	(1.03)	(1.33)

The Group holds 10% equity stake in Mozambique LNG1 Hold Co. Ltd which is incorporated in UAE and has its principal place of business in Singapore, UAE and Mozambique. For consolidation purpose, the group has considered unaudited financial results of Mozambique LNG1 Holding Company Ltd. as at December 31, 2023.

AB E



BPRL International BV
Notes forming part of Consolidated Financial Statements

	(USD in Millions)	
	As at 31-Mar-24	As at 31-Mar-23
Note 4 Loans		
<i>(Unsecured unless otherwise stated)</i>		
Loan to Joint Ventures considered good		
Loan to IBV Brasil Petroleo Ltda *	245.60	247.79
Loan to Empresa Nacional de Hidrocarbonetos (Mozambique)**	189.06	149.93
	425.66	397.77

* As on 31 March 2024, the total loan outstanding is USD 274.86 Million, which has been fair valued.

** The Mozambique Area 1 Concessionaires including ENH have entered into ENH Funding Agreement pursuant to which Concessionaires (excluding ENH) have agreed to fund the ENH's share of development costs in respect of the 2-Train Gollinho-Atum project with effect from FID, in proportion to their respective PI.

ENH Loan is subject to interest at the rate of 9% p.a. compounded annually from the date the applicable costs are paid until 1 year following the completion date. After 1 year from completion date the interest will be charged at the rate 13% p.a. compounded annually. The repayment for the ENH Loan will start once full repayment of EPC carry, including interest, is made. Post which ENH Loan amounts, including interest, shall be repaid from 80% of ENH Revenue.

Includes interest receivable of USD 38.36 Million (31st March, 2023 USD 24.79 Million)

	(USD in Millions)	
	As at 31-Mar-24	As at 31-Mar-23
Note 5 Other non-current financial assets		
Advance towards Shares *	39.27	36.03
	39.27	36.03

* Advance towards shares to be issued in Mozambique MOF Company S.A. and Mozambique LNG Marine Terminal Company S.A.

	(USD in Millions)	
	As at 31-Mar-24	As at 31-Mar-23
Note 6 Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with Banks:		
Cash in Transit	-	-
On Current Account	3.18	10.08
	3.18	10.08

	(USD in Millions)	
	As at 31-Mar-24	As at 31-Mar-23
Note 7 Other current financial assets		
Receivable from consortium partners	15.47	15.39
Less: Provision *	(15.47)	(15.39)
Security deposits	0.02	0.00
Other receivables	0.10	0.00
Less: Provision	-	-
	0.12	0.00

	(USD in Millions)	
	As at 31-Mar-24	As at 31-Mar-23
* Movement of provision during the period		
Opening Balance	15.39	10.54
Addition during the period	0.08	4.85
Reversal during the period	-	-
Closing Balance	15.47	15.39

	(USD in Millions)	
	As at 31-Mar-24	As at 31-Mar-23
Note 8 Other current assets		
Prepaid Expense	0.10	0.13
Advance paid to operators (Cash Calls paid less expenditure incurred)	4.04	15.90
Less: Provision *	(3.37)	-
	0.77	16.03

	(USD in Millions)	
	As at 31-Mar-24	As at 31-Mar-23
* Movement of provision during the period		
Opening Balance	-	-
Addition during the period	3.37	-
Reversal during the period	-	-
Closing Balance	3.37	-

JP L



Notes forming part of Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 9 Equity Share Capital	(USD in Millions)	
	As at 31-Mar-24	As at 31-Mar-23
Issued, subscribed and paid-up		
661,086,558 (31st March, 2023: 661,086,558) equity shares fully paid-up	829.88	829.88
Total	829.88	829.88

The Company has only one class of shares namely equity shares having a par value of EUR 1 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

Reconciliation of No. of Equity Shares

	As at 31-Mar-24	As at 31-Mar-23
	No. of shares	No. of shares
A. Opening Balance	661,086,558	661,086,558
B. Shares Issued	-	-
C. Closing Balance	661,086,558	661,086,558

Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares

Name of shareholder	As at 31-Mar-24	As at 31-Mar-23
	No. of shares	No. of shares
Bharat PetroResources Limited	661,086,558	661,086,558
Percentage of holding	100%	100%

Note 10 Other Equity	(USD in Millions)	
	As at 31-Mar-24	As at 31-Mar-23
(a) Retained earnings		
Opening balance	(846.69)	(732.75)
Add : Profit/(Loss) for the year as per Statement of Profit and Loss	(310.12)	(113.94)
Add : Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans (net of tax)	-	-
Add/ (Less) : Reversal of deferred tax liability on extinguishment of interest free loan	-	-
Add/ (Less) : Transfer from equity component of loan	-	-
Closing balance	(1,156.80)	(846.69)
(b) Foreign currency translation reserve		
Opening balance	(48.27)	(50.18)
Add/ (Less) : Effect of foreign exchange rate variations during the period	4.65	1.91
Closing balance	(43.62)	(48.27)
Total Other Equity	(1,200.43)	(894.95)

BP



Notes forming part of Consolidated Financial Statements

	(USD in Millions)	
	As at 31-Mar-24	As at 31-Mar-23
Note 11 Borrowings		
Unsecured		
Term Loan from Parent Company	185.00	83.50
Term Loans from banks (net of unamortised borrowing cost)	1,709.25	2,063.61
	1,894.25	2,147.11

On October 20, 2021, the Company entered into a loan agreement with Bharat Petroresources Limited for USD 200 million, out of which USD 15 million remains undrawn. The repayment is scheduled as a bullet payment within 5 years. Interest is calculated based on SOFR+Margin.

	(USD in Millions)	
	As at 31-Mar-24	As at 31-Mar-23
Note 12 Provisions		
Provision for abandonment *	13.62	2.59
	13.62	2.59

This provision is made for the Nunukan and Area 1 Offshore Mozambique Block considering the obligations under the Production Sharing Contract and Joint Operating Agreement.

	(USD in Millions)	
	As at 31-Mar-24	As at 31-Mar-23
* Movement of provision during the period		
Opening Balance	2.59	2.59
Addition during the period	11.03	-
Effect of remeasurement	-	-
Write back during the period	-	-
Unwinding of discount	-	-
Liability settled during the period	-	-
Closing Balance	13.62	2.59

	(USD in Millions)	
	As at 31-Mar-24	As at 31-Mar-23
Note 13 Trade Payables		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (A)	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		
- Others (B)	0.74	0.59
	0.74	0.59

	(USD in Millions)	
	As at 31-Mar-24	As at 31-Mar-23
Note 14 Short Term Borrowings		
Unsecured		
Current maturities of Long term Borrowings		
From Bank (net of unamortised borrowing cost)	897.71	324.97
	897.71	324.97

	(USD in Millions)	
	As at 31-Mar-24	As at 31-Mar-23
Note 15 Current - Other financial liabilities		
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	18.31	14.71
	18.31	14.71

	(USD in Millions)	
	As at 31-Mar-24	As at 31-Mar-23
Note 16 Other current liabilities		
Statutory Dues Payable	0.01	0.01
	0.01	0.01

APL



BPRL International BV
Notes forming part of Consolidated Financial Statements

(USD in Millions)		
Note 17 Other Income	For the year 2023-24	For the year 2022-23
Interest Income on instruments measured at amortised cost	13.58	11.48
Interest earned in current accounts	0.31	0.16
	13.88	11.64

(USD in Millions)		
Note 18 Employee benefit expenses	For the year 2023-24	For the year 2022-23
Salaries, wages and bonus	0.39	0.23
	0.39	0.23

(USD in Millions)		
Note 19 Finance Cost	For the year 2023-24	For the year 2022-23
Interest Expense	198.71	114.05
Less: Amounts included in the cost of qualifying assets	(4.26)	(3.53)
	194.45	110.52

(USD in Millions)		
Note 20 Other Expenses	For the year 2023-24	For the year 2022-23
Financial assets at FVTPL - net change in fair value	2.19	2.48
Provision for bad and doubtful	3.45	0.06
Impairment for Intangible assets under development	4.48	3.68
Rent Rates and taxes	0.04	0.05
Legal and Professional Fees	0.88	0.45
Travelling and Conveyance	0.02	0.02
Bank Charges	0.03	0.02
Payment to Auditors		
For Audit Fees	0.38	0.36
Foreign Exchange fluctuations (net)	0.02	0.07
	11.50	7.19

BE



Notes forming part of Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 21 Exceptional items - Expense/ (Income)

Considering the evolution of the security situation in the north of the Cabo Delgado province in Mozambique, the Operator (i.e. Total E & P Mozambique Area 1 Limitada) has declared Force Majeure on 22 April 2021. There are certain incremental cost related to the suspension and force Majeure, which are abnormal costs and not an integral part of bringing the asset into the working condition as intended by the management. Accordingly, such costs incurred have been expensed off in the Statement of Profit & Loss and disclosed under exceptional items.

(USD in Millions)		
Particulars	For the year 2023-24	For the year 2022-23
Project Cost expensed off	32.33	23.66
Interest expensed off **	-	-
Impairment/(Reversal) for Intangible assets under development*	-	118.79
	32.33	142.45

* During the year ended on 31 March 2023, impairment loss of USD 118.79 Million was recognised for Offshore Area 1, Rovuma Basin, Mozambique project in the statement of profit and loss under the head "Exceptional Items". The recoverable amount of USD 1,496.51 Million as at 31 March 2023 was based on value in use and was determined at the level of the CGU. In determining value in use for the CGU, the cash flows were discounted at a rate of 13.4% on a pre-tax basis.

** During the FY 2022-23, Interest amounting to USD 65.48 Million was expensed-off on account of suspension of capitalisation of borrowing costs relating to Mozambique project and was disclosed as "Exceptional Items". The same has now been re-classified under "Finance Costs" according to the nature of the expense




BPRL International BV**Notes forming part of Consolidated Financial Statements****Note 22 Earnings per share (EPS)**

Basic EPS and Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year.

(USD in Millions)**i. Profit attributable to Equity holders of parent**

	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23
Profit / (loss) attributable to equity holders of the parent	(310.12)	(113.94)

ii. Weighted average number of ordinary shares

	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23
Issued ordinary shares at the beginning of the year	661,086,558	661,086,558
Shares issued and allotted during the year	-	-
Weighted Average Number of shares issued during the year	-	-
Weighted average number of shares	661,086,558	661,086,558
Basic and Diluted earnings per share (USD)	(0.47)	(0.17)



1. Financial Instruments – Fair values and risk management

A. Accounting classification and fair values

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

31st March, 2024	Carrying amount				Fair value			
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	3.18	3.18	-	-	-	-
Loan*	245.60	-	180.06	425.66	-	-	245.60	245.60
Security deposit	-	-	0.02	0.02	-	-	-	-
Other non current financial asset^	-	-	39.27	39.27	-	-	-	-
Other current financial asset	-	-	0.10	0.10	-	-	-	-
	245.60	-	222.63	468.23	-	-	245.60	245.60
Financial liabilities								
Term loans - Unsecured	-	-	1,894.25	1,894.25	-	-	-	-
Trade Payables	-	-	0.74	0.74	-	-	-	-
Short Term Borrowings	-	-	897.71	897.71	-	-	-	-
Other current liabilities	-	-	18.31	18.31	-	-	-	-
	-	-	2,811.01	2,811.01	-	-	-	-

31st March, 2023	Carrying amount				Fair value			
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	17.16	17.16	-	-	-	-
Loan to joint venture *	250.27	-	-	250.27	-	-	250.27	250.27
Security deposit	-	-	0.01	0.01	-	-	-	-
Other non current financial asset^	-	-	158.66	158.66	-	-	-	-
Other Current financial asset	-	-	0.02	0.02	-	-	-	-
	250.27	-	175.85	426.12	-	-	250.27	250.27
Financial liabilities								
Trade Payables	-	-	1.60	1.60	-	-	-	-
Short Term Borrowings	-	-	800.00	800.00	-	-	-	-
Other current liabilities	-	-	5.17	5.17	-	-	-	-
	-	-	2,266.27	2,266.27	-	-	-	-

* loans carried at FVTPL- BPRL Ventures BV, subsidiary of BPRL has given loan to its joint venture company i.e. IBV (Brasil) Petroleo Ltda (IBV) at interest rate LIBOR + Margin for the tenure of 50 years. Principal amount of the loan can be converted into IBV equity shares anytime at the option of BPRL. Conversion ratio of equity share is amount outstanding divide by USD 1 and then convert into Brazilian Reals. Face value of the equity shares of IBV (Brasil) Petroleo Ltda. is 1 Brazilian Real. Interest is payable in the year subsequent in which IBV makes profit and interest is payable for that year not for prior years. As it does not meet the definition of amortised cost nor it is an equity instrument due to its conversion option, the Group has fair valued the loan and classified it as FVTPL. The gain / loss on fair valuation is transferred to Statement of Profit and Loss.

^ Advance towards shares to be issued in Mozambique MOF Company S.A. and Mozambique LNG Marine Terminal Company S.A. shall be fair valued at the time of receipt of shares.



B. Measurement of fair values

Valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs

The following tables show the valuation techniques used in measuring Level 2 and Level 3 fair values, as well as the significant unobservable inputs used.

Financial instruments measured at fair value

Type	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Inter-relationship between significant unobservable inputs and fair value measurement
Loan to joint venture	Binomial model: The share price is simulated using a Binomial model from the valuation date to the maturity of the loan. As the number of shares is dependent on USDBRL exchange rate, the same was simulated using a GARCH model.	Share price (31 March 2024 1 BRL) Credit spread (31 March 2024: 2.58%)	Not applicable
Non current financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost	Discounted cash flows: The valuation model considers the present value of expected receipt/payment discounted using appropriate discounting rates.	Not applicable	Not applicable

Level 3 fair values

Reconciliation of Level 3 fair values

The following table shows a reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances for Level 3 fair values.

Particulars	Loan to joint venture
Opening Balance (1 April 2022)	250.27
Change due to Gain/ (Loss) in fair valuation	(2.48)
Closing Balance (31 March 2023)	247.79
Opening Balance (1 April 2023)	247.79
Change due to Gain/ (Loss) in fair valuation	(2.19)
Closing Balance (31 March 2024)	245.60

Sensitivity analysis

For the fair values of loan to joint venture, reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the significant unobservable inputs, holding other inputs constant, would have the following effects.

Significant unobservable inputs	(USD in Millions)			
	31-Mar-24 Profit or loss		31-Mar-23 Profit or loss	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Credit spread (10% movement)	(26.80)	25.05	(6.81)	6.92
Share price (10% movement)	15.95	(15.22)	35.88	(36.01)

C. Financial risk management

I. Risk management framework

The Group's policy is to maintain a strong capital base to sustain future development of the business. The ultimate holding company (BPCL), through parent company (BPRL), has been extending financial support to the Group to meet its obligation under production sharing contracts and for other activities, as required, and is committed to provide the necessary level of financial support, to enable the operations of the Group. The Group has adequate cash and bank balances. The Group monitors its capital by a careful scrutiny of the cash and bank balances, and a regular assessment of any debt requirements including funding from the parent company in form of share capital or debt.

The Group has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- Credit risk;
- Liquidity risk; and
- Market risk.



Notes forming part of Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 23 Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management (continued)

ii. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Group's cash and bank deposits kept with banks and receivables from joint operators. Credit risk is managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of counter party. The maximum exposure to credit risk in case of all the financial instruments covered below is restricted to their respective carrying amount.

Cash and cash equivalents

The Group held cash and cash equivalents with banks with good credit ratings.

Loans

Loans to joint venture companies do not carry any significant credit risk.

Receivables from joint ventures

The Group has receivables from joint ventures at period end. However, credit risk for these receivables are considered to be not significant.

Other receivables

The credit worthiness of receivables from others is evaluated by the management on an ongoing basis and is considered to be good except for an amount of USD 18.84 Millions (previous year: USD 15.39 Millions), for which provision has been created (refer Note 7 and 8).

The Group does not have financial assets that are past due but not impaired.



Notes forming part of Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 23 Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management (continued)

iii. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation.

The Group has access to funds from banks for long term borrowings, bonds issued in capital market and loan from holding Company. The Group also constantly monitors funding options available in the debt and capital markets with a view to maintaining financial flexibility.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The table below analyses the Group's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities for all non derivative financial liabilities. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and include contractual interest payments.

(USD in Millions)						
March 31, 2024	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows				More than 5 years
		Total	Upto 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Long term loan from bank	1,709.25	2,019.77	111.18	1,266.76	641.82	-
Term loan from parent company	185.00	219.63	13.49	206.14	-	-
Short term loan from banks	897.71	935.72	935.72	-	-	-
Trade Payables	0.74	0.74	0.74	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	18.31	18.31	18.31	-	-	-

31st March, 2023	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows				More than 5 years
		Total	Upto 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Long term loan from bank	2,063.58	2,413.33	136.45	1,505.60	771.28	-
Term loan from parent company	83.50	108.94	7.26	14.53	87.14	-
Short term loan from banks	325.00	338.57	338.57	-	-	-
Trade Payables	0.59	0.59	0.59	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	14.71	14.71	14.71	-	-	-

Ph



Notes forming part of Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 23 Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management (continued)

iv. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices – such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates will affect the Group's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including foreign currency receivables and payables and long term debt. We are exposed to market risk primarily related to foreign exchange rate risk. Thus, our exposure to market risk is a function of revenue generating and operating activities in foreign currency. The objective of market risk management is to avoid excessive exposure in our foreign currency revenues and costs.

Currency risk

Functional currency of the Group is USD. The majority of income, expenses, assets and liabilities of the Group are denominated in USD and these items have an offsetting impact in the normal course of business. Accordingly, the Group considers foreign currency risk as moderate.

Exposure to currency risk

The currency profile of financial assets and financial liabilities as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 are as below:

March 31, 2024	Total	EUR	MZN
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	0.03	0.02	0.01
Net exposure for assets	0.10	0.02	0.08
Financial liabilities			
Trade Payables	-		
	0.46	0.39	0.07
Net exposure for liabilities	0.46	0.39	0.07
Net exposure (Assets - Liabilities)	(0.36)	(0.37)	0.01

(USD in Millions)			
31st March, 2023	Total	EUR	MZN
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	0.01	0.01	0.00
Net exposure for assets	0.01	0.01	0.00
Financial liabilities			
Lease Liabilities - Non - current	-		
Trade Payables	0.29	0.29	-
Net exposure for liabilities	0.29	0.29	-
Net exposure (Assets - Liabilities)	(0.28)	(0.28)	0.00

Sensitivity analysis

A reasonable possible strengthening / weakening of the respective foreign currencies with respect to functional currency of Group would result in increase or decrease in profit or loss as shown in table below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant. The following analysis has been worked out based on the exposures as of the date of statements of financial position.

Effect on Profit or Loss (before tax) USD Millions	Strengthening/ Weakening %	March 31, 2024		31st March, 2023	
		Strengthening	Weakening	Strengthening	Weakening
EURO	2%	(0.01)	0.01	(0.01)	0.01
	5%	0.00	(0.00)	0.00	(0.00)
		(0.01)	0.01	(0.01)	0.01



Notes forming part of Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 23 Financial Instruments – Fair values and risk management (continued)

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk of changes in fair values of fixed interest bearing instruments because of fluctuations in the interest rates. Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of floating interest bearing instruments will fluctuate because of fluctuations in the interest rates. The Group's exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates primarily relates to borrowings from banks and borrowings from parent company. For details of the Group's long term loans and borrowings, including interest rate profiles, refer to Note 11 of these

Exposure to Interest Rate Risk

Carrying Amount	(USD in Millions)	
	March 31, 2024	31st March, 2023
Fixed-rate Instruments		
Financial assets - measured at amortised cost	180.06	149.98
	180.06	149.98
Variable-rate Instruments		
Financial Assets - measured at Fair Value through profit & loss	245.60	247.79
Financial assets - measured at amortised cost	3.18	10.08
Financial liabilities - measured at amortised cost	(2,791.96)	(2,472.08)
	(2,543.18)	(2,214.21)

Interest rate sensitivity - fixed rate instruments

The Group's fixed rate deposits with banks and bonds issued in capital markets are carried at amortised cost. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk as defined in Ind AS 107, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flow will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.

Interest rate sensitivity - variable rate instruments

A reasonably possible change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased/decreased profit or loss by amounts shown below. This analyses assumes that all other variables, in particular, foreign currency exchange rates, remain constant. This calculation also assumes that the change occurs at the balance sheet date and has been calculated based on risk exposures outstanding as at that date. The period end balances are not necessarily representative of the average debt outstanding during the period.

Cash flow sensitivity (net)	(USD in Millions)	
	Profit or loss	
	100 bps increase	100 bps decrease
March 31, 2024		
Variable-rate Instruments	(25.43)	25.43
Cash flow sensitivity (net)	(25.43)	25.43
31st March, 2023		
Variable-rate Instruments	(22.14)	22.14
Cash flow sensitivity (net)	(22.14)	22.14



The Corporation has following exposure to SOFR as at 31st March 2024:

Facility	Pricing (SOFR + Margin)*	Maturity Year	Amount (USD Mn)
Term Loan Facilities	SOFR + Margin (166 bps to 210 bps)	2024-25	900
Term Loan Facilities	SOFR + Margin (105 bps)	2025-26	400
Term Loan Facilities	SOFR + Margin (90 to 120 bps)	2026-27	695
Term Loan Facilities	SOFR + Margin (100 bps)	2027-28	625
		Total	2,620

* In March 2021, the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA), UK had confirmed that all London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) settings will either cease to

be provided by any administrator or no longer be representative:

- immediately after 31st December 2021, in the case of all Sterling, Euro, Swiss Franc and Japanese Yen settings, and the 1-week and 2-month US Dollar settings; and
- immediately after 30th June 2023, in the case of the remaining US dollar settings.

Accordingly, during the year all of the Facility Agreements of the Company have been transitioned from LIBOR to Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR).

Commodity Risk

The Group has exposure to market risk with respect to commodity prices primarily arising from the Group's sale of the crude oil. The prices may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time for this commodity. The prices of the Group's commodity generally fluctuate in line with global market conditions. As of 31 March 2024, the Group had not entered into any material derivative contracts to hedge exposure to fluctuations in commodity prices.

Note 24 Capital Management

The Group's policy is to maintain a strong capital base to sustain future development of the business. The ultimate holding company (BPCL), through parent company (BPRL), has been extending financial support to the Group to meet its obligation under production sharing contracts and for other activities, as required, and is committed to provide the necessary level of financial support, to enable the operations of the Group. The Group has adequate cash and bank balances. The Group monitors its capital by a careful scrutiny of the cash and bank balances, and a regular assessment of any debt requirements including funding from the parent company in form of share capital or debt.

Note 25 Going Concern

The financial statements of the Group are prepared on a going concern basis. The Group has incurred a net loss of USD 305.48 Millions during the year ended 31st March, 2024 and, as of that date, the company's accumulated losses is USD 1200.44 Millions and net worth is - USD 370.56 Millions. The management of the Company is of the opinion that no material uncertainty exists and the going concern basis is appropriate in the preparation of the financial statements based on the capital management assessment.

[Handwritten signature]



Bharat PetroResources Limited**Notes forming part of Consolidated Financial Statements****Note 26 Interest in Joint Operations**

The Group has participating interest in the nature of Production Sharing Contracts (PSC)/Revenue Sharing Contracts (RSC) in the oil and gas blocks for exploration, development and production activities. The arrangements require consent from consortium partners for all relevant activities and hence it is classified as joint operations. The partners to the agreement have direct right to the assets and are jointly liable for the liabilities incurred by the un-incorporated joint operation. The financial statements of the Group includes the Group's share in the assets, liabilities, incomes and expenses to the extent such information is available in the joint billing statements received from the respective operators.

Details of the Participating Interest (PI) held by the Group in blocks are as under:

Name	Country	31st March 2024	31st March 2023
Offshore Area, Rovuma Basin	Mozambique	10%	10%
Nunukan PSC, Tarakan Basin	Indonesia	12.5%*	12.5%#

* Pursuant to the cash call payment default of Videocon Indonesia Nunukan Inc. (VINI), the Operator in accordance to the Joint Operating Agreement has submitted the documents for assignment of 23.0% PI from VINI to the other partners in the block for regulatory approval.



BPRL International BV**Notes forming part of Consolidated Financial Statements****Note 27 Related party transactions****A. Parent entity**

The group is controlled by the following entity:

Name	Type	Place of Incorporation / Principal place of Business	Ownership interest as on	
			31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23
Bharat PetroResources Limited (BPRL)	Immediate parent entity	India	100%	100%
Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL)	Ultimate Holding Company	India	100%	100%

Both Bharat PetroResources Limited and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited are Government-related entity.

B. Joint ventures and associates

Interest in joint ventures and associates are set out below:

Name	Type	Place of Incorporation / Principal place of Business	Ownership interest as on	
			31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23
IBV (Brazil) Petroleo Ltda. *	Joint Venture	Brazil	63.24%	61.36%
Falcon Oil & Gas BV *	Joint Venture	Incorporated in Netherlands having operations in UAE	30%	30%
Moz LNG1 Holding Company Ltd **	Associate	Incorporated in UAE having operations in Singapore, UAE & Mozambique	10%	10%
Mozambique LNG1 Company Pte Ltd **	Associate	Singapore	10%	10%
Moz LNG1 Financing Company Ltd **	Associate	UAE	10%	10%
Mozambique LNG 1 Co. Financing, LDA **	Associate	Mozambique	10%	10%

* During the year, stake in IBV (Brazil) Petroleo Ltda. has increased from 61.36% to 63.24%. Considering, BPRL Ventures BV's joint control with the JV partner over IBV, it has been consolidated as Joint Venture as on 31st March 2024.

* Falcon Oil & Gas BV is a joint venture company of IndOil Global BV, ONGC Nile Ganga BV and BPRL International Ventures BV where BPRL International Ventures BV holds 30% equity.

** Mozambique LNG1 Pte. Ltd., Moz LNG1 Financing Company Ltd. And Mozambique LNG 1 Co. Financing, LDA are the Wholly owned Subsidiaries of Moz LNG1 Holding Company Ltd. thus resulting in BPRL Ventures Mozambique BV's effective stake being 10% in these companies

C) Key management personnel

Mr. Ramanuj Chari, Director (w.e.f 01st June 2023)

Mr. Atit P Shah, Director

Mrs. Frederique Amy van Gelderen, Director

Mr. Marinus Salomon Hagen, Director

Mr. U.S.N. Bhat, Director

Mr. Thomas James, Director (till 10th April, 2023)

Mr. Mohit Jain (w.e.f 16th October, 2023)



D. Transactions with related parties

The Company had seven directors during the period (Previous Year: Six) under review, who received no remuneration (Previous Year: Nil).

b) The nature wise transactions with the above related parties are as follows:

Nature of Transactions	Ultimate Parent company		Immediate Parent company		Joint venture	
	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23
Money received towards share capital						
Loan received						
Guarantee Commission Paid	8.52	3.23	101.50	58.50		
Interest on loan received			10.12	2.25		
Recovery of defaulted employee cost			0.26	0.27		
Money remitted towards investment in share capital					35.88	67.95
IBV (Brazil) Petroleo Ltda.					21.50	53.63
MOZ LNG1 Holding Compoenv Ltd					12.00	11.95
Dividend Received					13.80	26.28
Falcon Oil & Gas BV					13.80	25.28

c) Outstanding Balances

	As At	
	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23
Ultimate Parent company		
Guarantee given on behalf of the group		
Guarantee Commission Payable	1,771.60	1,112.40
Parent company		
Loan taken		
Other payables	185.00	83.50
	0.08	0.30
Joint Ventures		
Loan Receivable - IBV (Brazil) Petroleo Ltda. at fair value	245.60	247.79

E. Transactions with Government related Entities:

In accordance with paragraph 25 of Ind AS 24 - Related Party Disclosures, the company is exempt from the disclosure requirements in relation to the related party transactions and outstanding balances including capital commitments, with:

- (a) a government that has control or joint control of, or significant influence over, the reporting entity; and
(b) another entity that is a related party because of the same government has control or joint control of, or significant influence over, both the reporting entity and the other entity.

In the course of its ordinary business, the Group enters into transactions with other Government controlled entities (not included in the list above). The Group has transactions with other Government controlled entities, including but not limited to the followings:

- Sales of goods
- Rendering and receiving of services; and
- Borrowing money.

These transactions are conducted in the ordinary course of business on terms comparable to those with other entities that are not Government controlled entities.

JS



Notes forming part of Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 28 Segment reporting

A. Basis for segmentation

The Group has following three reportable segments based on geography. Details of the segments are as follows:

- Mozambique
- Brazil
- UAE

The Managing Director, Chief Operating Decision Maker for the Group, periodically reviews the internal management reports and evaluates performance/allocates resources based on the analysis of various performance indicators relating to the segments referred to above.

B. Information about reportable segments

Information related to each reportable segment is set out below. Segment profit/ (loss) before tax is used to measure performance because management believes that this information is the most relevant in evaluating the results of the respective segments relative to other entities that operate in the same industry.

(USD in Millions)				
For the year ended 31 st March, 2024				
Particulars	Reportable segments			
	Mozambique	Brazil	UAE	Total Segments
Revenue				
External Customers	-	-	-	-
Total Revenue	-	-	-	-
Segment profit / (loss) before tax	(114.80)	(104.18)	19.87	(199.11)
Segment profit / (loss) before tax includes:				
Interest expense	95.02	-	-	95.02
Depreciation, Depletion, Amortisation	-	-	-	-
Share of profit/ (loss) of equity accounted investees	(1.03)	(104.18)	19.87	(85.34)
Project Cost expensed off	32.33	-	-	32.33
Material non-cash items other than depreciation, depletion, amortisation				
Impairment losses on non financial assets	-	-	-	-
Segment assets	1,741.95	377.11	205.43	2,324.48
Segment assets include:				
Investment in equity accounted investees	42.58	377.11	205.43	625.11
Loan to Empresa Nacional de Hidrocarbonetos (Mozambique)	180.06	-	-	-
Capital expenditure during the year	81.01	-	-	81.01
Receivable from operator	0.59	-	-	-
Segment liabilities	0.09	-	-	0.09

For the year ended 31st March, 2023				
Particulars	Reportable segments			
	Mozambique	Brazil	UAE	Total Segments
Revenue				
External Customers	-	-	-	-
Total Revenue	-	-	-	-
Segment profit / (loss)	(79.35)	113.96	22.17	34.61
Segment profit / (loss) before tax includes:				
Interest expense	65.48	-	-	65.48
Depreciation, Depletion, Amortisation	-	-	-	-
Share of profit/ (loss) of equity accounted investees	(1.33)	113.96	22.17	112.63
Project Cost expensed off	23.66	-	-	23.66
Material non-cash items other than depreciation, depletion, amortisation				
Impairment losses on non financial assets	-	-	-	-
Segment assets	1,631.84	455.13	199.36	2,286.33
Segment assets include:				
Investment in equity accounted investees	31.54	455.13	199.36	686.02
Loan to Empresa Nacional de Hidrocarbonetos (Mozambique)	149.98	-	-	-
Capital expenditure during the year	25.99	-	-	25.99
Receivable from operator	12.49	-	-	-
Segment liabilities*	0.69	-	-	0.69

* As at 31st March 2023, Segment Liability for Mozambique included an amount of USD 1,448.72 Mn towards loans obtained at Corporate level. Considering that corporate level loans cannot be specifically attributed to Segments, the previous year figures have been regrouped.

Signature



Notes forming part of Consolidated Financial Statements

C. Reconciliations of information on reportable segments to Ind AS

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
(a) Revenue		
Total revenue for reportable segments	-	-
Revenue for other segments	-	-
Total revenue as per Statement of profit and Loss	-	-
(b) Profit / (loss) before tax		
Total profit / (loss) before tax for reportable segments	(199.11)	34.61
Unallocated amounts:		
- Other expenses / Income	(111.01)	(148.55)
Total profit before tax from operations as per Statement of profit and Loss	(310.12)	(113.94)
Particulars	March 31, 2024	2023
(c) Assets		
Total assets for reportable segments	2,324.48	2,250.30
Other unallocated amounts	129.61	174.60
Total assets as per balance sheet	2,454.09	2,424.90
Total liabilities for reportable segments **	0.09	0.69
Other unallocated amounts	2,824.56	2,489.29
Total liabilities as per balance sheet	2,824.64	2,489.98

* **As at 31st March 2023, Segment Liability for Mozambique included an amount of USD 1,448.72 Mn towards loans obtained at Corporate level. Considering that corporate level loans cannot be specifically attributed to Segments, the previous year figures have been regrouped.

As per our attached report of even date

For and on behalf of
P.G. Joshi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN 104416W

Ashutosh Joshi

Ashutosh Joshi
Partner

Membership No.: 088193

UDIN: 24038193BKCBPP9982

Date: April 26, 2024

Ramanuj Charl

Ramanuj Charl
Director

Atit P. Shah

Atit P. Shah
Director



P. G. JOSHI & Co.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To
The Board of Directors,
BPRL International BV,
Netherlands

Limited Purpose Report on the Ind-AS Consolidated Financial Statements
of
BPRL International BV for the year ended 31st March 2024

We have, for the limited purpose of consolidation with the financial statements of Bharat PetroResources Limited, audited the accompanying Ind AS Consolidated Financial Statements of BPRL International BV (hereinafter referred to as the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2024, and the consolidated statement of Profit and Loss, the consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity, and the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, including a summary of Material Accounting Policy Information (hereinafter referred to as "the Consolidated Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Consolidated Financial Statements give a true and fair view in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles laid down in the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India of the net loss and total comprehensive loss, and other financial information of the Company for the year ended 31st March 2024.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing ("SA") specified under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act 2013 ("Act"). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report.

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.



Emphasis of matter

We draw attention to:

1. Note No. 3 on "Equity Accounted Investees", regarding:
 - a. Consolidation of the financial statements of IBV Brasil Petroleo Ltda as a Joint Venture by BPRL Ventures BV as on 31st March 2024.
 - b. Provision amounting to USD 101.76 Million recognised for impairment of block BM-C-30 during the year ended 31st March 2024.
2. Note No. 12 on "Provisions" regarding the provision of USD 11.03 Million made during the year ended 31st March 2024 for abandonment of Area 1 Offshore Mozambique Block.
3. Note No. 21 on "Exceptional Items – Expense/(Income)", regarding Force Majeure declared by the Operator of the Offshore Area 1, Rovuma Basin, Mozambique on 22nd April 2021. Pursuant to the declaration of Force Majeure, the management of the Company has expensed off the stoppage costs, and standby & support costs incurred during the year ended 31st March 2024 amounting to USD 32.33 Million and the same has been disclosed under exceptional items.
4. Note No. 26 on "Interest in Joint Operations", regarding accounting of Company's share in unincorporated joint operations; The Company's proportionate share of assets, liabilities, income, and expenses in the unincorporated joint operations and related disclosures contained in the financial statements are quantified and accounted for, in conformity with the Company's accounting policies, to the extent such information is available in the Joint Interest Billing Statements received from the respective operators.

Our opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements is not modified in respect of the above matters.

Management's Responsibilities for the Consolidated Financial Statements

This Statement, which is the responsibility of the Company's Management and approved by the Board of Directors, has been prepared on the basis of the related annual standalone financial statements of the Company. The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Consolidated Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the net profit/(loss) and other comprehensive income and other financial information in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with relevant rules issued thereunder and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

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 the 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 Consolidated Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Consolidated Financial Statements, the Board of Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Company.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Consolidated Financial Statements as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Consolidated Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Board of Directors.
- Evaluate the appropriateness and reasonableness of disclosures made by the Board of Directors
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to

the related disclosures in the Statement or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

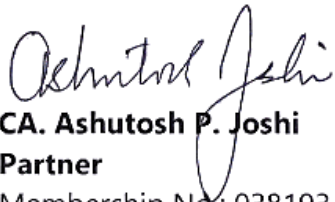
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Consolidated Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Consolidated Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company to express an opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the Consolidated Financial Statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the Consolidated Financial Statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

For P. G. Joshi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI FRN: 104416W


CA. Ashutosh P. Joshi
Partner
Membership No.: 038193
UDIN: 24038193BKCBPP9982



Nagpur
26th April, 2024