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Distributable reserves balance sheet

Condensed Balance Sheets

As of March 31, 2011

	Cheniere Energy Partners, L.P.	Other Cheniere Energy, Inc.	Consolidated Cheniere Energy, Inc.
Unrestricted cash and equivalents	\$ 184	\$ 4	\$ 188
Restricted cash and securities	1	32	33
Accounts and interest receivable	1,542	603	2,145
Property, plant and equipment, net	50	157	207
Goodwill and other assets	\$ 1,776	\$ 788	\$ 2,564
Total assets			
Deferred revenue and other liabilities	\$ 135	\$ (1)	\$ 134
Current & Long-term debt	2,189	751	2,940
Non-Controlling interest	-	184	184
Deficit	(548)	(146)	(694)
Total liabilities and deficit	\$ 1,776	\$ 788	\$ 2,564

* Cash available for Cheniere's operations is ~\$53.9 mm including unrestricted cash and equivalents of ~\$24.5 mm and ~\$29.4 mm of the A/R balance (due to timing of cash receipts)

(1) Includes intercompany eliminations and reclassifications.
(2) Restricted cash includes debt service reserves as required per indenture. Cash is presented as a percentage of the consolidated total.
(3) For a complete balance sheet see the Cheniere Energy, Inc. and Cheniere Energy Partners, L.P. Form 10-Qs for the period ended March 31, 2011 filed with the SEC.

CHENIERE



The surplus approved by RBI's central board on Monday is more than double of the average surplus transferred by the central bank to government for the last five years

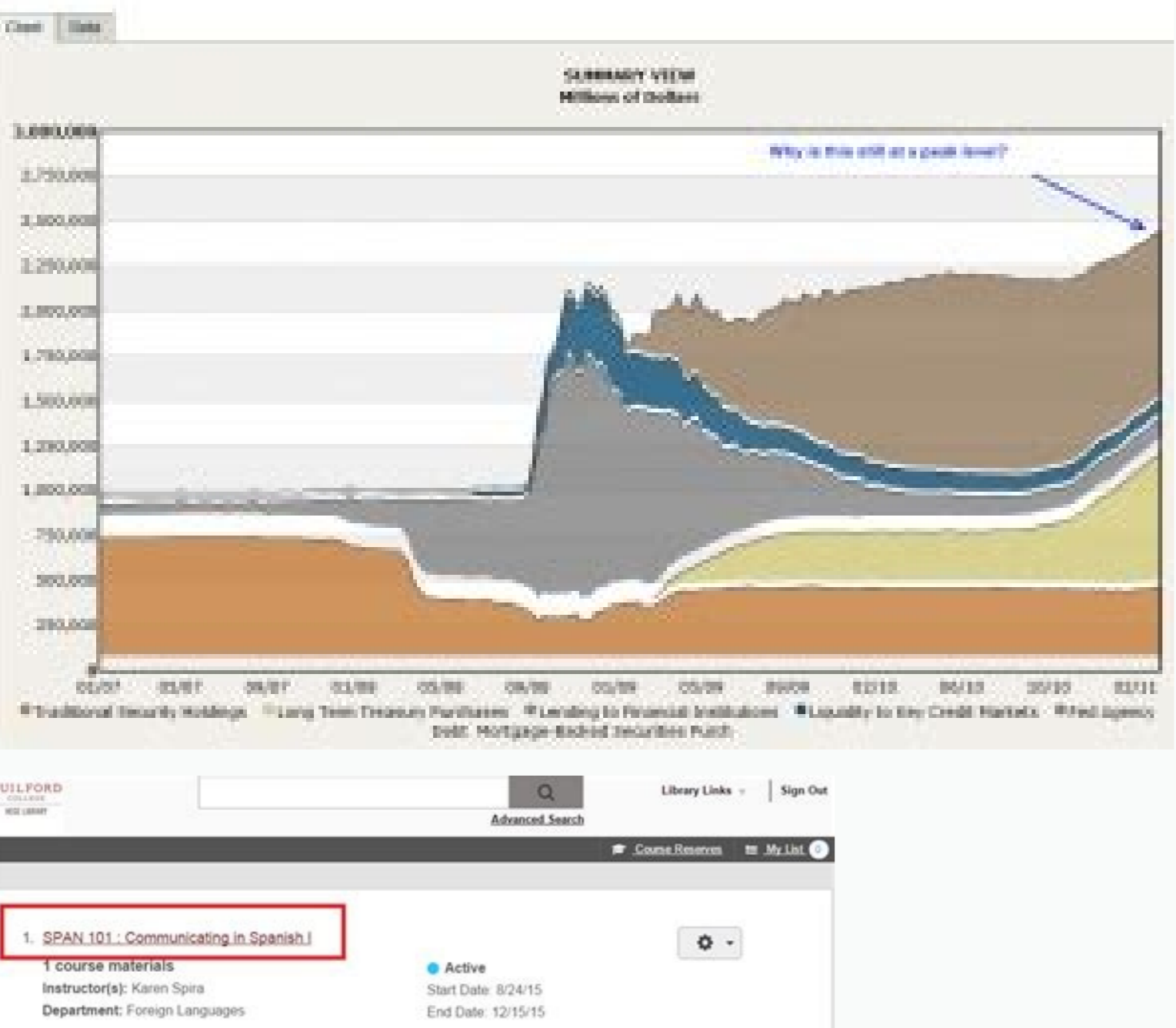
SURPLUS PAID BY RBI TO GOVERNMENT OVER THE YEARS

Year of receipt	Amount (Rs crore)	Date of credit in govt account	Surplus for the financial year of RBI
2014-15	52,679	Aug 10, 2014	2013-14
2015-16	65,896	Aug 13, 2015	2014-15
2016-17	65,876	Aug 11, 2016	2015-16
2017-18	30,659	Aug 10, 2017	2016-17
	10,000*	Mar 27, 2018	2017-18
2018-19	40,000	Aug 8, 2018	
	28,000**	Feb 19, 2019	2018-19
2019-20	95,414	Aug 26, 2019	

Source: Ministry of Finance, RBI * The amount of Rs 10,000 crore was received by the Government on March 3, 2018 as interim surplus, out of the total surplus of Rs 50,000 crore for the year 2017-18.

** The amount of Rs 28,000 crore was received by the Government on February 19, 2019 as interim surplus, out of the total surplus of Rs 1,23,414 crore for the year 2018-19. Note: An excess provision of Rs 52,637 crore identified as per the revised Economic Capital Framework was also transferred by RBI to the Central Government in 2019-20. The financial year of RBI is reckoned for the period July-June, while that for the Central Government is April-March

Liabilities	Amt	Assets	Amt
Capital	XXX	Land & Building	XXX
Reserves & Surplus	XXX	Plant & Machinery	XXX
Outstanding Expenses	XXX	Furniture	XXX
Loans	XXX	Stock	XXX
Trade Creditors	XXX	Sundry Debtors	XXX
Bills Payable	XXX	B/R	XXX
		Misc. Investments	XXX
		Cash at Bank	XXX
		Cash in Hand	XXX
Total	XXX	Total	XXX



What is included in distributable reserves. Are retained earnings distributable reserves.

Therefore, basically, the balance is what has invested and how it has financed these investments. If we use short-term debt to finance a non-current asset, we could find us in a liquidity problem. However, the reality is that the more debt that assumes, the more risky it becomes for possible shareholders and bankers. Pair is a nominal value decided by the counters. Long-term assets (non-current assets) Long-term active, also known as fixed assets, have a useful life of more than one year. The company looks much better than it should. A reduction in the capital of one in two ways can be achieved following a legal process under the 2006 company law, either through a judicial process or by using a solvency declaration. Long-term liabilities (or not current) are debts that have more than one expiration year. Companies can issue their own debt, which is not common in South Africa, or lend the long-term debt of a bank or a Banking Consortium. Therefore, the percentage of debt financing is reduced, creating a less risky profile of the company. Another question with which I have to deal with is when I use the debt and when I use equity? Is this a problem for the company? If you sell Mercedes Cars, you do not need to have 3 cars of each color on the floor. Debt or equity Many of my students initially fall into the trap of making an obvious error as to what is more expensive, debt or equity. We will have to pay the debt; let's say more than 5 years. Current liabilities include articles such as dividends to be paid, payable accounts (what the company owes suppliers to buy raw materials or retail products in the credit), interest payments payable to long-term debt and Taxes payable. The accounts payable also are known as creditors if their trusted policy is 30 You must ensure that your debtors pay within 30 days. Therefore, we put all your On the asset side, Easily. In this case, someone with a lot of cash can buy the actions of it in the market and implement new strategies to carry out the true potential of the company. Share Premium: The difference between the emission price and the nominal value. The types of liabilities on the other side of the balance are liabilities. They obtain a special decision (75% of shareholders + 1 share have to agree) to increase the number of authorized actions, where after what more actions can be issued for financing. The retained earnings is a figure derived from the income declaration and refers to that part of the total income of the company that was not spent on costs and expenses or dividends. Together, the liabilities and the capital of the owners really represent the options that the company uses. To finance the assets that the company has acquired. Remember that cash is the king and vital blood of the company! Is there channel filling signs? Long-term assets can also be intangible assets, such as a domain of websites, or a patent or a copyright. We have to remember that our billing depends on the quality of our asset base. The reason why they can get out of this, is the nature of the industry and the configuration of the operating cycle. We want that combination that together we will give us the lowest cost of capital. When the retailer sends the stock not sold after the end of year, it does not affect the figure of the end of the year published. There are some exceptions to this rule and we will deal with them later. Analyzing the balance sheet in addition to the problems related to debt and equity, it would like to know what so healthy is the balance sheet. They can refer to tangible assets such as machinery, computers, buildings and earth. Depreciation is calculated and deduced from these types of assets. The In the long term, it is indicated after the deduction of the accumulated depreciation. This figure is known as book value and it is Cost the price minus the accumulated depreciation. The Earth does not depreciate, although it could be re-valued, what happens from time to time. Therefore, the return of the shareholder is, therefore, it is always greater than the interest rate that the Bank will charge you. You will pay all the liabilities and will make a risk-free benefit of R2 a part. A, together with the income statement and the state of cash flow, constitutes the cornerstone of the financial statements of any company. Said assets are effective and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and inventory or stock. It represents the share capital of the company paid by the shareholders. If, at the end of the fiscal year, a company decides to reinvest its net profits (after taxes) to the company, the retained earnings will be reaffirmed from the declaration of results in the balance here. They would become incomes if you assume too much debt. He will tell him how the company was seen at the beginning of a financial period (usually to the year), and then again at the end of the financial year. Associates: A, the group has between 20% and 49% of the company. Associate's statements are not consolidated in the Group's statements. When a company is created, it requests part of the creation of the authorization of we will say 200 million shares. A balance is also known as a snapshot on time. Get practical advice and ideas about the legal implementation of transfer prices for multinational groups. A balance sheet, also known as "status of financial position", reveals the assets, liabilities and heritage of the owners of a company (its net value). The assets will also be equal next to the responsibility of the balance sheet, which means that assets = equity + liabilities. If we use the long-term debt that reflects the useful life of the asset, our cash flow set less pressure, since our annual capital payments would have been much lower. Is closely linked The previous phenomenon. When determining the correct level of stock, you must understand the industry in which you are in. Therefore, it is important to deal with this revaluation in a circumventful way, since it lends itself to manipulation. Ideally, develop a combination of debt and equity that will give us the lowest weighted average cost of capital. This figure increases each year with that amount in the statement of results that is not spent on costs and expenses and dividends. The sum of the two figures represents the total net worth of a company. Do we need to cancel some of our actions? In high growth periods, we can often see that the number of debtors relating to sales is climbing. This is typically what we do when we buy a house in our personal lives. We need to understand the depreciation policy of the company. Therefore, the number of debtors must always be observed closely to ensure that the efficiency with which we administer our debtors are maintained at high levels. I prefer to go to the bank, borrow money, make the project, return the debt and maintain all the profits for their existing shareholders. Another one who looked at the differences between the 2 A € - a "Snapshots", we can not determine with precision what happened in the period between those 2 photos. The typical combination of debt and equity is more or less determined by the industry in which it is located. The last one is a thunder that we use to say that we can take more debts on board what we currently have. You have already paid for the inventory and now he is waiting for it to be sold. As such, it is blocked in cash. He does not want to have too high inventory levels, since he ties the cash. On the other hand, you need enough stock to make sure you do not have an existence, which could lead to a loss of customers. For one of manufacture, the inventory is divided into three different stages: raw materials, work-in-progress (WIP) and finished finished It's like the "before" and "after the photo, you put in your fridge. Remember, the photo is taken at the end of the year and no 1 month afterwards! There are a number of problems that we need to Understand and ask. In an ideal world, this means that we use long-term debt to finance long-term assets (or fixed assets or non-current assets). Liabilities and equity together represent the way the company has determined to finance its assets. As assets, they can be both current and long-term. Then we are forced to show that part of the assets we have put on our balance that does not belong to us, on the side of responsibility. The premium account of Actions on itself has limited uses, but through the reduction of the capital process, it can be effectively offset against the loss and any balance can be used to create distributable reserves. The creation of distributable reserves could be the end of the Exercise or that OS then the reserves could be used to make a payment to the shareholders or as part of a wider transaction, for example: - many companies administered by the owner will use dividends as a key part of the remuneration agreements with Director / shareholders who receive a small salary accompanied by a dividend; having distributable reserves means that the cash could be released to those shareholders through a dividend payment; Companies may consider reorganizing their business structures through the deployment of different business units or assets in separate entities. The banking industry uses around 10-12% capital (equity) and the rest is other people's money. The same goes for the food retail industry in SA. Now we also know that equity is more face than debt. The result of this is that the stock figure in the books of wholesaler is Less at end. If you are a shareholder of a company, it is important that you understand how the balance is structured and how to read it. A, if the price of the action is R20, R20, You give Returns in the form of dividends and the appreciation of R2 prices, its return is R2 in R20, which is 10%. Remember, we said that our assets are financed with a combination of debt and equity. How do you see our inventory figure? This is an important principle in the world of finance. As indicated above, a balance represents a specific period of time (usually one day, is a snapshot on time) and is calculated more commonly in the last day of the company's tax year, ie, December 31st. If we are not in the business of buying and selling trucks, the truck is an element of capital, as well as the money used to finance the acquisition of the truck. Types of active assets These types of assets are included in the balance sheet: current assets, fixed assets and intangible assets. Then, they emit these actions as and when they require funds for growth and other purposes, in combination with the debt. How the balance sheet works is divided into two parts that, according to the following equation, must be equal among SE: active = liabilities + owner heritage. We use short-term debt to finance it. The main reserve that can be used in this way is the premium stock account. This arises when a shareholder subscribes to actions at a higher price than the nominal value of these actions, for example, A € 50,000 is subscribed by actions. With a nominal value of € 500, this will appear in the accounts as the social capital of € 500 and the premium of actions of € 400 and € 43,500. The A € 45,500 may be subject to a reduction in capital as long as the company is solvent. In summary, a reduction in capital is a technical process that can improve the balance of a company and allow distributable reserves to create to facilitate various transactions. When we buy a car, we use a 5 years old. Are you increasing in relation to sales? What are the figure of our debtors in relation to the last year? You follow Sigues. To return the capital that borrowed, as well as the interest in that capital. Because current assets pay for current liabilities, the proportion between the two is important: a company must have sufficient of the first to cover this last one. Now, the next obvious question is, but how will the shareholder force you to give him the returns that he wants once he has bought the actions? People know they place their order and then wait for the appropriate time. The reality is that the debt is less expensive than equity. Do we have too much debt in our capital structure or are we under going? Gear is a thornier that we use as an alternative to debt. Long-term assets can also be referred to investments. In this sense, we can distinguish between three types of investments: subsidiaries: A, the group has more than 50% of the company and the statements of the subsidiary are consolidated in the Group's statements. . Where it is not a total ownership subsidiary (the group has 100% of the company), one would find the minority interest articles both in the balance sheet and in the income statement. It reflects that part of the assets that do not belong to the group but to the external parts. What happens when all the actions of 200 million have been used? If you need advice on any of the topics raised in this article, contact Fiona Piper. The amount of the distributable reserve of a company is relevant when it is considered if a dividend can be paid. The typical liabilities are bank debt and creditors, but more than later. Current liabilities are normally paid within a year or less, and, therefore, are ideally paid with current assets. How do you see our position in cash? Depreciation will be dealt with more detail on the results status page, but refers freely to your Dog that an asset passes in the process of generation of value for the company. Are we keeping old and unhealthy actions on our shelves for pillows our balance? A, yes he A € 120%, the easiest way is to have the fall of the price of actions to R10, in which case its return is 20%. The NAV refers to the value of the book of the action, where the price of the shares is the market value of the action. To balance the balance sheet, a non-distributable reserve is created according to the owner's equity, and refers to the innovative name of A € A € "revaluation of the fixed asset reserve. It has the impact that the total assets increase (something artificially), and the owner's equity increases in the same amount. Therefore, it is a subsidiary of ours. Unfortunately, when we want to stimulate sales, we tend to let this efficiency fall along the way. An example would be a truck that we use for deliveries. We will take care of this as we go to the declaration of results and the analysis of the relationship. We refer to the principle of coincidence in finance. Speaking clearly, assets must be financed from somewhere, and the 2 main sources are the money of shareholders (called heritage) and debt, or money from people. In addition, there is a saying that says if your project is so good, why do you bring more owners on board? Yes, it is, but probably more for the current administration and shareholders. The following article will deal with the statement status of the company. But we will take care of this with more detail when we look at the analysis of the relationship. The modern terminology of the day has begun to refer to current and non-current assets. All you need to do is see what terms use and how it consists. There are 4 elements in the Ordinary Capital Account of the Balance Sheet: Share Capital: Share the actions issued at nominal value. We have a bad debt locked there that we do not want to cancel ourselves, since it will negatively affect our balance sheet and our state of More about this what is considered to be a more realistic figure. Finally, the inventory or stock represents the amount of materials currently available for production. As they have more risk, the shareholder has a need for higher performance. This is the vital blood of the company. Other investments: any other investment in actions or other instruments. These are articles with which we treat to be able to do business. The company will have more than the price of its physical. Non-distributable reserves. When the NAV is higher than the market price, it means that it is worth more than live, the typical scene of the husband! People can buy all their actions in the market to say R3 "Suppose the NAV is R5, and then sells all assets. As it has been said, nobody knows of a company that was bankrupt because it had too much money in cash! The accounts receivable or debtors are the short-term obligations owed to the company We also say that the balance sheet deals with capital articles. The equity of the owners of the owners is the initial initial of money invested

in a business. However, although it will often see the exact design as described above, which will often not see it. Reservations, such as the reservation of revaluation of assets. These are the financial obligations that a company owes external customers. Because the team could be very expensive, we will have high annual payments during the first 5 years, which will use our cash flow. Current assets have an useful life of one year or less, which means that they can easily become cash. What do I mean by this? This is a reality with which you need to deal with. As an increased risk would present, the banker will charge more for the money of him and even somewhat account for you. Assets are what a company uses for its production process, while liabilities are the means we have used to finance these assets, are obligations with external parties, such as shareholders, banks and suppliers. Also, the shareholder would continue asking a higher performance to such an important hat. he wants him to be practically free. Is it being applied consistently and diligently, or are we manipulating this policy to suble ourselves? We will do more than this when we realize the analysis Á . In such a case, management will always lose your jobs, and with reason! When I deal with the ratios, I will treat the concept of value of net assets (NAV). (Contrary at the beginning of coincidence). Let's say we bought an expensive team with a useful life of 20-year-old life. On the other hand, if you want a pink shirt and the seller tells you to return a week after it, you just walk to the next store in the mall! When analyzing the current assets, we must bear in mind that the credit concession to potential buyers is used Stimulate sales. As the debt is more cheap than equity, one could forgive one if one thought that a capital structure (that combination of debt and equity) that is 100% of the debt would be the This refers to a company that sends its customers to sell them in the market, regardless of wheethr, there is a lawsuit. As such, we can consolidate the financial statements of this subsidiary in our declarations, as if we positate it, which, in this case, no. Each one comes with a cost, frequently expressed as a%. This is also known as the elimination of assets. The Pick Á ç à. ~ "Pay has approximately 15% capital in its capital structure, while the rest is other people's money. When the company becomes a belly, the bank is right on the front From which when the assets of the company are divided among those who have a complaint against the company. The reason is that the shareholder has more risk than the bank as a debt holder. A Have you been productive assets? When the cost of buying the trim, for example, it is a capital article, depreciation is an income element and is reflected in the income statement. I will explain more than this when explained by the Results statement. We must still go to the first article and ask ourselves about the environment, the industry, the business model, the business and functional strategies, and the capacity of the company to execute strategy! Then, only We will begin to get a vision more Inform ADA from the financial statements of the company. However, we can ask us some of the following questions: What growth have we had in our fixed assets in relation to past year? The following table summarizes different types of reserves, and provides an indication of whether it is likely to be distributable or not in the case of a private company of the United Kingdom limited by actions. The cash, the major fundamental of current assets, also includes bank accounts and checks. Have distributable gains can Types of transactions depending on the exact requirements of the proposed structure and any associated tax planning, for example, moving a property in a separate separate company trade or divide different branches or different operations currently carried out in a company in separate companies; Allowing a leaving or retired shareholder to be made in a purchase of shares of the company, this could be useful for business success planning or to facilitate an output for a generation of administration. Administration

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