INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE GANGES ROPE COMPANY LIMITED

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **THE GANGES ROPE COMPANY LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprises the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2018, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of the changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, 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 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply

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with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the financial statements that give true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2018, its profit (including other comprehensive income), the changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the **Annexure "A"** a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

2. As required by section 143(3) of the Act, we report that: .

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

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

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

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.

e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2018 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2018 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in **Annexure "B"**.

g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

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

   ii. The Company has made provisions, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long term contracts including derivative contracts.

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

For **SARAF & CHANDRA LLP**
Chartered Accountants
LLPIN: AAL-5216
FRN: 315096E / E300027

Place: Kolkata
Date: 3rd September 2018

Address: 501 # Ashoka House, 3A,
Hare Street,
Kolkata - 700 001

SARAF & CHANDRA LLP Chartered Accountants KOLKATA

Gautam Sharma

CA GAUTAM SHARMA
Partner
M. No: 061224

ANNEXURE "A"TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Annexure referred to in paragraph 1 with the heading "Report on other legal and regulatory requirements" of our report of even date to the Members of **THE GANGES ROPE COMPANY LIMITED** on the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018: -

1) a) The Company is in process of maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.

b) According to the information & explanation given to us, the company has a phased programme of physical verification of its fixed assets where in our opinion, improvement is required having regard to the size of the company and the nature of its assets. In accordance with this programme, the fixed assets were physically verified by management during the year and no material discrepancies were identified during such verification, as informed to us.

c) According to the Information and explanations given to us, the title deeds of the immovable properties are held in the name of the Company.

2) According to the information and explanations given to us, inventories have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals and no material discrepancies were found.

3) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has granted unsecured loans to parties covered under register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013.

i. The terms and conditions of the loans are not prejudicial to the interest of the Company;

ii. The receipt of the principal and interest are regular;

iii. There is no overdue amount for more than ninety days.

4) According to the information and explanations given to us, transactions of granting of Loans, making investments or giving guarantees and securities were generally in compliance of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 during the period under review.

5) As per the information and explanations provided to us, the Company has not accepted any Deposit from public and hence this clause is not applicable to the Company.

SARAF & CHANDRA LLP Chartered Accountants KOLKATA

6) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company is not required to comply with the Rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013.

7) According to the information & explanations given to us, the provisions of Employee's Provident Fund & Miscellaneous Provision Act, 1952 and Employees' State Insurance Scheme are not applicable to the Company for the year under review. In respect of the other statutory dues, the company is generally regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed dues including income tax, trade license fee, municipal taxes, sales tax, and other local dues except listing fees `1,42,985/- which is in arrears as on 31st March 2018 for a more than 6 months from the date it became payable.
   i. According to the information and explanation given to us, no disputed amount payable in respect of income tax, wealth tax, sales-tax, Value added tax, service tax, Goods and Service tax, customs duty and excise duty or any material statutory dues were outstanding as at 31st March 2018 for a period more than six months from the date they became payable.
   ii. According to the records of the company, there are no dues of sales tax, income-tax, customs tax/wealth tax, value added tax, service tax, Goods and Service tax, excise duty/cess which has not been deposited on account of any dispute.

8) According to the information and explanations given to us, the clause relating to default in repayment of dues to financial institutions/banks is not applicable for the reporting period.

9) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) or term loans.

10) According to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud on or by the company has been noticed or reported during the year, nor we have been informed of any such case by the Management.

11) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not paid / provided for any managerial remuneration, hence this clause is not applicable for the reporting period.

12) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under this clause is not applicable.

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13) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is generally in compliance with section 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, for transactions with related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

14) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the period under review.

15) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its Directors or persons connected to its Directors during the year under review.

16) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is required to take registration under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For **SARAF & CHANDRA LLP**
Chartered Accountants
LLPIN: AAL-5216
FRN: 315096E / E300027

Place: Kolkata
Date: 3rd September 2018

Address: 501 # Ashoka House, 3A,
Hare Street,
Kolkata - 700 001

SARAF & CHANDRA LLP
Chartered Accountants
KOLKATA

Gautam Sharma

CA GAUTAM SHARMA
Partner
M. No: 061224

ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE GANGES ROPE COMPANY LIMITED

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **THE GANGES ROPE COMPANY LIMITED** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2018 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating

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effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were

SARAF & CHANDRA LLP Chartered Accountants KOLKATA

operating effectively as at March 31, 2018, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For **SARAF & CHANDRA LLP**
Chartered Accountants
LLPIN: AAL-5216
FRN: 315096E / E300027

Place: Kolkata
Date: 3rd September 2018

Address: 501 # Ashoka House, 3A,
Hare Street,
Kolkata - 700 001

SARAF & CHANDRA LLP
Chartered Accountants
KOLKATA

Gautam Sharma

CA GAUTAM SHARMA
Partner
M. No: 061224

THE GANGES ROPE COMPANY LTD.
U27106WB1903PLC001548
BALANCE SHEET as at 31st March, 2018

(Amount in INR in 000, unless otherwise stated)

		Note No.	As at 31st March, 2018		As at 31st March, 2017		As at 1st April, 2016	
	ASSETS							
1	**NON-CURRENT ASSETS**							
a	Property, Plant and Equipment	4	550.01	550.01	682.24	682.24	879.08	879.08
b	Financial Assets							
	i Investments	5	173,780.18	173,780.18	83,511.62	83,511.62	83,510.96	83,510.96
c	Deferred tax assets (Net)	14	145.26	145.26	171.42	171.42	170.60	170.60
2	**CURRENT ASSETS**							
a	Inventories	9	872.67		872.67		872.67	
b	Financial Assets							
	i Trade Receivables	10	5,880.00		5,910.00		5,940.00	
	ii Cash and Cash Equivalents	11	1,126.76		1,002.02		1,927.64	
	iv Loans	6	93,676.34		104,507.08		98,784.15	
	v Other Financial Assets	7	125.00		125.00		3,125.00	
c	Current Tax Assets	8	-	101,680.77	493.53	112,910.30	616.58	111,266.04
	Total Assets			**276,156.22**		**197,275.58**		**195,826.68**
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES							
	EQUITY							
a	Equity Share Capital	12	14,700.00		14,700.00		14,700.00	
b	Other Equity	13	118,799.09	133,499.09	103,099.68	117,799.69	95,073.12	109,773.12
	LIABILITIES							
1	**NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES**							
a	Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	**CURRENT LIABILITIES**							
a	Financial Liabilities							
	i Borrowings	15	108,364.38		50,392.34		45,332.03	
	ii Trade Payables	16	-		-		-	
	Total outstanding dues of creditors to micro enterprises and small enterprises		-		-		-	
	Total outstanding dues of creditor to other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		21,400.00		19,000.00		19,000.00	
	iii Other Financial Liabilities	17	7,859.86		1,749.30		1,788.01	
b	Other Current Liabilities	18	4,801.95	142,426.19	8,334.25	79,475.89	19,933.52	86,053.56
c	Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	19		230.94				
	Total Equity and Liabilities			**276,156.22**		**197,275.58**		**195,826.68**

Company Overview, Basis of Preparation & Statement of Significant Accounting Policies 1, 2 & 3
The notes are integral part of these Financial Statements

As per our report of even date attached
For **SARAF & CHANDRA LLP**
Chartered Accountants
LLPIN: AAL-5216
FRN: 315096E / E300027

Gautam Sharma

CA GAUTAM SHARMA
Partner
M. No: 061224
Kolkata, 3rd day of September 2018

SARAF & CHANDRA LLP Chartered Accountants KOLKATA

For and on behalf of Board of Director

For THE GANGES ROPE COMPANY LTD.

Manju Saraf

Director

MANJU SARAF
(Director)
DIN: 00268659

For THE GANGES ROPE COMPANY LTD.

R Agarwal

Director

SITARAM AGARWAL
(Director)
DIN: 00264447

THE GANGES ROPE COMPANY LTD.

U27106WB1903PLC001548

STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS for the year ended 31st March, 2018

(Amount in INR in 000, unless otherwise stated)

	Note No.	For the year ended 31st March, 2018	For the year ended 31st March, 2017
INCOME			
Revenue from Operations	20	-	-
Other Income	21	23,246.90	4,389.73
Total Income		**23,246.90**	**4,389.73**
EXPENSES			
Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods, Stock-In-Trade and Work-in-Progress	22	-	-
Employee Benefits Expense	23	130.00	900.00
Finance Costs	24	2,323.45	2,245.79
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	25	132.23	196.84
Other Expenses	26	596.90	635.40
Total Expenses		**3,182.58**	**3,978.03**
Profit before Exceptional Items and Tax		**20,064.32**	**411.70**
Exceptional Items	27	-	-
Profit before Tax		**20,064.32**	**411.70**
Tax Expense:	28		
Current Tax		4,330.00	80.83
Deferred Tax		28.42	(1.02)
Profit for the year		**15,705.90**	**331.89**
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	29	(8.74)	0.66
Income tax relating to these items		2.25	(0.20)
Other Comprehensive Income for the Year (Net of Tax)		**(6.49)**	**0.46**
Total Comprehensive Income for the period		**15,699.41**	**332.35**
Earnings Per Share	30	-	
(i) Basic		106.84	2.26
(ii) Diluted		106.84	2.26

Company Overview, Basis of Preparation & Statement of Significant Accounting Policies 1, 2 & 3
The notes are integral part of these Financial Statements

As per our report of even date attached

For **SARAF & CHANDRA LLP**
Chartered Accountants
LLPIN: AAL-5216
FRN: 315096E / E300027

SARAF & CHANDRA LLP Chartered Accountants KOLKATA

Gautam Sharma

CA GAUTAM SHARMA
Partner
M. No: 061224
Kolkata, 3rd day of September 2018

For and on behalf of Board of Director

For THE GANGES ROPE COMPANY LTD.

Manju Saraf

Director

MANJU SARAF
(Director)
DIN: 00268659

For THE GANGES ROPE COMPANY LTD.

R Agarwal

Director

SITARAM AGARWAL
(Director)
DIN: 00264447

THE GANGES ROPE COMPANY LTD.
U27106WB1903PLC001548
CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2018

(Amount in INR in 000, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	2017-2018		2016-2017	
	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount
A) CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Net Profit Exceptional Items & before Tax		20,064.32		411.71
Adjustments for :				
Depreciation & Amortisation	132.23		196.84	
Loss / (Profit) on Sale/discard of Fixed Assets (net)	-		-	
Loss / (Profit) on Sale of Investment	(18,757.55)		-	
Interest Income	(4,472.84)		(4,372.20)	
Finance Cost	2,323.45		2,245.79	
Remeasurement of post-employment defined benefit obligation	-		-	
Dividend	(16.50)		(17.53)	
Sundry Credit bal. no longer required written back	-		-	
Provision for doubtful debts/Advances and Advances written off(Net)		(20,791.21)	(30.00)	(1,977.10)
Operating Profit before working capital changes		(726.90)		(1,565.39)
Adjustments for :				
(Increase)/Decrease in Trade Receivables	30.00			
(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	-		-	
(Increase)/Decrease in Loans, Other Financial Assets & Other Assets	-		3,000.00	
Increase/(Decrease) in Trade Payables & Other Liability	5,230.25		3,900.32	
Increase/(Decrease) in Provisions	-	5,260.25		6,900.32
Cash Generated from Operations		4,533.35		5,334.93
Direct Taxes (Paid)		3,614.27		7,489.87
Net Cash from operating activities		919.08		(2,154.94)
B) CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Purchase of Tangible & Intangible Assets including CWIP/ Capital Advances	(252.00)		(252.00)	
(Purchase)/ Sale of Liquid Investments (Net)	(71,511.01)		-	
(Increase)/Decrease in Loan & Investment in Subsidiary & Associates	1,644.21		(11,737.05)	
Loans to Corporates (Net)	9,186.53		6,014.12	
Interest Received	4,472.84		4,372.20	
Dividend Received	16.50		17.53	
Net cash used in Investing Activities		(56,442.93)		(1,585.20)
		(55,523.85)		(3,740.14)
C) CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
(Repayments)/Proceeds from Short Term Borrowings	57,972.04		5,060.31	
Interest paid	(2,323.45)		(2,245.79)	
Corporate Dividend tax paid	-		-	
Net Cash from/(used in) Financing Activities		55,648.59		2,814.52
Net Change in Cash and Cash Equivalents		124.74		(925.62)
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Opening Balance	1,002.02		1,927.64	
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Closing Balance	1,126.76		1,002.02	

Notes :

1. Cash and cash equivalents consists of cash on Hand and balances with banks in current / Cash Credit accounts as per note 2.14
2. Previous year's figures have been regrouped/rearranged wherever necessary
3. Cash and cash equivalents consists of:

Particulars	2017-2018	2016-2017
Cash on hand	575.03	766.04
Bank Balance	551.73	235.98
Total	1,126.76	1,002.02

This is the Cash Flow Statement referred to in our report of even date.

Company Overview, Basis of Preparation & Statement of Significant Accounting Policies 1, 2 & 3

The notes are integral part of these Financial Statements

As per our report of even date attached

For **SARAF & CHANDRA LLP**
Chartered Accountants
LLPIN: AAL-5216
FRN: 315096E / E300027

Gautam Sharma

SARAF & CHANDRA LLP Chartered Accountants KOLKATA

CA GAUTAM SHARMA
Partner
M. No: 061224
Kolkata, 3rd day of September 2018

For and on behalf of Board of Director

For THE GANGES ROPE COMPANY LTD.

Manju Saraf

Director

MANJU SARAF
(Director)
DIN: 00268659

For THE GANGES ROPE COMPANY LTD.

S Agarwal

Director

SITARAM AGARWAL
(Director)
DIN: 00264447

THE GANGES ROPE COMPANY LTD.
U27106WB1903PLC001548
STATEMENT OF CHANGE IN EQUITY
Statement of Change in Equity for the year ended 31st March, 2018

(Amount in INR in 000, unless otherwise stated)

a) **Equity Share Capital**

Balance as at 1st April 2016	14,700.00
Add/(Less): Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year	-
Balance as at 31st March 2017	14,700.00
Add/(Less): Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year	-
Balance as at 31st March 2018	**14,700.00**

b) **Other Equity**

Particulars	Reserve & Surplus		Other Comprehensive Income	Total
	Others Reserve	Retained Earnings	Equity instrument through Other Comprehensive Income	
Balance as at 1st April, 2016	-	95,042.79	30.33	95,073.12
Profit for the year	-	331.90	-	331.90
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	0.46	0.46
Any change if any	7,694.20	-	-	7,694.20
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	**7,694.20**	**331.90**	**0.46**	**8,026.56**
Dividends Paid	-	-	-	-
Dividend Distribution Tax	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2017	**7,694.20**	**95,374.69**	**30.79**	**103,099.68**
Profit for the year	-	15,705.90	-	15,705.90
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	(6.49)	(6.49)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	**-**	**15,705.90**	**(6.49)**	**15,699.41**
Dividends Paid	-	-	-	-
Dividend Distribution Tax for earlier year	-	-	-	-
Dividend Distribution Tax	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2018	**7,694.20**	**111,080.59**	**24.30**	**118,799.09**

SARAF & CHANDRA LLP
Chartered Accountants
KOLKATA

1. COMPANY OVERVIEW

The Ganges Rope Company Ltd. (hereinafter referred as "the Company") was incorporated on 22nd April 1903. The Company has its registered office at Kolkata. The Company is involved in trading activities.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND COMPLIANCE WITH IND AS

a) For all periods upto and including the year ended March 31, 2017, the Company had prepared its financial statements in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) in India and complied with the accounting standards (Previous GAAP) as notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read together with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, to the extent applicable, and the presentation requirements of the Companies Act, 2013.

b) Pursuant to the notification dated February 16, 2015, issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the Company has adopted Indian Accounting Standards notified under Section 133 read with Rule 4A of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules, 2016 as amended and the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (collectively, "Ind AS") with effect from April 1, 2017 and the Company is required to prepare its financial statements in accordance with Ind AS for the year ended March 31, 2018, for the first time. The transition to Ind AS was carried out in accordance with Ind AS 101 First- Time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards with the date of transition as April 01, 2016. Refer note 36 for descriptions of the effect of the transition and reconciliations required as per Ind AS 101.

c) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis using historical cost convention and on an accrual method of accounting, except for certain items that are measured at fair values/amortised cost, as explained in the accounting policies.

d) Operating Cycle

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 and Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements. Paragraph 66 (c) of Ind AS 1 provides that an asset shall be classified as current when an entity expects to realise the asset within a period of twelve months after the reporting period. To determine the expectation of the entity, the commercial reality of the transaction are considered. If the loans have been given with an understanding that these loans be called for repayment and these are recoverable on demand, it is classified as current asset.

Paragraph 69 (c) of Ind AS 1 provides that a liability should be classified as current if the liability is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period. In cases where the loan/ inter- corporate deposit would become due immediately as and when demanded and presuming that the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period, it is classified as current.

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Revenue recognition

As per the definition of Revenue in Ind AS 18, "revenue is the gross inflow of economic benefits during the period arising in the course of the ordinary activities of an entity when those inflows result in increases in equity, other than increases relating to contributions from equity participants." Further, as per Ind AS 18, revenue includes only the gross inflows of economic benefits received / receivable by the entity on its own account. Amounts collected on behalf of third parties such as sales taxes, goods and service taxes and value added taxes are not economic benefits which flow to the entity and do not result in increases in equity. Therefore, they are excluded from revenue. Similarly, in an agency relationship, the gross inflow of economic benefits include amounts collected on behalf of the principal and which do not result in increases in equity for the entity. The amounts collected on behalf of the principal are not revenue.

i. Interest income

Interest income from debt instruments which are accounted for at amortized cost is recognized using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses.

ii. Dividends

Dividend income is recognized in the statement of profit and loss only when the right to receive payment is established, provided it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company, and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

iii. Sale of Service

Revenue from rendering services is recognized when the outcome of a transaction can be estimated reliably by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction. The outcome of a transaction can be estimated reliably when the amount of revenue, stage of completion of the transaction and cost incurred or to-be incurred, at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the company.

b) Property, plant and equipment

i. Recognition and Measurement

PPE is recognized when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. PPE is stated at original cost net of tax/duty credits availed, if any, less accumulated depreciation and cumulative impairment, if any. Property, plant and equipment acquired on hire purchase basis are recognized at their cash values. Cost includes professional fees related to the acquisition of PPE and for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalized in accordance with the company's accounting policy.

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ii. Subsequent costs and disposal

Subsequent expenditure relating to Property, Plant and Equipment is capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss as incurred. The cost and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the financial statements, either on disposal or when retired from active use and the resultant gain or loss are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

iii. Capital-work-in-progress

Assets in the course of construction are capitalized in capital work in progress account. At the point when an asset is capable of operating in the manner intended by management, the cost of construction is transferred to the appropriate category of property, plant and equipment. Costs (net of income) associated with the commissioning of an asset are capitalised until the period of commissioning has been completed and the asset is ready for its intended use.

iv. Depreciation, depletion and amortisation expense

Depreciation is recognized using written down value method so as to write off the cost of the assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives specified in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, or in the case of assets where the useful life was determined by technical evaluation, over the useful life so determined. Depreciation method is reviewed at each financial year end to reflect the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. The estimated useful life and residual values are also reviewed at each financial year end and the effect of any change in the estimates of useful life/residual value is accounted on prospective basis.

Where cost of a part of the asset ("asset component") is significant to total cost of the asset and useful life of that part is different from the useful life of the remaining asset, useful life of that significant part is determined separately and such asset component is depreciated over its separate useful life.

Depreciation on additions to/deductions from, owned assets is calculated pro rata to the period of use.

Depreciation charge for impaired assets is adjusted in future periods in such a manner that the revised carrying amount of the asset is allocated over its remaining useful life.

Assets acquired under finance leases are depreciated on a straight line basis over the lease term. Where there is reasonable certainty that the company shall obtain ownership of the assets at the end of the lease term, such assets are depreciated based on the useful life prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 or based on the useful life adopted by the company for similar assets.

c) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are recognised when it is probable that the future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the enterprise and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. Intangible assets are stated at original cost net of tax/duty credits availed, if any, less accumulated amortisation and cumulative impairment. Administrative and other general overhead expenses that are specifically

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attributable to acquisition of intangible assets are allocated and capitalised as a part of the cost of the intangible assets.

Intangible assets are amortised on straight line basis over the estimated useful life. The method of amortisation and useful life is reviewed at the end of each accounting year with the effect of any changes in the estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.
Amortisation on impaired assets is provided by adjusting the amortisation charge in the remaining periods so as to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount over its remaining useful life.

d) Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets and disposal groups are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount is intended to be recovered principally through a sale (rather than through continuing use) when the asset (or disposal group) is available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sale of such asset (or disposal group) and the sale is highly probable and is expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.
Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale are measured at lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

e) Impairment of assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs 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. 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.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a post-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.
An assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

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f) Financial instruments

Transaction prices and fair value at initial recognition

As per Ind AS in many cases the transaction price, i.e. the price paid (received) for a particular asset (liability), will represent the fair value of that asset (liability) at initial recognition,(e.g. that might be the case when on the transaction date the transaction to buy an asset takes place in the market in which the asset would be sold).
When determining whether fair value at initial recognition equals the transaction price, an evaluation is done by taking into account the factors specific to the transaction and to the asset or liability.

The fair value of a financial liability with a demand feature (e.g. a demand deposit) is not less than the amount payable on demand, discounted from the first date that the amount could be required to be paid.

From a measurement perspective, the initial fair value, required under Ind AS 109, should be based on Ind AS 113 principles. Ind AS 113 requires fair value of demand deposits to be at the amounts which can be demanded by the counterparty. Therefore, in case of deposit liability from customer, the entire amount of deposit that can be demanded by customer can be treated as the fair value. Therefore, no discounting would be required. Also, Ind AS 18 does not require interest accrual on advance payments from customers to be adjusted in the future sale consideration. On the same analogy discounting of current items are not done.

Financial assets and/or financial liabilities are recognized when the company becomes party to a contract embodying the related financial instruments. All financial assets, financial liabilities and financial guarantee contracts are initially measured at transaction values and where such values are different from the fair value, at fair value. Transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from as the case may be, the fair value of such assets or liabilities, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in profit or loss.
The financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and presented on net basis in the Balance Sheet when there is a current legally enforceable right to set-off the recognized amounts and it is intended to either settle on net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

I. Financial assets:

Recognition: Financial assets include Investments, Trade receivables, Advances, Security Deposits, Cash and cash equivalents. Such assets are initially recognized at transaction price when the Company becomes party to contractual obligations. The transaction price includes transaction costs unless the asset is being fair valued through the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Classification: Management determines the classification of an asset at initial recognition depending on the purpose for which the assets were acquired. The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on such classification.

i. All recognized financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at amortised cost or at fair value depending on the classification of the financial assets as follows:
   - Investments in debt Instruments that are designated as fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) - at fair value.
   - Other investments in debt instruments – at amortised cost, subject to following conditions:

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The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
The contractual terms of instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

ii. Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) (unless the same are designated as fair value through profit or loss)
   a. The asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
   b. The contractual terms of instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

iii. Investment in preference shares are treated as equity instruments if the same are convertible into equity shares or are redeemable out of the proceeds of equity instruments issued for the purpose of redemption of such investments. Investment in preference shares not meeting the aforesaid conditions are classified as debt instruments at FVTPL.

iv. Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVTPL, unless the related instruments are not held for trading and the company irrevocably elects on initial recognition to present subsequent changes in fair value in Other Comprehensive Income.

v. For financial assets that are measured at FVTOCI, income by way of interest, dividend and exchange difference (on debt instrument) is recognised in profit or loss and changes in fair value (other than on account of such income) are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income and accumulated in other equity. On disposal of debt instruments measured at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in other equity is reclassified to profit or loss. In case of equity instruments measured at FVTOCI, such cumulative gain or loss is not reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of investments.

II. Impairment of Financial Assets using Expected Credit Loss Model under Ind AS 109 – Trade Receivables
Ind AS 109 requires testing of impairment for certain financial asset under what is known as expected credit loss (ECL) model. This applies to debt instruments recorded at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, such as loans, debt securities and trade receivables, lease receivables and most loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts.
ECL Model requires recognition of a provision for bad debt/ impairment for either 12- month or lifetime expected credit losses (ECLs), depending on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. The measurement of ECLs reflects a probability-weighted outcome, the time value of money and the best available forward-looking information.
Ind AS 109, provides an option for entities to work out their impairment provision based on a simplified approach. The simplified approach does not require the entities to track the changes in credit risk. Instead it requires the recognition of lifetime ECLs at all times. For trade receivables or lease receivables, the entities has applied the simplified approach using a provision matrix as a practical expedient for determining ECL on trade receivables.
For trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 18, the Company always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

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III. A financial asset is primarily derecognised when:

i. the right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired, or
ii. the company 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 (a) the company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or b) the company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset. On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount measured at the date of derecognition and the consideration received is recognised in profit or loss.

Classification of debt or equity
Debt or equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

IV. Financial liabilities:

Financial liabilities, including derivatives and embedded derivatives, which are designated for measurement at FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value. Borrowings, trade payables and other financial liabilities are initially recognized at the value of the respective contractual obligations. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any discount or premium on redemption / settlement is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as finance cost over the life of the liability using the effective interest method and adjusted to the liability figure disclosed in the Balance Sheet.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is, when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled and on expiry.

V. Equity Instruments:

Equity Instruments are recognised at the value of the proceeds, net of direct costs of the capital issue

g) Borrowing costs

EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial liability or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options).

h) Leases

Determining whether an arrangement contains lease

At inception of an arrangement, the Company determines whether the arrangement is or contains a lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement. Arrangements containing a lease have been evaluated as on the date

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of transition i.e. April 01, 2016 in accordance with Ind-AS 101 First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standard for finance or operating lease, on the basis of facts and circumstances existing as at that date.

A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease. A lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the Company is classified as a finance lease. Finance leases are capitalised at the commencement of the lease at the inception date fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments.

Company as a lessee

Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognised in finance costs in the statement of profit and loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalized in accordance with the Company's general policy on the borrowing costs. Contingent rentals are recognised as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

A leased asset under Finance Lease is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless the payments are structured to increase in line with general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increase.

Company as a lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income from operating lease is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned

i) Inventories

Inventories are valued after providing for obsolescence, as under:

- Raw materials, components, construction materials, stores, spares and loose tools at lower of cost or net realisable value. However, these items are considered to be realisable at cost if the finished products in which they will be used, are expected to be sold at or above cost.

- Manufacturing work-in-progress at lower of weighted average cost, including related overheads, or net realisable value. In the case of qualifying assets, cost also includes applicable borrowing costs vide policy relating to borrowing costs.

- Finished goods and stock-in-trade (in respect of goods acquired for trading) at lower of weighted average cost or net realisable value. Cost includes related overheads and duty paid/payable on such goods wherever applicable.

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Assessment of net realisable value is made in each subsequent period and when the circumstances that previously caused inventories to be written-down below cost no longer exist or when there is clear evidence of an increase in net realisable value because of changed economic circumstances, the write-down, if any, in the past period is reversed to the extent of the original amount written-down so that the resultant carrying amount is the lower of the cost and the revised net realisable value.

j) Taxation

Tax expense represents the sum of current tax and deferred tax. Current tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and includes any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet method, on all the temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes, on carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax loss. Deferred tax provision is subject to following exceptions:

- deferred income tax is not recognized on the initial recognition (including MAT) of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is more likely than not that they will be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or equity).

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets (including MAT credit available) is reviewed at each reporting date and is adjusted to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

k) Employee benefits

Short term employee benefits:

Employee benefits such as salaries, wages, short term compensated absences, expected cost of bonus, ex-gratia and performance-linked rewards falling due wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short term employee benefits and are expensed in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

l) Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions represent liabilities for which the amount or timing is uncertain. Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive), as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of resources, that can be reliably estimated, will be required to settle such an obligation.

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If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows to net present value using an appropriate pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Unwinding of the discount is recognized in profit or loss as a finance cost. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognised because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

Contingent assets are not recognised but disclosed in the financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits are probable.

m) Earnings per share

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings per share ("EPS") data for its equity shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

n) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand and short-term money market investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

o) Exceptional Items:

Certain occasions, the size, type or incidence of an item of income or expense, pertaining to the ordinary activities of the Company is such that its disclosure improves the understanding of the performance of the Company, such income or expense is classified as an exceptional item and accordingly, disclosed in the notes accompanying to the financial statements.

p) Fair Value Measurement:

The Company measures certain financial instruments at fair value at each balance sheet date.
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. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

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The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their best economic interest. A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 – Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
- Level 3 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the balance sheet on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

q) Critical accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the directors of the Company to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Impact on investments in joint venture and associates & Impact of changes in Related Party

On the transition date an assessment has been made w.r.t. identification of Joint Ventures, Associates and Related Parties as per Ind AS vis a vis previous IGAAP. Based upon the assessment made by the management, the necessary reclassification has been made and has been disclosed accordingly. The following guiding factors have been evaluated for the purpose of arriving at an informed conclusion. As per Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS 28), "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures", there is a requirement of assessment that if an entity holds, directly or indirectly 20 per cent or more of the voting power of the investee, it is presumed that the entity has significant influence, unless it can be clearly demonstrated that this is not the case. Based on assessment of significant influence and terms of joint

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arrangement carried out by the Company under Ind AS the management is of the view that under the Indian Accounting Standard the conditions are not being met as a result, equity investment in these entities have been assessed to be carried at fair value through other comprehensive income.

As per IND AS 24 dealing with RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES, the Standard requires disclosure of related party relationships, transactions and outstanding balances, including commitments, in the consolidated and separate financial statements of a parent or investors with joint control of, or significant influence over, an investee presented in accordance with Ind AS 110, Consolidated Financial Statements, or Ind AS 27, Separate Financial Statements. This Standard also applies to individual financial statements. The guiding factor for the identification of the Related Parties have been made on below parameters.

In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship and not merely the legal form. In the context of this Standard, the following are not related parties:

(a) two entities simply because they have a director or other member of key management personnel in common or because a member of key management personnel of one entity has significant influence over the other entity.

(b) two joint venturers simply because they share joint control of a joint venture.

(c) (i) providers of finance,

(ii) trade unions,

(iii) public utilities, and

(iv) departments and agencies of a government that does not control, jointly control or significantly influence the reporting entity, simply by virtue of their normal dealings with an entity (even though they may affect the freedom of action of an entity or participate in its decision making process).

(d) a customer, supplier, franchisor, distributor or general agent with whom an entity transacts a significant volume of business, simply by virtue of the resulting economic dependence.

r) Segment Reporting

The management is of the view that the as per Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments" specified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, there are no reportable operating segments applicable to the Company.

s) Recent Accounting Pronouncement

The Company has not early adopted the following new standards or amendments to standards in preparing these financial statements.

Ind AS 115, Revenue from contracts with customers

MCA vide its notification dated 28 March 2018, notified Ind AS 115, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers". Ind AS 115 establishes a single comprehensive model for entities to use in accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers. Ind AS 115 will supersede the current revenue recognition standard Ind AS 18 "Revenue", Ind AS 11 "Construction Contracts", when it becomes effective.

The core principle of Ind AS 115 is that an entity should recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Specifically, the standard introduces a 5-step approach to revenue recognition:

- Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer
- Step 2: Identify the performance obligation in contract

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- Step 3: Determine the transaction price
- Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract
- Step 5: Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

Under Ind AS 115, an entity recognises revenue when (or as) a performance obligation is satisfied, i.e. when 'control' of the goods or services underlying the particular performance obligation is transferred to the customer.

The new revenue recognition standard is effective from 1 April 2018. The Company has completed its evaluation of the possible impact of Ind AS 115.

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THE GANGES ROPE COMPANY LTD.
U27106WB1903PLC001548
Notes to Financial Statements as on and for the year ended 31st March, 2018

4 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(Amount in INR in 000, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March 2018								
	Gross Carrying Amount				Accumulated Depreciation				
	As at 31st March 2017	Additions	Disposals	As at 31st March 2018	As at 31st March 2017	Depreciation charged during the year	Deductions	As at 31st March 2018	Net Carrying Amount
Freehold Land	103.97			103.97	-	-		-	103.97
Buildings	66.61			66.61	-	-		-	66.61
Plant and Machinery	55.63			55.63	-	-		-	55.63
Furniture and Fittings	79.28			79.28	19.60	14.08		33.68	45.60
Vehicles	532.27			532.27	177.23	118.15		295.38	236.89
Office Equipments	41.31			41.31	-	-		-	41.31
Total	879.07	-	-	879.07	196.83	132.23	-	329.06	550.01

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March 2017								
	Gross Carrying Amount				Accumulated Depreciation				
	Deemed cost as at 1st April 2016	Additions	Disposals	As at 31st March 2017	As at 1st April 2016	Depreciation charged during the year	Deductions	As at 31st March 2017	Net Carrying Amount
Freehold Land	103.97	-	-	103.97	-	-	-	-	103.97
Buildings	66.61	-	-	66.61	-	-	-	-	66.61
Plant and Machinery	55.63	-	-	55.63	-	-	-	-	55.63
Furniture and Fittings	79.28	-	-	79.28	-	19.60	-	19.60	59.68
Vehicles	532.27	-	-	532.27	-	177.23	-	177.23	355.04
Office Equipments	41.31	-	-	41.31	-	-	-	-	41.31
Total	879.07	-	-	879.07	-	196.83	-	196.83	682.24

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(Amount in INR in 000, unless otherwise stated)

5 NON - CURRENT INVESTMENTS	Face Value	As at 31st March 2018		As at 31st March 2017		As at 1st April 2016	
		Qty	Amount	Qty	Amount	Qty	Amount
INVESTMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME							
Investments in quoted Equity Instruments							
- Coal India Ltd - 935 Shares	10		264.89		273.63		272.97
Investments in Unquoted Equity Instruments							
- Anumegha Commotrade (P)Ltd. - 260,000 Shares			260.00		260.00		260.00
- Aryan Mining & Trading Corp (P) Ltd - 267,677 Shares			148,755.58		14,355.58		14,355.58
- Aryavansh Consultancies (P)Ltd. - 260,000 Shares			260.00		260.00		260.00
- Atultech Merchants(P)Ltd. - 260,000 Shares			260.00		260.00		260.00
- Badulipar Ltd - 2,000 Shares			800.00		800.00		800.00
- Choraria Enterprises(P)Ltd. - 260,000 Shares			260.00		260.00		260.00
- Dover Properties (P) Ltd - 250,000 Shares			3,245.55		3,245.55		3,245.55
- G.U.Merchandise (P) Ltd - 205,000 Shares			-		19,500.00		19,500.00
- Hastings Tower (P) Ltd - 56000 Shares			1,400.00		1,400.00		1,400.00
- Achala Housing (P) Ltd. - 1,500 Shares			15.00		15.00		15.00
- Agam Housing (P) Ltd. - 1,500 Shares			15.00		15.00		15.00
- Aisawat Housing (P) Ltd. - 1,300 Shares			13.00		13.00		13.00
- Ajiv Housing (P) Ltd. - 11,500 Shares			115.00		115.00		115.00
- Anshmati Housing (P) Ltd. - 1,500 Shares			15.00		15.00		15.00
- Anuragh Housing (P) Ltd. - 1,500 Shares			15.00		15.00		15.00
- Aristocrat Properties (P) Ltd. - 2,050 Shares			194.00		194.00		194.00
- Atreyee Properties (P) Ltd. - 4,000 Shares			40.00		40.00		40.00
- Baruni Commodities (P) Ltd. - 1,200 Shares			60.00		60.00		60.00
- Basudeo Housing (P) Ltd. - 1,900 Shares			19.00		19.00		19.00
- Brigdham Commerce (P) Ltd. - 4,800 Shares			81.25		81.25		81.25
- Dimple Vinicom (P) Ltd. - 304,000 Shares			3,040.00		3,040.00		3,040.00
- Ganhitya Housing (P) Ltd. - 11,000 Shares			110.00		110.00		110.00
- Geodata Tradelink (P) Ltd. - 1,800 Shares			18.00		18.00		18.00
- GRD Investments (P) Ltd. - 30,000 Shares			300.00		300.00		300.00
- Himanghsu Housing (P) Ltd. - 31,000 Shares			310.00		310.00		310.00
- IPW Containers (P) Ltd. - 30,000 Shares			300.00		300.00		300.00
- Niharika Estates (P) Ltd - 8,000 Shares			80.00		80.00		80.00
- Rana Properties (P) Ltd. - 8,000 Shares			80.00		80.00		80.00
- Reliance Electronics (P) Ltd. - 50,000 Shares			500.00		500.00		500.00
- Rivergrove Tradelink (P) Ltd. - 300 Shares			15.00		15.00		15.00
- Swastik Developers (P) Ltd. - 29,860 Shares			-		300.70		300.70
- Uttarayan Properties (P) Ltd. - 1,300 Shares			13.00		13.00		13.00
- Kalyani Alloy & Casting Ltd - 87,500 Shares			175.00		175.00		175.00
- Jaidka Motors Company Ltd - 5,440 Shares			-		11,092.00		11,092.00
- Jyestha Commotrade (P)Ltd. - 260,000 Shares			260.00		260.00		260.00
- Koira Minerals Ltd - 3,000 Shares			36.96		36.96		36.96
- Oscar Housing (P) Ltd - 160,000 Shares			-		13,186.50		13,186.50
- Padma Logistic & Khanij (P) Ltd - 5,045 Shares			4,096.90		4,140.40		4,140.40
- Ska Property Nirman (P) Ltd - 100,000 Shares			1,000.00		1,000.00		1,000.00
- Suvira Properties (P) Ltd - 48,000 Shares			6,000.00		6,000.00		6,000.00
- Witness Realestate (P) Ltd - 3,000 Shares			213.00		213.00		213.00
- Sumati Projects Ltd. - 136920 Shares			1,144.05		1,144.05		1,144.05
			173,780.18		83,511.62		83,510.96
Aggregate amount of quoted investments			264.89		273.63		272.97
Aggregate market value of quoted investments			264.89		273.63		272.97
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments			173,515.29		83,237.99		83,237.99
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments			-		-		-

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(Amount in INR in 000, unless otherwise stated)

		Refer Note No.	Long Term			Short Term		
			As at 31st March 2018	As at 31st March 2017	As at 1st April 2016	As at 31st March 2018	As at 31st March 2017	As at 1st April 2016
6	**LOANS**							
	Security Deposit							
	Unsecured, considered good		-	-	-	-	-	-
			-	-	-	-	-	-
	Loans to related parties							
	Unsecured, considered good	6.1	-	-	-	20,440.23	22,084.44	10,347.39
			-	-	-	20,440.23	22,084.44	10,347.39
	Other Loans and Advances, unsecured, considered good unless otherwise mentioned							
	Loan to Employees		-	-	-	-	-	-
	Loans to Companies/ Firm	6.1	-	-	-	73,236.11	82,422.64	88,436.76
			-	-	-	73,236.11	82,422.64	88,436.76
	Total Loans		-	-	-	93,676.34	104,507.08	98,784.15

6.1 Loans to Related parties/ Companies/ Firm are given for general business purpose and payable on demand.

(Amount in INR in 000, unless otherwise stated)

		Long-term			Short-term		
		As at 31st March 2018	As at 31st March 2017	As at 1st April 2016	As at 31st March 2018	As at 31st March 2017	As at 1st April 2016
7	OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS						
	Advance against purchase of Investment	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Deposit for Services	-	-	-	125.00	125.00	125.00
	Deposit with Assam Financial Corporation	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Interest accrued on Fixed deposit / Loan	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Others Receivable	-	-	-	-	-	3,000.00
		-	-	-	125.00	125.00	3,125.00

(Amount in INR in 000, unless otherwise stated)

		Short-term		
		As at 31st March 2018	As at 31st March 2017	As at 1st April 2016
8	TAX ASSETS (NET)			
	Advance Income Tax & TDS	-	493.53	616.58
	Income Tax Refundable	-	-	-
		-	493.53	616.58

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(Amount in INR in 000, unless otherwise stated)

	As at 31st March 2018	As at 31st March 2017	As at 1st April 2016
9 INVENTORIES			
(As valued and certified by the Management)			
Stock of Land	872.67	872.67	872.67
Finished Goods	-	-	-
Semi Finished Goods	-	-	-
Stores and Spares (net of obsolesce)	-	-	-
	872.67	**872.67**	**872.67**

(Amount in INR in 000, unless otherwise stated)

	As at 31st March 2018	As at 31st March 2017	As at 1st April 2016
10 TRADE RECEIVABLES			
Trade Receivables	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
Less: Provision for Doubtful Receivables	120.00	90.00	60.00
Total Trade Receivables	5,880.00	**5,910.00**	**5,940.00**
Break Up of Security Details			
Secured, considered good			
Unsecured, considered good	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
Doubtful	-	-	-
	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
Less: Provision for Doubtful Receivables	120.00	90.00	60.00
Total Trade Receivables	**5,880.00**	**5,910.00**	**5,940.00**

(Amount in INR in 000, unless otherwise stated)

	As at 31st March 2018	As at 31st March 2017	As at 1st April 2016
11 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
Balances With Banks :			
In Current Account	551.73	235.98	1,161.14
In Cash Credit Account	-	-	-
Cash in Hand	575.03	766.04	766.49
	1,126.76	1,002.02	1,927.63

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		As at 31st March 2018		As at 31st March 2017		As at 1st April 2016	
		No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
12	EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL						
12.1	Authorised Share Capital						
	Equity Shares:						
	Ordinary Shares of ` 100/- each	150,000	15,000.00	150,000	15,000.00	150,000	15,000.00
		150,000	15,000.00	150,000	15,000.00	150,000	15,000.00
12.2	Issued Share Capital						
	Ordinary Shares of `100/- each	147,000	14,700.00	147,000	14,700.00	147,000	14,700.00
		147,000	14,700.00	147,000	14,700.00	147,000	14,700.00
12.3	Subscribed and Paid-up Share Capital						
	Ordinary Shares of `100/- each fully paid-up	147,000	14,700.00	147,000	14,700.00	147,000	14,700.00
		147,000	14,700.00	147,000	14,700.00	147,000	14,700.00

12.4 Reconciliation of the number of shares at the beginning and at the end of the year

There has been no change/ movements in number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year.

12.5 Terms/ Rights attached to Equity Shares :

The Company's authorised capital consists of has one class of shares referred to as equity shares, having a par value of `100 each. Each holder of the equity shares is entitled one vote per share. The company declares and pays dividend in Indian rupees. The dividend, if any, proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation of the company the holders of equity shares is entitled to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, if any. The distribution will be in proportion to the member of equity shares held by the shareholders.

12.6 Shareholding Pattern with respect of Holding or Ultimate Holding Company

The Company does not have any Holding Company or Ultimate Holding Company.

12.7 Details of Equity Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

	As at 31st March 2018		As at 31st March 2017		As at 1st April 2016	
	No. of Shares	% Holding	No. of Shares	% Holding	No. of Shares	% Holding
Ordinary Shares of ` 100/- each fully paid						
Kishan Kumar Saraf	16,500	11.22%	16,500	11.22%	16,500	11.22%
Bijay Kumar Kajaria	12,500	8.50%	12,500	8.50%	12,500	8.50%
Sanjay Kajaria	12,500	8.50%	12,500	8.50%	12,500	8.50%
Sunila Kajaria	12,500	8.50%	12,500	8.50%	12,500	8.50%
T.D. Kajaria	12,500	8.50%	12,500	8.50%	12,500	8.50%
Ramesh Kumar Gupta	10,000	6.80%	10,000	6.80%	10,000	6.80%
Pawan Kumar Gupta	10,000	6.80%	10,000	6.80%	10,000	6.80%
Nathmall Girdharilall Steels Ltd	12,197	8.30%	12,197	8.30%	12,197	8.30%

12.8 No ordinary shares have been reserved for issue under options and contracts/ commitments for the sale of shares/ disinvestment as at the Balance Sheet date.

12.9 No securities convertible into Equity/ Preference shares have been issued by the Company during the year.

12.10 No calls are unpaid by any Director or Officer of the Company during the year.

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		Refer Note No.	As at 31st March 2018	As at 31st March 2017	As at 1st April 2016
13	OTHER EQUITY				
	Retained Earnings	13.1	118,774.79	103,068.88	95,042.79
	Other Reserves	13.2	24.30	30.79	30.33
			118,799.09	103,099.67	95,073.12

a] Retained Earnings: Retained earnings represent accumulated profits earned by the Company and remaining undistributed as on date.

(Amount in INR in 000, unless otherwise stated)

		As at 31st March 2018	As at 31st March 2017
13.1	**Retained Earnings**		
	Balance at the beginning of the year	103,068.88	95,042.79
	Add: Other Comprehensive Income arising from remeasurement of defined benefit obligation (net of tax)	-	-
	Add: Profit for the year	15,705.90	331.90
	Add: Reclassification of financial instruments from OCI to Retained Earnings	-	-
	Add: Any change if any	-	7,694.20
		118,774.78	103,068.89
	Less: Appropriation		
	Final Dividend	-	-
	Dividend Distribution Tax for earlier years	-	-
	Dividend Distribution Tax on Final Dividend	-	-
	General Reserve	-	-
		-	-
	Balance at the end of the year	118,774.78	103,068.89
13.2	**Other Reserves**		
	Equity Instrument through Other Comprehensive Income		
	Balance at the beginning of the year	30.79	30.33
	Add/(Less): Change in Fair Value	(8.74)	0.66
	Add/(Less): Deferred Tax	2.25	(0.20)
	Balance at the end of the year	24.30	30.79
	Total Other Reserve	24.30	30.79
	Total Reserve & Surplus	118,799.08	103,099.68

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(Amount in INR in 000, unless otherwise stated)

	As at 31st March 2018	As at 31st March 2017	As at 1st April 2016
14 DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES / ASSETS (NET)			
Deferred Tax Liabilities			
Arising on account of :			
Reclassification of Items to OCI	11.51	13.76	13.56
Others	-	-	-
	11.51	13.76	13.56
Less: Deferred Tax Assets			
Arising on account of :			
MAT Credit Entitlement	-	-	-
Property, Plant & Equipments & Intangible Assets	125.87	158.30	165.63
Provision for Doubtful Debts (ECL Model)	30.90	26.88	18.54
Section 43B of Income-tax Act	-	-	-
Unabsorbed Depreciation/ Carried Forward Business Losses	-	-	-
	156.77	185.18	184.17
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	(145.26)	(171.42)	(170.61)

14.1 In assessing the realizability of the deferred tax assets, the management considers whether some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized.

14.2 Movement in deferred tax asset and deferred tax liabilities during the year ended 31st March, 2107 and 31st March, 2018

Particulars	As at 1st April, 2016	Recognized in Statement of Profit & Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	As at 31st March, 2017
Deferred Income Tax Liabilities				
Reclassification of Items to OCI	13.56	-	(0.20)	13.76
	13.56	-	(0.20)	13.76
Deferred Income Tax Assets				
MAT Credit Entitlement	-	-	-	-
Property, Plant & Equipments & Intangible Assets	165.63	7.33	-	158.30
Provision for Doubtful Debts (ECL Model)	18.54	(8.34)	-	26.88
Items u/s 43B of the Income Tax Act, 1961	-	-	-	-
Unabsorbed Depreciation/ Carried Forward Business Losses	-	-	-	-
	184.17	(1.01)	-	185.18

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2017	Recognized in Statement of Profit & Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	As at 31st March, 2018
Deferred Income Tax Liabilities				
Reclassification of Items to OCI	13.76	-	2.25	11.51
	13.76	-	2.25	11.51
Deferred Income Tax Assets				
MAT Credit Entitlement	-	-	-	-
Property, Plant & Equipments & Intangible Assets	158.30	32.43	-	125.87
Provision for Doubtful Debts (ECL Model)	26.88	(4.02)	-	30.90
Items u/s 43B of the Income Tax Act, 1961	-	-	-	-
Unabsorbed Depreciation/ Carried Forward Business Losses	-	-	-	-
	185.18	28.41	-	156.77

14.3 Deferred Tax Assets and Deferred Tax Liabilities have been offset wherever the Company has a legally enforceable right to sell off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and where the deferred tax assets and deferred tax laibilities relate to income tax levied by the same taxation authority.

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(Amount in INR in 000, unless otherwise stated)

15 SHORT TERM BORROWINGS	As at 31st March 2018	As at 31st March 2017	As at 1st April 2016
Secured			
Loan from Others			
Repayable on demand (Secured/Unsecured)	108,364.38	50,392.34	45,332.03
Short Term Loan	-	-	-
Bank Overdraft	-	-	-
Unsecured			
Loan from Banks			
Short Term Loan	-	-	-
	108,364.38	50,392.34	45,332.03

(Amount in INR in 000, unless otherwise stated)

16 TRADE PAYABLES	As at 31st March 2018	As at 31st March 2017	As at 1st April 2016
Trade Payables for goods and services			
Total outstanding dues of creditors to micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditor to other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	21,400.00	19,000.00	19,000.00
	21,400.00	19,000.00	19,000.00

(Amount in Rs.)

17 OTHER CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	As at 31st March 2018	As at 31st March 2017	As at 1st April 2016
Current maturities of Long Term Debt	-	-	-
Employee Related Liability	-	-	-
Interest accrued but not due on Borrowings	-	-	-
Interest accrued and due on Borrowings	-	-	-
Liabilities towards miscellaneous purchases / services	810.37	887.23	673.94
Others	6,439.42	-	-
Deferred WBST Payable	610.08	862.08	1,114.08
	7,859.87	1,749.31	1,788.02

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(Amount in INR in 000, unless otherwise stated)

	As at 31st March 2018	As at 31st March 2017	As at 1st April 2016
18 OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Statutory Dues Payable	446.68	3,978.98	291.96
Advances Received from Customers	4,355.27	4,355.27	4,355.27
Advances against Sale of Property	-	-	15,286.29
	4,801.95	8,334.25	19,933.52

(Amount in INR in 000, unless otherwise stated)

	As at 31st March 2018	As at 31st March 2017	As at 1st April 2016
19 CURRENT TAX LIABILITIES (Net)			
Provision for Tax (Net of TDS & Advance Tax)	230.95	-	-
	230.95	-	-

(Amount in INR in 000, unless otherwise stated)

	For the year ended 31st March 2018	For the year ended 31st March 2017
20 REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS		
Sale of Finished Goods	-	-
	-	-
Other Operating Revenues		
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-

(Amount in INR in 000, unless otherwise stated)

	For the year ended 31st March 2018	For the year ended 31st March 2017
21 OTHER INCOME		
Interest Income at amortised cost		
On Income Tax refund	-	24.82
On Inter Corporate Deposits and Others	4,472.84	4,347.39
Dividend Income		
On equity investment	16.50	17.53
Other Non Operating Income		
Rent	-	-
Excess Liabilities and Unclaimed Balances written back	-	-
Proceed on Maturity of Keyman Insurance Policy	-	-
Miscellaneous Income	-	-
Changes in Fair value of Equity Instrument through FVTPL	-	-
Profit/(loss) on Sale of Long Term Investment	18,757.55	-
	23,246.89	4,389.74

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	For the year ended 31st March 2018	For the year ended 31st March 2017
22 (INCREASE)/ DECREASE IN INVENTORIES OF FINISHED GOODS,WORK-IN-PROGRESS AND TRADED GOODS		
Inventories at the end of the year		
Land	872.67	872.67
	872.67	872.67
Inventories at the beginning of the year		
Land	872.67	872.67
	872.67	872.67
Total changes in inventories of work-in-progress, stock-in-trade and finished goods	-	-

(Amount in INR in 000, unless otherwise stated)

	For the year ended 31st March 2018	For the year ended 31st March 2017
23 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE		
Salaries & Wages	130.00	900.00
Contribution to Provident Funds and Others	-	-
Contribution to Gratuity Fund	-	-
Contribution to Superannuation Fund	-	-
Staff Welfare Expenses	-	-
	130.00	900.00
	-	-
	130.00	900.00

(Amount in INR in 000, unless otherwise stated)

	For the year ended 31st March 2018	For the year ended 31st March 2017
24 FINANCE COSTS		
Interest Expenses		
To Banks on Term Loans	-	-
To Banks On Working Capital Loans	-	-
Other Borrowing Costs		
Other Financial Charges	2,323.45	2,245.79
	2,323.45	2,245.79
Less: Amount Capitalised	-	-
	2,323.45	2,245.79

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25 DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION EXPENSES	For the year ended 31st March 2018	For the year ended 31st March 2017
On Tangible Assets	132.23	196.84
On Intangible Assets	-	-
	132.23	196.84

(Amount in INR in 000, unless otherwise stated)

26 OTHER EXPENSES	For the year ended 31st March 2018	For the year ended 31st March 2017
Freight & Cartage	-	-
Commission , Brokerage & Discount	-	-
Rent	-	-
Rates & Taxes	-	-
Insurance	-	-
Repair & Maintenance Expense	-	4.00
Vehicle Maintenance	375.38	329.98
Printng & Stationery	10.28	10.99
Auditors' Remuneration -		
Statutory Auditors -		
Audit Fees	40.00	40.00
Issue of Certificates	-	-
Reimbursement of Expenses	-	-
Reimbursement of Service Tax	-	-
Cost Auditors' Remuneration -		
Audit Fees	-	-
Legal & Professional Fees	104.55	183.85
Advertisement	2.00	-
Listing Fees	11.80	11.80
Loss/(Profit) on Sale of Fixed Assets	-	-
Loss/(Profit) on Sale of Long Term Investment	-	-
Provision for doubtful debt	30.00	30.00
Travelling Expenses	7.47	8.74
Telephone Charges	-	-
Bank Charges	0.72	0.52
Other Miscellaneous Expenses	14.71	15.53
	596.91	635.41

(Amount in INR in 000, unless otherwise stated)

27 EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS	For the year ended 31st March 2018	For the year ended 31st March 2017
	-	-
	-	-

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		For the year ended 31st March 2018	For the year ended 31st March 2017
28	TAX EXPENSE		
	Current Tax	4,330.00	80.83
	Deferred Tax	28.42	(1.02)
		4,358.42	79.81

(Amount in INR in 000, unless otherwise stated)

		For the year ended 31st March 2018	For the year ended 31st March 2017
29	OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
	Remeasurement of the defined benefit plans	-	-
	Tax expense on the above	-	-
	Equity Instruments through Other Comprehensive Income	(8.74)	0.66
	Tax expense on the above	2.25	(0.20)
		(6.49)	0.46

30	Earnings per Share		
	Nominal Value of Equity Shares (Rs.)	0.01	0.01
	Profit attributed to the Equity shareholders of the Company	15,705.90	331.90
	Weighted average number of equity shares	147.00	147.00
	Basis and diluted earning per shares (Rs.)	106.84	2.26

There are no dilutive equity shares in the Company.

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31 Contingent Liabilities, Contingent Assets & Commitment to the extent not provided for:

31.1 Contingent Liabilities

Sl. No.	Particulars	As at 31st March 2018	As at 31st March 2017	As at 1st April 2016
A	Claims/Disputes/Demands not acknowledged as debts -			
i.	Income Tax under appeal	-	-	-
ii.	Sales Tax under appeal (Total amount paid under protest)	-	-	-
iii.	Claims of Creditors & workers	-	-	-
iv.	Provident Fund Damages	-	-	-
v.	Lease Rent	-	-	-

31.2 Commitments

Sl. No.	Particulars	As at 31st March 2018	As at 31st March 2017	As at 1st April 2016
i.	Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on Capital Account (net of advances)	-	-	-

32 Assets pledged as security

The carrying amounts of assets pledged as security for current are:

Particulars	Refer Note No.	As at 31st March 2018	As at 31st March 2017	As at 1st April 2016
Current				
Financial assets		-	-	-
First charge				
Trade Receivables		-	-	-
Floating charge				
Cash and cash equivalents		-	-	-
Other Current Assets		-	-	-
Non-financial assets		-	-	-
First charge				
Inventories		-	-	-
Total current assets pledged as security			-	-
Non-current				
First charge				
Freehold land & Plantation		-	-	-
Freehold buildings		-	-	-
Furniture, fittings and equipment acquired under finance lease		-	-	-
Total non-currents assets pledged as security		-	-	-
Total assets pledged as security		-	-	-

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33 Disclosure as required under the micro, small and medium enterprises development act, 2006, to the extent ascertained, and as per notification number GSR 679 (E) dated 4th September, 2015

Sl. No.	Particulars	As at 31st March 2018	As at 31st March 2017	As at 1st April 2016
i	The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each financial year.	-	-	-
ii	The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	-	-	-
iii	The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	-	-	-
iv	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	-	-
v	The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	-	-	-

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34 Related Party Disclosures

34.1 Name of the related parties and description of relationship

A **Entities in which individual/ relatives having control is/are key management personnel or have significant influence**

B **Key Management Personnel**
- Sri Sridher Sharma
- Sri Sitaram Agarwal
- Smt. Manju Saraf

34.2 Key Management Personnel compensation

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2018	For the year ended 31st March 2017
Short-term employee benefits	-	-
Post-employment benefits	-	-
Long-term employee benefits	-	-
Termination benefits	-	-
Total compensation	-	-

35 Segment Reporting

The management is of the view that the as per Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments" specified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, there are no reportable operating segments applicable to the Company.

36 Transition to Ind AS

36.1 Basis for Preparation

For all period up to and including the year ended March 31, 2017, the Company has prepared its financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in India (Indian GAAP). These financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018 are the Company's first annual Ind AS financial statements and have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS.

The accounting policies set out in note 3 have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018, the comparative information presented in these financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 and in the preparation of an opening Ind AS balance sheet at 1 April 2016 (the date of transition). This note explains the principal adjustments made by the Company in restating its financial statements prepared in accordance with previous GAAP, and how the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS has affected the Company's financial position, financial performance and cash flows.

36.2 Exceptions and Exemptions Applied

Ind AS 101 "First-time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards" (hereinafter referred to as Ind AS 101) allows first time adopters certain exemptions from the retrospective application of certain IND AS, effective for April 1, 2016 opening balance sheet. In preparing these financial statements, the Company has applied the below mentioned optional exemptions and mandatory exceptions.

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36.2.1 Optional Exemptions Availed

a Property Plant and Equipment, Intangible Assets and Investment Properties

As permitted by para D5-D8B of Ind AS 101, the Company has elected to measure items of property, plant and equipment at its carrying value at the transition date.

b Determining whether an arrangement contains a Lease

Para D9-D9AA of Ind AS 101 includes an optional exemption that permits an entity to apply the relevant requirements in Appendix C of Ind As 17 "Leases" for determining whether an arrangement existing at the date of transition contains a lease by considering the facs and circumstances existing at the date of transition (rather than at the inception of the arrangement). The Company has applied the above transition provision and has assessed all the arrangements at the date of transition.

c Designation of previously recognised financial instruments

Para D19B of Ind AS 101 permits an entity to designate particular investments in equity instruments as at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) based on facts and circumstances at the date of transition to Ind AS (rather at initial recognition). The Company has opted to avail this exemption to designate its investments in equity insturments (other than investment in subsidiaries and associates) as FVOCI on the date of transition.

36.2.2 Mandatory Exceptions

a Estimates

As per para 14 of Ind AS 101, an entity's estimates in accordance with Ind AS at the date of transition to Ind AS at the end of the comparative period presented in the entity's first Ind AS financial statements, as the case may be, should be consistent with estimates made for the same date in accordance with the previous GAAP unless there is objective evidence that those estimates were in error. However, the estimates should be adjusted to reflect any differences in accounting policies.
As per para 16 of the standard, where application of Ind AS requires an entity to make certain estimates that were not required under previous GAAP, those estimates should be made to reflect conditions that existed at the date of transition or at the end of the comparative period.
The Company's estimates under Ind AS are consistent with the above requirement. Key estimates considered in preparation of the financial statement that were not required under the previous GAAP are listed below:

-Fair Valuation of financial instruments carried at FVTPL and/ or FVOCI.
-Impairment of financial assets based on the expected credit loss model.
-Determination of the discounted value for financial instruments carried at amortized cost.

b De-recognition of financial assets and liabilities

As per para B2 of Ind AS 101, an entity should apply the derecognition requirements in Ind AS 109, "Financial Instruments", prospectively for transactions occurring on or after the date of transition to Ind AS. However, para B3 gives an option to the entity to apply the derecognition requirements from a date of its choice if the information required to apply Ind AS 109 to financial assets and financial liabilities derecognized as a result of past transactions was obtained at the initially accounting for those transctions. The company has elected to apply the de-recognition provisions of Ind AS 109 prospectively from the date of transition to Ind AS.

c Classification and measurement of financial assets

Para B8 - B8C of Ind AS 101 requires an entity to assess classification of financial assets on the basis of facts and circumstances existing as on the date of transition. Further, the standard permits measuremnt of financial assets accounted at amortized cost based on facts and circumstances existing at the date of transition if retrospective application is impracticable.
Accordingly, the company has determined the classification of financial assets based on facts and circumstances that exist on the date of transition. Measurement of the financial assets accounted at amortized cost has been done retrospectively.

36.3 Impact of Transition to Ind AS

The following is a summary of the effects of the differences between Ind AS and Indian GAAP on the Company's total equity shareholders' funds and profit and loss for the financial periods previously reported under Indian GAAP following the date of transition to Ind AS.

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36.3.1 Reconciliation of equity as at date of transition (1st April 2016)

Particulars	Refer Note No.	Previous GAAP*	Adjustment	Ind AS
ASSETS				
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Property, Plant and Equipment	b	879.08	-	879.08
Financial Assets				
Investments	a	83,467.07	43.90	83,510.96
Total Non Current Asset		**84,346.15**	**43.90**	**84,390.04**
CURRENT ASSETS				
Inventories	c	872.67	-	872.67
Financial Assets				
Trade Receivables		6,000.00	(60.00)	5,940.00
Cash and Cash Equivalents		1,927.64	-	1,927.64
Loans		98,784.15	-	98,784.15
Other Financial Assets		3,125.00	-	3,125.00
Current Tax Assets		616.58	-	616.58
Total Current Assets		**111,326.04**	**(60.00)**	**111,266.04**
Total Assets		**195,672.19**	**(16.10)**	**195,656.08**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
EQUITY				
Equity Share Capital		14,700.00	-	14,700.00
Other Equity		94,918.62	154.50	95,073.12
Equity attributable to the owners		**109,618.62**	**154.50**	**109,773.12**
LIABILITIES				
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	d	-	(170.60)	(170.60)
Non Current Liability		**-**	**(170.60)**	**(170.60)**
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings		45,332.03	-	45,332.03
Trade Payables		19,000.00	-	19,000.00
Other Financial Liabilities		1,788.01	-	1,788.01
Other Current Liabilities		19,933.53	-	19,933.53
Current Liability		**86,053.56**	**-**	**86,053.56**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**195,672.18**	**(16.10)**	**195,656.08**

* The previous GAAP figures have been reclassified to conform to Ind AS presentation requirements for the purposes of this note.

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36.3.2 Reconciliation of equity as at 31st March 2017

Particulars	Refer Note No.	Previous GAAP*	Adjustment	Ind AS
ASSETS				
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Property, Plant and Equipment	b	682.24	-	682.24
Financial Assets				
Investments	a	83,467.07	44.55	83,511.62
Loans		-	-	-
Total Non Current Asset		**84,149.31**	**44.55**	**84,193.86**
CURRENT ASSETS				
Inventories	c	872.67	-	872.67
Financial Assets				
Trade Receivables		6,000.00	(90.00)	5,910.00
Cash and Cash Equivalents		1,002.02	-	1,002.02
Loans		104,507.08	-	104,507.08
Other Financial Assets		125.00	-	125.00
Current Tax Assets		493.53	-	493.53
Total Current Assets		**113,000.30**	**(90.00)**	**112,910.30**
Total Assets		**197,149.61**	**(45.45)**	**197,104.15**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
EQUITY				
Equity Share Capital		14,700.00	-	14,700.00
Other Equity		102,973.70	125.97	103,099.68
Equity attributable to the owners		**117,673.70**	**125.97**	**117,799.68**
LIABILITIES				
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	d	-	(171.42)	(171.42)
Non Current Liability		**-**	**(171.42)**	**(171.42)**
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings		50,392.34	-	50,392.34
Trade Payables		19,000.00	-	19,000.00
Other Financial Liabilities		1,749.30	-	1,749.30
Other Current Liabilities		8,334.25	-	8,334.25
Current Liability		**79,475.89**	-	**79,475.89**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**197,149.59**	**(45.45)**	**197,104.15**

* The previous GAAP figures have been reclassified to conform to Ind AS presentation requirements for the purposes of this note.

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36.3.3 Reconciliation of total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2017

Particulars	Refer Note No.	Previous GAAP*	Adjustment	Ind AS
INCOME				
Revenue from Operations		-	-	-
Other Income		4,389.73	-	4,389.73
Total Income (A)		**4,389.73**	**-**	**4,389.73**
EXPENSES				
Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods, Stock-In-Trade and Work-in-Progress		-	-	-
Employee Benefits Expense		900.00	-	900.00
Finance Costs		2,245.79	-	2,245.79
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense		196.84	-	196.84
Other Expenses		605.40	30.00	635.40
Total Expenses (B)		**3,948.03**	**30.00**	**3,978.03**
Profit before Exceptional Items and Tax (A-B)		441.70	(30.00)	411.70
Exceptional Items				
Profit before Tax		441.70	(30.00)	411.70
Tax Expense:				
Current Tax		80.83	-	80.83
Deferred Tax		-	(1.02)	(1.02)
Profit for the year		360.87	(28.98)	331.89
Other Comprehensive Income				
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss				
Remeasurement of defined benefit plan	e	-	0.66	0.66
Income tax relating to these Items	d	-	(0.20)	(0.20)
Other Comprehensive Income for the Year (Net of Tax)		-	0.46	0.46
Total Comprehensive Income for the period		**360.87**	**(28.52)**	**332.35**

36.3.4 Reconciliation of Total Equity

Particulars	Refer Note No.	As on 31st March, 2017	As on 1st April, 2016
Total Equity as per previous GAAP		**117,673.70**	**109,618.62**
Add/ (less): Adjustments for GAAP difference			
Effect of fair valuation of Financial Assets	a	44.55	43.90
Effect of others		(90.00)	(60.00)
Tax adjustment on Ind AS adjustment	d	144.54	152.06
Total Equity as per Ind AS		**117,772.79**	**109,754.58**

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36.3.5 Reconciliation of total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2017

Particulars	Refer Note No.	2016-17
Total Profit as per previous GAAP		**360.87**
Add/ (less): Adjustments for GAAP difference		
Effect of fair valuation of Financial Assets	a	0.65
Effect of others		(30.00)
Tax adjustment on Ind AS adjustment	d	(7.52)
Total Comprehensive Income as per Ind AS		**324.00**

36.3.6 Impact of Ind AS adoption on the consolidated statements of cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2017

Particulars	Notes	Previous GAAP	Adjustments	Ind AS
Net cash flow from Operating Activities		10,156.16	(12,311.11)	(2,154.95)
Net cash flow from Investing Activities		1,641.99	(3,227.19)	(1,585.19)
Net cash flow from Financing Activities		(12,723.77)	15,538.29	2,814.52
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(925.62)	0.00	(925.62)
Cash and cash equivalents as at 1 April 2016		1,927.64	-	1,927.64
Cash and cash equivalents as at 31 March 2017		1,002.02	-	1,002.02

36.3.7 Notes to First Time Adoption

a **Fair valuation of Investment**

Under the previous GAAP, investments in equity instruments were classified as long-term investments or current investments based on the intended holding period and realisability. Long-term investments were carried at cost less provision for other than temporary decline in the value of such investments. Current investments were carried at lower of cost and fair value. Under Ind AS, these investments are required to be measured at fair value at OCI.

b **Property Plant & Equipment**

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all its Property,Plant and Equipment as recognised as of 1st April, 2016 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

c **Inventory**

Land : Under previous GAAP, land has been values at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The same treatment applies as per Ind AS 2.

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d Deferred Tax

Indian GAAP requires deferred tax accounting using the income statement approach, which focuses on differences between taxable profits and accounting profits for the period. Ind AS 12 requires entities to account for deferred taxes using the balance sheet approach, which focuses on temporary differences between the carrying amount of an asset or liability in the balance sheet and its tax base. The application of Ind AS 12 approach has resulted in recognition of deferred tax on new temporary differences which was not required under Indian GAAP.

In addition, the various transitional adjustments lead to different temporary differences. According to the accounting policies, the company has to account for such differences.

e Under previous GAAP, there was no concept of other comprehensive income. Under Ind AS, specified items of income, expense, gains, or losses are required to be presented in other comprehensive income.

f Retained Earnings

Retained earnings as at April 1, 2016, where applicable, has been adjusted consequent to the above Ind AS transition adjustments.

37 Fair Value Measurement

Categories of Financial Assets & Financial Liabilities as at 31st March 2018 and 31st March 2017

Particulars	31st March 2018			31st March 2017		
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortized Cost	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortized Cost
Financial Assets						
Investment						
- Equity Instruments	-	173,780.18	-	-	83,511.62	-
Trade Receivables	-	-	5,880.00	-	-	5,910.00
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	1,126.76	-	-	1,002.02
Bank Balance other than above	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans to Employees	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans to Related Parties	-	-	20,440.23	-	-	22,084.44
Loans to Companies/ Firm	-	-	73,236.11	-	-	82,422.64
Security Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financial Assets	-	-	125.00	-	-	125.00
Total Financial Assets	-	173,780.18	100,808.10	-	83,511.62	111,544.10
Financial Liabilities						
Borrowings	-	-	108,364.38	-	-	50,392.34
Trade Payables	-	-	21,400.00	-	-	19,000.00
Other Financial Libilities	-	-	7,859.86	-	-	1,749.30
Total Financial Liabilities	-	-	137,624.24	-	-	71,141.64

As at 1st April 2016

Particulars	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortized Cost
Financial Assets			
Investment			
- Equity Instruments	-	83,510.96	-
Trade Receivables	-	-	5,940.00
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	1,927.64
Bank Balance other than above	-	-	-
Loans to Employees	-	-	-
Loans to Related Parties	-	-	10,347.39
Loans to Companies/ Firm	-	-	88,436.76
Security Deposits	-	-	-
Other Financial Assets	-	-	3,125.00
Total Financial Assets	-	83,510.96	109,776.79
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	-	-	45,332.03
Trade Payables	-	-	19,000.00
Other Financial Libilities	-	-	1,788.01
Total Financial Liabilities	-	-	66,120.04

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38 Fair Values of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities measured at Amortised Cost

38.1 The following is the comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments that are measured at amortized cost:

Particulars	31st March 2018		31st March 2017		1st April 2016	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Financial Assets						
Trade Receivables	5.880.00	5.880.00	5.910.00	5.910.00	5.940.00	5.940.00
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	-	-	1.927.64	1.927.64
Bank Balance other than above	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans to Employees	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans to Related Parties	20.440.23	20.440.23	22.084.44	22.084.44	10.347.39	10.347.39
Loans to Companies/ Firm	73.236.11	73.236.11	82.422.64	82.422.64	88.436.76	88.436.76
Security Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financial Assets	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	3.125.00	3.125.00
Total Financial Assets	**125.00**	**125.00**	**110.542.08**	**110.542.08**	**109.776.79**	**109.776.79**
Financial Liabilities						
Borrowings	108.364.38	108.364.38	50.392.34	50.392.34	45.332.03	45.332.03
Trade Payables	21.400.00	21.400.00	19.000.00	19.000.00	19.000.00	19.000.00
Other Financial Ubilities	7.859.86	7.859.86	1.749.30	1.749.30	1.788.01	1.788.01
Total Financial Liabilities	**137.624.24**	**137.624.24**	**71.141.64**	**71.141.64**	**66.120.04**	**66.120.04**

38.2 The management assessed that the fair values of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables, short term borrowings, and other financial liabilities approximates their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

38.3 For Financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value, the carrying amounts are equal to their fair values.

38.4 The fair value of the financial assets and financial liabilities is included at the amount at which the instruments could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

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39 Fair Value Hierarchy

39.1 Financial Instrument

The following are the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognized and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortized cost and for which fair value are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels of fair value measurement as prescribed under the Ind AS 113 "Fair Value Measurement". An explanation of each level follows underneath the tables.

Assets and Liabilities measured at Fair Value - recurring fair value measurements

As at 31st March 2018 and 31st March 2017

Particulars	31st March 2018			31st March 2017		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets						
Investment						
- Equity Instruments	264.89	-	173,515.29	273.63	-	83,237.99
Total Financial Assets	**264.89**	**-**	**173,515.29**	**273.63**	**-**	**83,237.99**

As at 1st April 2016

Particulars	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets			
Investment			
- Equity Instruments	272.97	-	83,237.99
Total Financial Assets	**820.23**	**-**	**249,713.97**

39.2 During the year ended March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017.there are no transfers between level 1, level 2 and level 3.

39.3 Explanation to the fair value hierarchy

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, quoted investments at fair value at each reporting date. 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. All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

39.3.1 Level 1 Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes listed equity instruments, traded bonds and mutual funds that have quoted price. The fair value of all equity instruments (including bonds) which are traded in the stock exchanges is valued using the closing price as at the reporting period. The mutual funds are valued using the closing NAV.

39.3.2 Level 2 The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, traded bonds, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

39.3.3 Level 3 If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity securities, contingent consideration included in level 3.

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40 Financial Risk Management Objective (Ind AS 107)

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprises of borrowings, trade and other payables. The Company's financial assets comprises of trade and other receivables, loans, investments and cash cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations.

Financial management of the Company has been receiving attention of the top management of the Company. The management considers finance as the lifeline of the business and therefore, financial management is carried out meticulously on the basis of detailed management information systems and reports at periodical intervals extending from daily reports to long-term plans. Importance is laid on liquidity and working capital management with a view to reduce over-dependence on borrowings and reduction in interest cost. Various kinds of financial risks and their mitigation plans are as follows:

40.1 Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations leading to financial loss. The Company has an established credit policy and a credit review mechanism. Credit exposure is undertaken only with large reputed business houses and with no history of default against payments. Based on the business model, macro economic enviroment of the business and past trends, the management has determined nil percentage for any class of financial asset under expected credit loss.

40.2 Liquidity Risk

The Company determines its liquidity requirement in the short, medium and long term. This is done by drawings up cash forecast for short term and long term needs.

The Company manage its liquidity risk in a manner so as to meet its normal financial obligations without any significant delay or stress. Such risk is managed through ensuring operational cash flow while at the same time maintaining adequate cash and cash equivalent position.

40.2.1 Maturity Analysis for financial liabilities

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at 31st March 2018

a

Particulars	On Demand	Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
Borrowings					
Term loan from Others	-	-	-	-	-
Loans repayable on demand	108,364	-	-	-	108,364
Short term loan	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	21,400	-	-	21,400
Other financial liabilities	7,250	-	-	-	7,250
					-
Total	115,614	21,400	-	-	137,014

b The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at 31st March 2017

Particulars	On Demand	Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
Borrowings					
Term loan from Others	-	-	-	-	-
Loans repayable on demand	50,392	-	-	-	50,392
Short term loan	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	19,000	-	-	19,000
Other financial liabilities	887		-	-	887
Total	51,280	19,000	-	-	70,280

c The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at 1st April 2016

Particulars	On Demand	Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
Borrowings					
Term loan from Others	-	-	-	-	-
Loans repayable on demand	45,332	-	-	-	45,332
Short term loan	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	19,000	-	-	19,000
Other financial liabilities	674	-	-	-	674
Total	46,006	19,000	-	-	65,006

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40.3 Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three type of risks: Foreign Exchange Risk, Interest Rate Risk and Other Price Risk.

40.3.1 Foreign Exchange Risk

Foreign Exchange Risk is the exposure of the Company to the potential impact of movements in foreign exchange rates. The management has assessed that exposure of the Company in foreign currency at the end of the year is Rs. Nil (2017: Rs. Nil, 2016: Rs. Nil)

40.3.2 Interest Rate Risk

The Company is exposed to risk due to interest rate fluctuation on long term borrowings. Such borrowings are based on fixed as well as floating interest rate. Interest rate risk is determined by current market interest rates, projected debt servicing capability and view on future interest rate.

The Company is also exposed to interest rate risk on surplus funds parked in fixed deposits and loans. To manage such risks, such investments are done mainly for short durations, in line with the expected business requirements for such funds.

a Exposure to interest rate risk

Particulars	31st March 2018	31st March 2017	1st April 2016
Fixed Rate Instruments			
Financial Assets	-	82,423	88,437
Financial Liabilities	-	-	-
	-	82,423	88,437
Variable Rate Instruments			
Financial Assets	-	-	-
Financial Liabilities	108,364	50,392	45,332
	108,364	50,392	45,332

41 Capital Management

The Company objective to manage its capital is to ensure continuity of business while at the same time provide reasonable returns to its various stakeholders but keep associated costs under control. In order to achieve this, requirement of capital is reviewed periodically with reference to operating and business plans that take into account capital expenditure and strategic investments. Sourcing of capital is done through judicious combination of equity/internal accruals and borrowings, both short term and long term. Net debt (total borrowings less investments and cash and cash equivalents) to equity ratio is used to monitor capital.

Particulars	31st March 2018	31st March 2017	1st April 2016
Net Debt	(66,543)	(34,121)	(40,107)
Total Equity	133,499	117,800	109,773
Net Debt to Equity Ratio	(0.50)	(0.29)	(0.37)

42 Trade Receivables

Trade receivables are consisting of a large number of customers. The Company has credit evaluation policy for each customer and based on the evaluation credit limit of each customer is defined.

The Company assesses at each date of balance sheet whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS – 109 requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. The company recognizes lifetime expected losses for all contract assets and/ or all trade receivables that do not constitute a financing transaction. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12 month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the life time expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.

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As at 31st March 2016

Ageing Schedule	6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 year to 2 year	2 years to 3 years	Above 3 years	Total
Gross Carrying Amount	6,000	-	-	-	-	6,000
Expected Loss rate	1.00%	1.50%	2.00%	2.50%	3.00%	
Expected Credit Loss	60	-	-	-	-	60

As at 31st March 2017

Ageing Schedule	6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 year to 2 year	2 years to 3 years	Above 3 years	Total
Gross Carrying Amount	-	6,000	-	-	-	6,000
Expected Loss rate	1.00%	1.50%	2.00%	2.50%	3.00%	
Expected Credit Loss	-	90	-	-	-	90

As at 31st March 2018

Ageing Schedule	6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 year to 2 year	2 years to 3 years	Above 3 years	Total
Gross Carrying Amount	-	-	6,000	-	-	6,000
Expected Loss rate	1.00%	1.50%	2.00%	2.50%	3.00%	
Expected Credit Loss	-	-	120	-	-	120

43 Loans, Other Financial Assets and Other Assets include certain overdue and unconfirmed balances. However, in the opinion of the management, these current assets would, in the ordinary course of business, realize the value stated in the accounts.

44 Previous GAAP figures have been reclassified/regrouped to confirm the presentation requirements under IND AS and the requirements laid down in Division II of the Schedule III of the Companies Act,2013.

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