Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2018

(Amounts in ₹ (Lacs))

Particulars	Notes	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 1st April, 2016
ASSETS				
Non-Current Assets				
a) Property, Plant and Equipment	2	2,777	3,033	3,335
b) Capital Work-in-Progress	2.1	14	-	-
c) Intangible Assets	3	4	7	8
d) Financial Assets				
i) Loans	4	51	46	40
ii) Other Financial Assets	5	17	110	75
e) Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	6	125	138	144
h) Other Non-Current Assets	8	712	500	748
		3,700	**3,834**	**4,350**
Current Assets				
a) Inventories	9	2,494	2,869	1,923
b) Financial Assets				
i) Trade Receivables	10	2,944	2,210	2,034
ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	11	125	69	89
iii)Other Bank Balances	12	193	98	163
iv) Loans	4	7	9	8
v) Other Financial Assets	5	101	122	142
c) Current Tax Assets (Net)	7	-	31	27
d) Other Current Assets	8	866	844	342
e) Assets Classified as Held for Sale	13	-	-	5
		6,730	**6,252**	**4,733**
Total Assets		**10,430**	**10,086**	**9,083**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
a) Equity Share Capital	14	800	800	800
b) Other Equity (Refer Statement of Changes in Equity)		3,484	3,120	2,982
		4,284	**3,920**	**3,782**
Non-Current Liabilities				
a) Financial Liabilities				
i) Borrowings	15	295	375	345
ii)Others Financial Liabilities	16	31	27	27
b) Provisions	17	135	118	179
		461	**520**	**551**
Current Liabilities				
a) Financial Liabilities				
i) Borrowings	18	3,564	3,201	2,998
ii) Trade Payables	19	1,104	1,635	1,037
iii)Other Financial Liabilities	20	149	228	191
b) Other Current Liabilities	21	821	552	485
c) Provisions	17.1	29	30	39
d) Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	22	18	-	-
		5,685	**5,646**	**4,750**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**10,430**	**10,086**	**9,083**
Significant Accounting Policies	1			

Notes forming part of the Financial Statement

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For **A. K. MEHARIA & ASSOCIATES**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 324666E

A. K. Meharia
Partner
Membership No. 053918
Dated : 28th day of May, 2018
Place : Kolkata

Vikram Jhunjhunwala
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN - 00169833

Rohit Kumar
Company Secretary

Madan Gopal Todi
Director
DIN - 00112568

Nitesh Kumar Kyal
Chief Financial Officer

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March 2018

(Amounts in ₹ (Lacs))

Equity Share Capital

Particulars	Balance at the beginning of the reporting year	Changes during the reporting year	Balance at the end of the reporting year
Balance as at 1st April 2016	800	-	800
For the year ended 31st March 2017	800	-	800
For the year ended 31st March 2018	800	-	800

Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus		Other Comprehensive Income	Total Other Equity
	Securities Premium	Retained Earnings	Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Liability	
Balance as at 1st April 2016	990	1,981	11	2,982
Profit for the year	-	135	-	135
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	3	3
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	**-**	**135**	**3**	**138**
Balance at 31st March 2017	**990**	**2,116**	**14**	**3,120**
Balance as at 1 April 2017	990	2,116	14	3,120
Profit for the year	-	371	-	371
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	(7)	(7)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	**-**	**371**	**(7)**	**364**
Balance at 31 March 2018	990	2,487	7	**3,484**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For **A. K. MEHARIA & ASSOCIATES**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 324666E

A. K. Meharia
Partner
Membership No. 053918
Dated : 28th day of May, 2018
Place : Kolkata

Rohit Kumar
Company Secretary

Vikram Jhunjhunwala
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN - 00169833

Madan Gopal Todi
Director
DIN - 00112568

Nitesh Kumar Kyal
Chief Financial Officer

Notes to the Financial Statements

The Company Information

Century Extrusions Limited ('the Company') is one of India's large pure play aluminium extrusion manufacturers. The Company enjoys a number of first mover advantages comprising a comprehensive understanding of the aluminium and aluminium extrusions market, reputed brand, low historical asset cost and a strong customer base, among others. The Company possesses in-house facilities for die manufacturing, melting and casting of billets and the extrusions manufacturing facility with three press lines. The Company manufacturers extrusions for varied applications (architectural, hardware, road transport - vehicles, railways, electrical and electronic applications, engineering applications, automotive sector, consumer durables, Defence applications and irrigation, among others).

The company is a public limited company incorporated and domiciled in India and has its registered office at Kolkata (West Bengal) with regional marketing offices in Bangalore, Chennai, Coimbatore, Delhi, Hyderabad, Kanpur, Kolkata & Mumbai. The Company's production facility is located at Kharagpur (West Bengal) in eastern part of India, close to leading primary aluminium manufacturers in India. Its shares are listed on National Stock Exchange & Bombay Stock Exchange.

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 28th May 2018.

Note: 1 Significant Accounting Policies

This note provides a list of the significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

a) Statement of Compliance

The financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended by companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules, 2016, the relevant provisions of Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

The financial statements up to year ended 31 March 2017 were prepared in accordance with the accounting standards notified under the section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read together with Rule 7 of Companies (Accounts) rule 2014, (Indian GAAP).

The transition from Previous GAAP to Ind AS has been accounted for in accordance with Ind AS 101 "First Time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standard" with April 1, 2016 being the transition date.

In accordance with Ind AS 101 "First Time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standard" the Company has presented a reconciliation from the presentation of final statements under accounting standards notified under the Companies Accounting Standard Rules,2006 i.e. "Previous GAAP" to Ind AS of total equity as at April 1, 2016 and March 31, 2017, total comprehensive income and cash flow for the year ended March 31, 2017.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees except otherwise indicated.

b) Basis of Preparation

The Financial Statements of the Company have been prepared on historical cost convention under accrual method of accounting and as a going concern concept except for certain assets and liabilities which are measured at fair values as required by Ind AS.

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 have been classified as per the Company's normal operating cycle and the other criteria as set out in the Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. The Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current and noncurrent classification of assets and liabilities.

c) Use of Estimates

In preparing the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS, management has made estimates, judgments and assumptions which affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as at the date of financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting are recognized prospectively. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their affects are disclosed in the notes to financial statements.

Critical estimates and judgements

The areas involving critical estimates or judgements are as follows:

• Estimated useful life of intangible asset

Notes to the Financial Statements *(Contd.)*

Intangible asset comprises of computer software. The management estimates the useful life of the software to be 6 years based on the expected technical obsolescence of such assets. However, the actual useful life may be shorter or longer than 6 years, depending on technical innovations and competitor actions.

• Recognition of deferred tax assets for carried forward tax losses

The management has made estimates regarding the probability that the future taxable profits will be available against which deferred tax assets can be used.

• Impairment of trade receivables

The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The management uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

d) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation/amortization and impairment, if any. Cost comprises of purchase price and directly attributable cost of acquisition/ bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use (net of credit availed, if any).Capital work in progress, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the

cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

On transition to Ind AS, the entity has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognised as at 1st April 2016 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of the property, plant and equipment.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income statement when the asset is derecognized.

e) Depreciation

Depreciation is the systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of PPE over its useful life and is provided on a straight line method basis over the useful lives as prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

Depreciable amount for PPE is the cost of PPE less its estimated residual value. The useful life of PPE is the period over which PPE is expected to be available for use by the Company, or the number of production or similar units expected to be obtained from the asset by the Company.

Depreciation on additions is provided on a pro-rata basis from the date of installation or acquisition. Depreciation on deductions/disposals is provided on a pro-rata basis up to the date of deduction/disposal.

f) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets include Computer Software acquired separately and measured on initial recognition

at cost.Directly attributable costs that are capitalized as a part of the software includes its purchase price.The useful life of the Computer Software has been assessed as finite by the management on the justification of technological obsolescence. The useful life of all the Software has been assumed six years. Annual maintenance charges and Renewal Fees are expensed in the period occurred.

Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

On transition to Ind AS, the management has elected to continue with the carrying value of all intangible assets recognized as at 01 April 2016 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of intangible assets.

g) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that any property, plant and equipment and intangible assets or group of assets, called cash generating unit may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. If such recoverable amount of the asset or the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs is less than its carrying amount, the

Notes to the Financial Statements

carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. The reduction is treated as an impairment loss and is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. If at the balance sheet date there is an indication that if a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, the recoverable amount is reassessed, and the asset is reflected at the recoverable amount.

h) Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of the cost and net realizable value (NRV). Cost of inventories is computed on FIFO basis. Cost incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted as follows:

(a) Raw Materials: Cost includes Cost of Purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on first in, first out basis.

(b) Finished Goods & WIP: cost includes cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity but excluding borrowing costs.

(c) Stores & Spares: Cost is determined on first in, first out basis.

NRV is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

i) Borrowing Costs

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale and borrowing costs are being incurred. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale.

j) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions are recognised when there is a present obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and in respect of which reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are not discounted to its present value and are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at each Balance Sheet date. These are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and adjusted to reflect the best current estimate.

A present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made, is disclosed as a contingent liability. Contingent liabilities are also disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non -occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company.

Contingent assets are not recognised in financial statements since this may result in the recognition of income that may never be realised. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and is recognised.

k) Foreign Currency Transactions and Translations

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates (the functional currency). The company's financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (INR), which is also the company's presentation and financial currency.These financial statements are presented in Indian rupees.

Foreign-currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated into the relevant functional currency at exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date. The gains or losses resulting from such translations are included in net profit in the statement of profit and loss. Non-monetary assets and non-monetary liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at fair value are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary assets and non-monetary liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of the transaction.

Transaction gains or losses realized upon settlement of foreign currency transactions are included in determining net profit for the period in which the transaction is settled. Revenue, expense and cashflow items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the relevant functional currencies using the exchange rate in effect on the date of the transaction.

Forward Exchange Contracts

The premium or discount arising at the inception of forward exchange contracts is amortised as expense or income over the life of contract. Exchange differences on such contracts except the contracts which are long-term foreign currency

Notes to the Financial Statements *(Contd.)*

monetary items, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which the exchange rates change, any profit and loss arising on cancellation or renewal of forward exchange contract is recognized as income or as expense for the year.

l) Government Grant

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received, and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

When the company receives grants of non-monetary assets, the asset and the grant are recorded at fair value amounts and released to profit or loss over the expected useful life in a pattern of consumption of the benefit of the underlying asset i.e. by equal annual instalments. When loans or similar assistance are provided by governments or related institutions, with an interest rate below the current applicable market rate, the effect of this favourable interest is regarded as a government grant. The loan or assistance is initially recognised and measured at fair value and the government grant is measured as the difference between the initial carrying value of the loan and the proceeds received. The loan is subsequently measured as per the accounting policy applicable to financial liabilities.

m) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made.

The Company has assumed that recovery of Excise Duty flows to the company on its own account.This is for the reason that it is a liability of a manufacturer which forms part of the cost ofproduction,irrespective of whether the goods are sold or not. Since the recovery of excise duty flows to the company on its own account, revenue includes Excise Duty till the applicability of the Act.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognized:

A. Revenue from sale of goods in the course of ordinary activities is recognized when all significant riskand rewards of their ownership are transferred to the customer as per the terms of contract and no significantuncertainty exists regarding the amount of the consideration that will be derived from the sale of goods and its consideration. Revenue is measured at fair value of consideration received or receivable and includes excise duty till the applicability of the Act and are net of returns and allowances, discounts, volume rebates and sales tax.

B. Interest income for all debt instruments measured either at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the management estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

n) Leases

Leases under which the company assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classifiedas finance leases. When acquired, such assets are capitalized at fair value or present value of the minimumlease payments at the inception of the lease, whichever is lower. Lease payments under operating leases arerecognized as anexpense on a straight-line basis in net profit in the Statement of Profit & Loss over lease term.

o) Income Tax

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities (including MAT) attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet approach on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purpose at reporting date. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect of changes in tax rates on deferred income tax assets and liabilities is recognized as income or expense in the period that includes the enactment or the substantive enactment date. A deferred income tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilized. The Company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax assets include Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws in India, which is likely to give future economic benefits in the form of availability of set off against future income tax liability. MAT is recognised as deferred tax assets in the Balance Sheet when the asset can be measured reliably and it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with the asset will be realised.

p) Cash Flow Statement

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

q) Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when a Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial Assets

Initial Recognition

All financial assets and liabilities are recognized at fair value on initial recognition, except for trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price. Transaction cost that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities, which are not at fair value through profit or loss, are added to the fair value on initial recognition

Classification and Subsequent Measurement: Financial Assets

The Company classifies financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVOCI”) or fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”) on the basis of following:

• Entity’s business model for managing the financial assets and

• Contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Debt Instruments

Amortised Cost

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortise cost, if the financial asset is held within a business model, whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flow and the contractual term of financial asset give rise on specified date to cash flow that are solely payment of principal and interest on principal amount outstanding.

Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income

Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both, selling financial assets and collecting contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest, are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). Interest income measured using the EIR method and impairment losses, if any are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On derecognition, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to ‘other income’ in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Fair Value through Profit or Loss

A financial asset is classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair valuethrough OCI.

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classificationof the financial assets.

Financial Liabilities

Initial Recognition

Financial liabilities are initially measured at the amortised cost unless at initial recognition, they are classified as fair value through profit and loss. In case of trade payables, they are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently, these liabilities are held at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

Classification and Subsequent Measurement: Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or losses are measured at fair value with all changes in fair value recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Impairment of Financial Assets

Financial assets, other than those at FVTPL, are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. The Company recognisesa loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial asset. In case of trade receivables, the Company follows the simplified approach permittedby Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments for recognition of impairment loss allowance. The application of simplified approach does not requirethe Company to track changes in credit risk. The Company calculates the expected credit losses on trade receivables using a provision matrix onthe basis of its historical credit loss experience.

Derecognition of Financial Instruments

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers thecontractual rights to receive the cash flows from the asset.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Offsetting Financial Instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

r) Fair Value Measurements

The Company measures 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.

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 level input that is significant to the fair valuemeasurementis 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 the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on thebasis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy asexplained above.

s) Employee Benefits

Defined Contributions Plan

Contributions to defined contribution schemes such as employees' state insurance, labour welfare fund, employees provident fund, employee pension scheme etc. are charged as an expense based on the amount of contribution required to be made as and when services are rendered by the employees. Company's providentfund contribution, in respect of certain employees, is made to a government administered fund and charged as an expense to the Statement of Profit and Loss. The above benefits are classified as Defined Contribution Schemes as the Company has no further defined obligations beyond the monthly contributions.

Defined Benefit Plans

The Company's Liabilities on account of Gratuity and Earned Leave on retirement of employees are determined at the end of each financial year on the basis of actuarial valuation certificates obtained from Registered Actuary in accordance with the measurement procedure as per Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) -19., 'Employee Benefits' The gratuity liability iscovered through a policy taken by a trust established under the group gratuity scheme with Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC). The costs of providing benefits under these plans are also determined on the basis of actuarial valuation at each year end. Actuarial gains and losses for defined benefit plans are recognized through OCI in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

The Defined Benefit Plan can be short term or Long terms which are defined below:

(i) Short Term Employee Benefit

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefits obligations in the balance sheet.

(ii) Long Term Employee Benefits

Compensated absences which are not expected to occur within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related services are recognized as a liability at the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date.

t) Segment Reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which It may earn revenues and incur expenses, whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the company's chief operating decision maker to make decisions for which discrete financial information is available. Based on the management approach as defined in Ind AS 108, the chief operating decision maker evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by business segments and geographic segments. The Company has two business segments i.e. manufacturing of Aluminium Extruded products and manufacturing of Transmission and Distribution Line as per the management. However, as per the Ind AS- 108 "Operating segments" specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, there are no reportable operating or geographical segments applicable to the Company.

u) Borrowings

Borrowings are measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Where there is a breach of a material provision of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the entity does not classify the liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach.

v) Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit for the period attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period and for all periods presented is adjusted for events, such as bonus shares, other than the conversion of potential equity shares that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

w) Derivatives and Hedge Accounting

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gains / losses is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event thetiming of recognition in profit or loss / inclusion in the initial cost of non-financial asset depends on the nature of the hedging relationship and the nature of the hedged item.

The Company complies with the principles of hedge accounting where derivative contracts are designated as hedge instruments. At the inception of the hedge relationship, the Company documents the relationship between the hedge instrument and the hedged item, along with the risk management objectives and its strategy for undertaking hedge transaction, which can be a fair value hedge or a cash flow hedge.

a) Fair Value Hedges

Changes in fair value of the designated portion of derivatives that qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk. The change in the fair value of the designated portion of hedging instrument and the change in fair value of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the line item relating to the hedged item.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or when it no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. The fair value adjustment to the carrying amount of the hedged item arising from the hedged risk is amortised to profit or loss from that date.

b) Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognised in the other comprehensive income. The gains / losses relating to the ineffective portion is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Amounts previously recognised and accumulated in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss when the hedged item affects the Statement of Profit and Loss. However, when the hedged item results in the recognition of a non-financial asset, such gains / losses are transferred from equity (but not as reclassification adjustment) and included in the initial measurement cost of the non-financial asset.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or when it no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. Any gains/ losses recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity at that time remains in equity and is reclassified when the underlying transaction is ultimately recognised. When an underlying transaction is no longer expected to occur, the gains / losses accumulated in equity is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

x) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes amendments clarify that an entity needs to consider whether tax law restricts the sources of taxable profits against which it may make deductions on the reversal of that deductible temporary difference. Furthermore, the amendments provide guidance on how an entity should determine future taxable profits and explain the circumstances in which taxable profit may include the recovery of some assets for more than their carrying amount.

Entities are required to apply the amendments retrospectively. However, on initial application of the amendments, the change in the opening equity of the earliest comparative period may be recognised in opening retained earnings (or in another component of equity, as appropriate), without allocating the change between opening retained earnings and other components of equity. Entities applying this relief must disclose that fact.

These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2018. These amendments are not expected to have any impact on the Company as the Company has no deductible temporary differences or assets that are in the scope of the amendments.

Ind AS 115- Revenue from Contract with Customers: On March 28, 2018, Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") has notified the Ind AS 115, Revenue from Contract with Customers. The core principle of the new standard 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. Further, the new standard requires enhanced disclosures about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from the entity's contracts with customers.

The standard permits two possible methods of transition:

Retrospective approach - Under this approach the standard will be applied retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented in accordance with Ind AS 8- Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors;

Retrospectively with cumulative effect of initially applying the standard recognized at the date of initial application (Cumulative catch - up approach). The effective date for adoption of Ind AS 115 is financial periods beginning on or after April 1, 2018.

The Company will adopt the standard on April 1, 2018 by using the cumulative catch-up transition method and accordingly comparatives for the year ending or ended March 31, 2018 will not be retrospectively adjusted. The effect on adoption of Ind AS 115 is expected to be insignificant.

Notes to the Financial Statements

(Amounts in ₹ (Lacs))

Description	Gross Carrying Amount				Accumulated Depreciation				Net Carrying Amount	Net Carrying Amount
	31st March 2017	Additions	Disposals / Adj	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	Additions	Disposals / Adj	31 March 2018	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
2.2 Property, Plant and Equipment										
Leasehold Land	166	-	-	166	-	-	-	-	166	166
Buildings	1,121	-	-	1,121	487	33	-	520	601	634
Plant & Machinery	5,221	84	-	5,305	3,233	297	-	3,530	1,775	1,988
Electric Installations	409	-	-	409	215	12	-	227	182	194
Motor Vehicles	65	9	16	58	44	6	14	36	22	21
Office Equipment	114	2	-	116	100	3	-	103	13	14
Furniture & Fixtures	80	6	1	85	64	4	1	67	18	16
Total	**7,176**	**101**	**17**	**7,260**	**4,143**	**355**	**15**	**4,483**	**2,777**	**3,033**

Description	Gross Carrying Amount				Accumulated Depreciation				Net Carrying Amount	Net Carrying Amount
	Demeed Cost as on 1st April 2016	Additions	Disposals / Adj	31 March 2017	1 April 2016	Additions	Disposals / Adj	31 March 2017	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
Leasehold Land	166	-	-	166	-	-	-	-	166	166
Buildings	1,121	-	-	1,121	453	34	-	487	634	668
Plant & Machinery	5,202	22	3	5,221	2,961	274	2	3,233	1,988	2,241
Electric Installations	409	-	-	409	202	13	-	215	194	207
Motor Vehicles	81	-	16	65	46	9	11	44	21	35
Office Equipment	106	9	1	114	98	3	1	100	14	8
Furniture & Fixtures	71	9	-	80	61	3	-	64	16	10
Total	**7,156**	**40**	**20**	**7,176**	**3,821**	**336**	**14**	**4,143**	**3,033**	**3,335**

Description	Gross Carrying Amount				Accumulated Depreciation				Net Carrying Amount	Net Carrying Amount
	31st March 2017	Additions	Disposals / Adj	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	Additions	Disposals / Adj	31 March 2018	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Machinery under erection	-	14	-	14	-	-	-	-	14	-

Description	Gross Carrying Amount				Accumulated Depreciation				Net Carrying Amount	Net Carrying Amount
	Demeed Cost as on 1st April 2016	Additions	Disposals / Adj	31 March 2017	1 April 2016	Additions	Disposals / Adj	31 March 2017	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
Machinery under erection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements *(Contd.)*

(Amounts in ₹ (Lacs))

	Softwares	Total
3. Intangible Assets		
Gross block		
At 1 April 2016	63	63
Additions	0	0
Disposals/Adjustments	0	0
Balance as at 31 March 2017	**63**	**63**
Additions	1	1
Disposals/Adjustments	0	0
Balance as at 31 March 2018	**64**	**64**
Accumulated Amortisation		
At 1 April 2016	55	55
Amortisation charge for the year	1	1
Disposals/Adjustments for the year	0	**0**
Balance as at 31 March 2017	**56**	**56**
Amortisation charge for the year	4	4
Disposals/Adjustments for the year	0	0
Balance as at 31 March 2018	**60**	**60**
Net Book Value (Deemed Cost) as at 1 April 2016	**8**	**8**
Net Book Value as at 31 March 2017	**7**	**7**
Net Book Value as at 31 March 2018	**4**	**4**

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	1 April 2016	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
	Long-term	**Long-term**	**Long-term**	**Short-term**	**Short-term**	**Short-term**
4. Loans						
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)						
Security Deposits	51	46	40	7	9	8
	51	**46**	**40**	**7**	**9**	**8**
Less: Provision for Doubtful Receivables	0	0	0	0	0	0
	51	46	40	7	9	**8**

Security Deposit includes dues from Private Companies in which relative of two directors are interested as director. It amounts to Rs. 51 Lakhs which are given as Security Deposit for Rent.

Notes to the Financial Statements *(Contd.)*

(Amounts in ₹ (Lacs))

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	1 April 2016	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
	Long-term	Long-term	Long-term	Short-term	Short-term	Short-term
5. Other Financial Assets						
Earnest Money Deposit	0	0	0	1	2	15
Insurance Claim Receivable	0	0	0	0	10	9
Interest Receivables	0	0	0	100	109	118
Bank Deposits for Maturity more than 12 months	17	110	75	0	0	0
Advances Recoverable	0	0	0	0	0	0
Secured	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unsecured Financial Asset	0	0	0	0	1	0
	17	**110**	**75**	**101**	**122**	**142**
Less: Prov for Doubtful Receivables	0	0	0	0	0	0
	17	**110**	**75**	**101**	**122**	**142**

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
	Long-term	Long-term	Long-term
6. Deferred Tax			
Deferred Tax Liability arising on Account of :			
Difference in Tax base of Property, Plant and Equipment	264	351	379
Deferred Tax Asset arising on Account of :			
Unused Losses and Unabsorbed Depreciation	183	328	341
Other Taxable Temporary Difference	70	64	85
Tax Credit (Minimum Alternate Tax)	136	97	97
	125	**138**	**144**

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	1 April 2016	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
	Long-term	Long-term	Long-term	Short-term	Short-term	Short-term
7. Current Tax Asset (Net)						
Advance Income Tax (Net of Provision)	0	0	0	0	15	27
TDS Certificate	0	0	0	0	16	0
	0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**31**	**27**

Notes to the Financial Statements *(Contd.)*

(Amounts in ₹ (Lacs))

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	1 April 2016	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
	Long-term	Long-term	Long-term	Short-term	Short-term	Short-term
8. Other Assets						
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)						
Capital Advance	30	30	0	0	0	0
Advances against Expenses	0	0	0	0	10	0
Security Deposits	6	4	4	0	0	0
Advances to Suppliers	0	0	0	361	254	201
Prepaid Expenses	9	19	23	47	51	69
Balances with Statutory Authorities	0	0	0	11	27	34
Other Recoverable from Govt. Authorities	667	443	718	0	0	0
Income Tax Refundable	0	0	0	0	32	32
Subsidy Receivable	0	0	0	443	443	0
Deferred Premium	0	0	0	0	12	0
Insurance Premium	0	0	0	0	2	0
TDS Recoverable	0	0	0	0	1	1
Expenses Recoverable	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	4	3	4	12	5
Doubtful						
Security Deposits	0	4	4	0	0	0
	712	**504**	**752**	**866**	**844**	**342**
Less: Provision for Doubtful Receivables	**0**	**4**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	712	**500**	**748**	**866**	**844**	**342**

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	01 April 2016
9. Inventories			
Raw Materials	342	99	110
Work in Progress	1168	1628	903
Finished Goods	274	304	152
Stores & Spare Parts	710	838	758
	2494	**2869**	**1923**

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	01 April 2016
10. Trade Receivables			
(Unsecured, Considered Good)			
Others	2891	2168	1999
Over Six Months	63	53	42
	2954	**2221**	**2041**
Less: Provision for Expected Credit Loss & Doubtful Debts	10	11	7
	2944	**2210**	**2034**

(i) Trade Receivables have been pledged as Security for Liabilties.

Notes to the Financial Statements *(Contd.)*

(Amounts in ₹ (Lacs))

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	01 April 2016
11. Cash and Cash Equivalents			
Balances with Banks	121	64	43
Cash on Hand	4	5	46
	125	**69**	**89**

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	01 April 2016
12. Other Bank Balances			
Balance with Banks in Unpaid Dividend Account	0	0	3
Fixed Deposits Maturity for more than 3 months but less than 12 months	193	98	160
	193	**98**	**163**

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	01 April 2016
13. Asset Held for Sale			
Asset Held for Sale	0	0	5
	0	**0**	**5**

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	01 April 2016
14. Equity Share Capital			
Authorised Capital			
12,00,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹1 each	1200	1200	1200
	1200	**1200**	**1200**
Issued and Subscribed Capital			
8,00,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 1 each	800	800	800
Paid-up Capital			
8,00,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 1 each, Fully Paid Up	800	800	800
	800	**800**	**800**

a) The Company has neither issued nor bought back any shares during the financial year under review, hence there is no change in number of shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the year.

b) The Company does not have any Holding/ Ultimate Holding Company. As such, no shares are held by them or their Subsidiaries/Associates.

c) There are NIL (Previous year NIL) shares reserved for issue under option and contracts / commitment for the sale of shares/disinvestment.

d) During the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date:

   i. No shares were issued for consideration other than cash.

   ii. No bonus shares were issued.

   iii. No shares were bought back.

e) There are NIL (Previous year NIL) securities convertible into Equity/ Preference Shares.

f) There are NIL (Previous year NIL) calls unpaid including calls unpaid by Directors and Officers as on the balance sheet date.

Notes to the Financial Statements *(Contd.)*

(Amounts in ₹ (Lacs))

g) **Rights/Preferences/Restrictions attached to Equity Shares**

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 1 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share and the dividend, if proposed by the Board of Directors and approved by the Shareholder in the ensuring Annual General Meeting. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts, if any. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

	As on 31 March 2018		As on 31 March 2017	
h) Details of Shareholders Holding more than 5% Shares in the Company	**No of shares**	**% holding**	**No of shares**	**% holding**
Equity Shares of ₹ 1 each fully paid up				
M/s Century Aluminium Mfg. Co Ltd	12984701	16.23%	12984701	16.23%
M/s Vintage Securities Ltd	6688831	8.36%	6688831	8.36%
M/s Vintage Capital Markets Ltd	5930125	7.41%	5930125	7.41%
M/s Sita Devi Jhunjhunwala	5752934	7.19%	5752934	7.19%
M/s Jeco Exports and Finance Ltd	4830225	6.04%	4830225	6.04%

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
	Long-term	Long-term	Long-term
15. Borrowings			
Secured			
Term Loans from Banks	188	165	231
Vehicle Loan from Banks	8	4	9
Sales Tax Loan	0	39	79
Less: Current Maturities of Long Term Debt	22	62	149
Unsecured			
Loan from Bodies Corporate	121	229	175
	295	**375**	**345**

No loans have been guaranteed by the directors and others. There are no bonds which are redeemed during the year. There is no default as on the balance sheet date in the repayment of borrowings and interest thereon.

Term loans from banks are secured, in respect of respective facilities by way of :

(i) Nature of security for Secured Borrowings

a. ₹ 146 lacs includes Rs.20 lacs shown in Current maturities of Long Term Borrowings (refer note no.20) from State Bank of India is secured by first charge on entire fixed assets of the Company on Pari passu basis along with Punjab & Sind Bank and Second charge on the entire current assets both present and future of the Company on Pari passu basis with other Corporate Loan lenders. Futher, the loan has been guaranteed by the personal gurantee of the Chairman & Managing Director and one other Director of the Company.

b. ₹ 42.40 Lacs (out of sanctioned amount of Rs. 635 lacs) from Punjab & Sind Bank is secured by First Charge on entire fixed assets of the Company on Pari Paru Basis along with State Bank of India, Punjab & Sind Bank and second charge on the entire current assets both present and future of the company on Pari Pasu basis with the other lenders.

Vehicle loans from banks are secured, in respect of respective facilities by way of :

a. ₹ 1.70 lacs shown in Current maturities of Long Term Borrowings (refer note no.20) from Axis Bank and State Bank of India are secured by hypothecation of vehicles purchased out of the said loan.

Notes to the Financial Statements *(Contd.)*

(Amounts in ₹ (Lacs))

(ii) Repayment Terms for Secured Borrowings

Type of Loan	Name of the Bank	Loan Amount (Lacs)	Rate of Interest	Repayment Schedule
Term Loan	State Bank of India	181	14.50%	Repayable in 19 Quarterly installment of ₹ 5 Lacs each, commencing from September, 2016 and 17.50 Lacs each from September, 2019.Last installment due in March, 2021
Term Loan	Punjab & Sind Bank	42.39 (Sanctioned Rs195 lacs)	12.55%	Repayable in 25 Quarterly installment of ₹ 8.00 Lacs each, commencing from December, 2017. Last Installment Due in December, 2023
Vehicle Loan	State Bank of India	8	9.20%	Repayble in 60 Monthly Installment Rs16,997 each commencing from Jan,2018. Last Installment due in December, 2022
Vehicle Loan	Axis Bank	4	10.25%	Repayble in 60 Monthly Installment ₹ 8336 each commencing from August 2013.Last Installment due in July, 2018

Rate of interest- The Company's total borrowings from banks and others have a effective weighted average rate of 12.45% per annum calculated using the interest rate effective as on 31 March 2018.

Term loans from banks are secured, in respect of respective facilities by way of :

(i) Nature of security for Secured Borrowings

a. ₹ 166 lacs includes Rs.20 lacs shown in Current maturities of Long Term Borrowings (refer note no.7) from State Bank of India is secured by first charge on entire fixed assets of the Company on Pari passu basis along with Government of West Bengal and Second charge on the entire current assets both present and future of the Company on Pari passu basis with other Corporate Loan lenders. Futher, the loan has been guaranteed by the personal gurantee of the Chairman & Managing Director and one other Director of the Company.

b. ₹ 0.40 Lacs (out of sanctioned amount of Rs. 635 lacs) from Punjab & Sind Bank is secured by First Charge on entire fixed assets of the Company on Pari Paru Basis along with Axis, State Bank of India and Government of West Bengal and second charge on the entire current assets both present and future of the company on Pari Pasu basis with the other lenders.

Vehicle loans from banks are secured, in respect of respective facilities by way of :

a. ₹ 1 lacs shown in Current maturities of Long Term Borrowings (refer note no.20) from Axis Bank are secured by hypothecation of vehicles purchased out of the said loan.

(ii) Repayment Terms for Secured Borrowings

Type of Loan	Name of the Bank	Loan Amount (Lacs)	Rate of Interest	Repayment Schedule
Term Loan	State Bank of India	181	14.50%	Repayable in 19 Quarterly installment of ₹ 5 Lacs each, commencing from September, 2016 and 17.50 Lacs each from September,2019.Last installment due in March, 2021
Term Loan	Punjab & Sind Bank	0.40 (Sanctioned Rs635 lacs)	12.55%	Repayable in 26 Quarterly installment of ₹ 25 Lacs each, commencing from 6 months from date disbursemen.Last installment due on December, 2023
Vehicle Loan	Axis Bank	4	10.25%	Repayble in 60 Monthly Installment ₹ 8336 each commencing from August 2013.Last Installment due in July, 2018

Notes to the Financial Statements *(Contd.)*

(Amounts in ₹ (Lacs))

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
	Long-term	Long-term	Long-term
16. Other Financial Liabilities	31	27	27
Lease Rent Liability	**31**	**27**	**27**

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
	Long-term	Long-term	Long-term
17. Provisions			
Provision for Gratuity	92	78	137
Provision for Leave Encashment	43	40	42
Refer Note No. 35	**135**	**118**	**179**

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
	Short-term	Short-term	Short-term
17.1 Provisions			
Provision for Gratuity	26	26	33
Provision for Leave Encashment	3	4	6
Refer Note No. 35	**29**	**30**	**39**

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
	Short-term	Short-term	Short-term
18. Short-Term Borrowings			
Secured			
Working Capital Borrowings from Banks	2303	1504	2358
FCNRB Loans	0	942	0
Channel Financing	774	572	323
Unsecured			
Loans from Bodies Corporate	487	183	317
	3564	**3201**	**2998**

1. **Security disclosure for the outstanding short-term borrowings as on 31 March 2018 :**

   Borrowings from banks are secured, in respect of respective facilities by way of :

   a. Working Capital Loan from Banks is secured -

      i) By first Hypothecation of stock and receivables and all other current assets of the Company, present and future on Pari-passu basis among consortium Bankers.

      ii) By second charge on entire fixed assets of the Company on Pari-passu basis among consortium Bankers along with Government of West Bengal for Sales Tax Loan.

      iii) By personal guarantees of the Chairman & Managing Director.

   b. Channel Financing from Yes Bank Ltd. is secured against pledge of fixed deposit to the extent of 15% of sanctioned limit. It is further secured by personal guarantee of the Chairman & Managing Director of the Company.

   c. Channel Financing from Axis Bank Ltd is secured by personal guarantee of the Chairman & Managing Director of the Company.

Notes to the Financial Statements *(Contd.)*

(Amounts in ₹ (Lacs))

2. Security disclosure for the outstanding short-term borrowings as on 31 March 2017 :

Borrowings from banks are secured, in respect of respective facilities by way of :

a. Working Capital Loan from Banks and Foreign Currency Demand Loan are secured -

i) By first Hypothecation of stock and receivables and all other current assets of the Company, present and future on Pari-passu basis among consortium Bankers.

ii) By second charge on entire fixed assets of the Company on Pari-passu basis among consortium Bankers along with Government of West Bengal for Sales Tax Loan. iii) By personal guarantees of the Chairman & Managing Director.

b. Channel Financing from Yes Bank Ltd. is secured against pledge of fixed deposit to the extent of 15% of sanctioned limit. It is further secured by personal guarantee of the Chairman & Managing Director of the Company.

c. Channel Financing from Axis Bank Ltd is secured by personal guarantee of the Chairman & Managing Director of the Company.

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
19. Trade Payables			
Due to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (Refer Note 39)	2	2	3
Due to Others	1102	1633	1034
	1104	**1635**	**1037**

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
20. Other Financial Liabilities			
Interest accrued but not due on Borrowings	4	6	5
Current maturities of Long Term Debts	22	63	149
Deposits from Dealers	123	90	34
Unpaid Dividend Account	0	1	3
Amount Payable to Bank	0	68	0
	149	**228**	**191**

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
21. Other Current Liabilities			
Statutory & Other Dues Payable	41	32	40
Liability for Expenses	342	268	348
Advance from Debtors	438	252	97
	821	**552**	**485**

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
22. Current Tax Liabilities (Net)			
Provision for Income Tax (Net of Advance)	18	0	0
	18	**0**	**0**

Notes to the Financial Statements *(Contd.)*

(Amounts in ₹ (Lacs))

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
23. Revenue From Operations		
Operating Revenue		
Manufacturing Sales	24273	20218
	24273	**20218**

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
24. Other Income		
Interest from		
Bank Deposits	19	16
Loans and Deposits	11	5
	30	21
Other Income		
Industrial Promotional Assistance	211	141
Capital Investment Subsidy	13	28
Rental Income	1	1
Miscellaneous Income	0	1
	225	**171**
	255	**192**

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
25. Cost of Material Consumed		
Raw Material Consumed	17845	14404
	17845	**14404**

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
26. Changes in Inventories		
Opening Stock		
Work-in-Progress	1628	903
Finished Goods	304	152
	1932	**1055**
Closing Stock		
Work-in-Progress	1168	1628
Finished Goods	274	304
	1442	**1932**
	490	**-877**

Notes to the Financial Statements *(Contd.)*

(Amounts in ₹ (Lacs))

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
27. Employee Benefit Expense		
Salaries, Wages and Bonus	1066	949
Contribution to Provident and Other Funds	139	149
Staff Welfare	48	52
Refer Note No. 35	**1253**	**1150**

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
28. Finance costs		
Interest Expense on		
Borrowings	516	555
Others	5	5
Other Borrowing Costs	117	135
	638	**695**

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
29. Depreciation and Amortisation		
Depreciation and Amortization Expenses	359	337
	359	**337**

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
30. Other Expenses		
Stores & Spares Consumed	183	140
Provision for Interest Receivables Discounting	7	12
Impairment Loss	0	5
Power & Fuel	1302	1105
Packing Expenses	353	183
Freight & Forwarding Charges	447	435
Rent	62	43
Rates and Taxes	8	5
Insurance	8	5
Repairs & Maintenance - Building	17	5
Repairs & Maintenance- Plant & Machinery	156	56
Adjustment of Excise Duty on Closing Stock	0	21
Professional Fees	32	17
Miscellaneous Expenses	250	318
Loss on Sale / Discard of Fixed Assets	0	2
Sales Tax Settlement	1	39
	2826	**2391**

Notes to the Financial Statements *(Contd.)*

(Amounts in ₹ (Lacs))

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
31. Tax Expense		
(1) Current Tax		
Provision for Taxation	44	0
Less: MAT Entitlement	-40	0
Income Tax for Earlier Years	5	0
	9	**0**
(2) Deferred Tax	56	-6
	65	**-6**

32. Earnings Per Equity Share

The Company's Earnings Per Share ('EPS') is determined based on the net profit / (loss) attributable to the shareholders' of the . Basic earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of common and dilutive common equivalent shares outstanding during the year including share options, except where the result would be anti-dilutive.

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Net Profit / (Loss) attributable to Equity Shareholders		
Profit / (Loss) after Tax (₹ in lacs)	371	135
Nominal value of Equity Share (₹₹)	1	1
Weighted-Average number of Equity Shares for Basic & Diluted EPS	80000000	80000000
Basic & Diluted Earnings Per Share (₹)	0.46	0.17

33. Significant Accounting Judgements, Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of the Company’s financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Judgements : In the process of applying the Company’s accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Fair value measurement of financial instruments When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using other valuation techniques. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial

Impairment of non-financial assets Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm’s length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset’s performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

Notes to the Financial Statements *(Contd.)*

(Amounts in ₹ (Lacs))

34. Commitments & Contingent Liabilities

(A) Capital Commitments

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for:

At 31st March 2018, the Company had commitments of relating to estimated amount of completion of Property, Plant & Equipment-

Descriptions	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed and not provided for	165	167

(B) Contingent Liabilities

Descriptions	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
(i) Guarantees / Letter of Credits	1379	1325
(ii) Other Money for which the Company is Contingently Liable		
1. Bills Discounted with Banks	140	242
2. Sales Tax Demand	20	0
3. Employees State Insurance Demand	3	3
4. Export Obligation under EPCG	0	0
5. Service Tax Demand	1	1
6. Excise Duty Demand	2	4
7. West Bengal Entry Tax	673	619

(a) Bank Guarantees outstanding ₹ 275 lacs (previous year Rs.233 lacs) and Letters of Credit issued by Banks on behalf of the Company ₹ 1104 Lacs (Previous year Rs. 1092 lacs) against which Rs. 164 lacs (previous year Rs. 163 lacs) have been deposited with the Banks as Margin Money.

(b) The Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESI) has raised a demand of Rs.3 lacs plus interest of ₹ Nil Lac (₹ 108.81) per day w.e.f. 1.1.2004 for the period 1999-2000 to 2000-2001. The company has preferred an appeal against the demand at the Employees Insurance Court, West Bengal. The Honorable Court has stayed the demand till final disposal of Company's appeal.

(c) The Divisional Bench of Hon'ble High Court, Calcutta has stayed the operation of single bench order dated 24-06-2013, which ordered levy of West Bengal Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Areas Act, 2012 as ultra vires to the Constitution of the India. The Hon'ble High Court, further directed that the assessment proceedings should go on. In view of above and as per legal opinion obtained by the Company, the Company has written back ₹ 26 Lacs unpaid amount of said tax for the financial year 2012-13 and no provision of the tax of Rs 673 lacs (Previous year 619 Lacs) inclusive of unpaid amount of ₹ 54 Lacs for current year and other consequential demand arise from assessment in considered necessary.

(d) The Company had imported machinery on subsidized rate of duty under Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme (EPCG). Accordingly the Company is under an obligation to export to the extent of ₹ 3486 lacs, i.e. eight times of the duty saved, in eight years from the date of issue of authorization. The Company has made export for the value of ₹ 3257 lacs (Previous year ₹ 2817 lacs) till 17th February, 2017. If the Company is unable to fulfill the full export obligation within the stipulated period, it would be liable to pay proportionate duty saved along with interest at the rate of 15% p.a. The license was valid till 17th February 2017. The company has applied for extention of time limit to fulfill the Export Obligations to the DGFT Department. Further, the Company has applied for extension of time to fullfill the Export Obligations to Policy Relaxation Cell (PRC).

Notes to the Financial Statements *(Contd.)*

(Amounts in ₹ (Lacs))

(e) The Company has received Excise duty demand of ₹ 2.43 Lacs for the years 2010-2011 against which the Company has preferred appeals before the Commissioner of Central Excise (Appeals) under section 35 of the Central Excise Act,1944.

(f) The Company has received Service tax demand ₹ 1.05 lacs for the years 2011-2012, against which the Company has preferred appeals before the Commissioner of Central Excise (Appeals) under section 35 of the Central Excise Act, 1944.

(g) The Company has received Value Added Tax and Central Sales Tax demand of Rs. 2.77 Lacs and Rs. 17.23 Lacs for the years 2014-2015 against which the Company has preferred appeals before Sr. Joint Commissioner of Sales Tax.

(c) Leases

Finance Lease Commitments

Future minimum rentals payable under non-cancellable finance leases as at 31st March are, as follows:

	Gross Amount Payable			Present Value		
	31st March 2018	31st March 2017	1st April 2016	31st March 2018	31st March 2017	1st April 2016
Within one year	4	4	4	1	1	1
After one year but not more than five years	14	14	14	2	3	3
More than five years	142	146	150	4	4	5

Particulars	31st March 2018		31st March 2017		1st April 2016	
	Current	Non current	Current	Non current	Current	Non current
35. Employee Benefit Obligations						
Gratuity	26	92	26	78	33	137
Leave Obligation	3	43	4	40	6	42
Total	**29**	**135**	**30**	**118**	**39**	**179**

Leave Obligations

The leave obligations cover the Company's liability for earned leaves. The amount of provision of INR 3 lacs (Previous year 4 lacs, 1 April 2016 - 6 lacs) is presented as current, since the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for any of these obligations.

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	1 April 2016
Current leave obligations expected to be settled within the next 12 months	3	4	6

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Movement in the Liability Recognised in the Balance Sheet is as under:		
Description		
Present value obligation as at the start of the year	44	48
Current Service Cost	5	5
Interest Cost	3	4
Actuarial Loss/(Gain) recognized during the year	0	-6
Benefits paid	-6	-7
Present value of defined benefit obligation as at the end of the year	**46**	**44**

Notes to the Financial Statements *(Contd.)*

(Amounts in ₹ (Lacs))

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Amount recognised in the statement of profit and loss is as under:		
Description		
Current service cost	5	5
Interest cost	3	4
Amount recognized in the statement of profit and loss	8	9

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Acturial Assumption		
Description		
Discount Rate	7.75% p.a.	7.50% p.a.
Future Salary Increase	5% p.a.	5% p.a.

These assumptions were developed by management with the assistance of independent actuarial appraisers. Discount factors are determined close to each year-end by reference to government bonds of relevant economic markets and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Other assumptions are based on management's historical experience.

Gratuity

The Company provides for gratuity for employees in India as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Employees who are in continuous service for a period of 5 years are eligible for gratuity. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement/termination is the employees last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied for the number of years of service.

The amounts recognised in the balance sheet and the movements in the net defined benefit obligation over the year are as follows:

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Changes in Defined Benefit Obligation		
Present value obligation as at the start of the year	332	310
Interest cost	25	25
Current service cost	22	21
Past Service Cost	0	0
Benefits paid	-15	-29
Actuarial loss/(gain) on obligations	9	5
Present value obligation as at the end of the year	373	332

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Capital Advance - Non financial asset-Capital advances		
Fair value of plan assets as at the start of the year	228	139
Return on plan assets	-2	4
Interest income	18	11
Contribution	25	102
Benefits paid	-15	-29
Fair value of plan assets as at the end of the year	254	228

Notes to the Financial Statements *(Contd.)*

(Amounts in ₹ (Lacs))

Breakup of Actuarial gain/loss:

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Description		
Actuarial (gain)/loss on arising from change in financial assumption	-5	-13
Actuarial (gain)/loss on arising from experience adjustment	14	18

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Reconciliation of present value of defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets		
Present value obligation as at the end of the year	373	332
Fair value of plan assets as at the end of the year	254	228
Net liability recognized in balance sheet	119	104

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Amount recognized in the statement of profit and loss		
Current service cost	22	21
Past Service Cost	0	0
Interest cost	25	25
Expected return on plan assets	-18	-11
Amount recognised in the statement of profit and loss	29	35

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Amount recognised in the statement of Other Comprehensive Income		
Description		
Net Cumulative unrecognised actuarial gain/(loss) opening	0	0
Actuarial Gain/(Loss) for the year on PBO	9	5
Actuarial Gain/(Loss) for the year on Asset	2	-4
Unrecognised actuarial Gain/(Loss) at the end of the year	11	1

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Discount rate	7.37% p.a.	7.87% p.a.
Future salary increase	10.00% p.a.	10.00% p.a.

These assumptions were developed by management with the assistance of independent actuarial appraisers. Discount factors are determined close to each year-end by reference to government bonds of relevant economic markets and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Other assumptions are based on management's historical experience.

Notes to the Financial Statements *(Contd.)*

(Amounts in ₹ (Lacs))

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Sensitivity Analysis for Present value of Defined Benefit Obligation		
Impact of the Change in Discount Rate		
Present value of obligation at the end of the year	373	332
a) Impact due to increase of 1 %	351	309
b) Impact due to decrease of 1 %	397	357
Impact of the change in salary increase		
Present value of obligation at the end of the year	373	332
a) Impact due to increase of 1 %	398	358
b) Impact due to decrease of 1 %	350	309

(Amounts in ₹ (Lacs))

36. Financial Instruments by Category

For amortised cost instruments, carrying value represents the best estimate of fair value.

Particulars	31st March 2018			31st March 2017			1st April 2016		
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost
Financial assets									
Trade Receivables	0	**0**	2944	**0**	0	2210	**0**	**0**	2034
Security Deposit	**0**	**0**	58	**0**	0	55	**0**	**0**	48
Cash and Cash Equivalents	**0**	**0**	125	**0**	0	69	**0**	**0**	89
Interest Receivable	**0**	**0**	100	0	0	109	0	**0**	118
Other Financial Assets	**0**	**0**	211	0	0	221	0	**0**	259
Total	**0**	**0**	**3438**	**0**	0	**2664**	**0**	**0**	**2548**
Financial Liabilities									
Borrowings	**0**	**0**	3881	**0**	0	3639	**0**	**0**	3492
Trade Payable	**0**	**0**	1104	**0**	0	1635	**0**	**0**	1037
Security Deposit	**0**	**0**	123	**0**	0	90	**0**	**0**	34
Other Financial Liabilities	**0**	**0**	35	**0**	0	101	**0**	**0**	32
Total	**0**	**0**	**5143**	**0**	0	**5465**	**0**	**0**	**4595**

(a) Fair Value Hierarchy

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value and amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed

Particulars	31st March 2018			31st March 2017			1st April 2016		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Loans									
Security Deposits	0	0	58	0	0	55	0	0	48
Total Financial Assets	**0**	**0**	**58**	**0**	0	**55**	0	0	48
Financial Liabilities									
Borrowings	0	0	3881	0	0	3639	0	0	3492
Total	**0**	**0**	**3881**	**0**	**0**	**3639**	**0**	**0**	**3492**

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

Notes to the Financial Statements *(Contd.)*

(Amounts in ₹ (Lacs))

Level 2 : The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market 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 inlcuded in Level 2.

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 and indemnification asset included in level 3.

(b) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost and FVTPL

Particulars	31st March 2018		31st March 2017		1st April 2016	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial Assets						
Carried at Amortised Cost						
Security Deposits	65	58	65	55	65	48
Trade Receivables	2954	2944	2221	2210	2039	2033
Other Financial Assets	336	336	290	290	351	348
Interest Receivable	136	100	138	109	135	118
Total Financial Assets	**3491**	**3438**	**2714**	**2664**	**2591**	**2547**
Financial Liabilities						
Carried at Ammortised Cost						
Borrowings	3882	3881	3640	3639	3495	3492
Trade Payable	1104	1104	1635	1635	1037	1037
Security Deposit	123	123	90	90	34	34
Other Financial Liabilities	35	35	102	101	35	32
Total Financial Liabilities	**5144**	**5143**	**5467**	**5465**	**4601**	**4595**

The carrying amounts of trade payables and cash and cash equivalents are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to short term nature. The fair values for loans and security deposits were calculated based on cash flows discounted using a current lending rate. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the inclusion of unobservable inputs including counterparty credit risk. The fair values of non-current borrowings are based on discounted cash flows using a current borrowings rate. They are classsified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the use of unobservable inputs, including own credit risk.

37. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations and to support its operations. The Company's financial assets include trade and other receivables, and cash & cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The company's senior management is supported by a financial risk committee that advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company. This financial risk committee provides assurance to the Company's senior management that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedure and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each risk, which are summarised as below:

(A) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risks. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings in foreign currencies.

Notes to the Financial Statements *(Contd.)*

(Amounts in ₹ (Lacs))

a) Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long term debt obligations with floating interest rates. The Company is carryg its borrowings primarily at variable rate. The Company expects the variable rate to decline, accordingly the Company is currently carrying its loans at variable interest rates.

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	01 April 2016
Variable rate borrowings	3265	3222	2991
Fixed rate borrowings	616	416	501

Interest Rate Sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans and borrowings affected. With all other variable held constant, the Company's profit/(loss) before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Increase by 50 basis points (31 March 2017: 50 bps)	-16	-16
Decrease by 50 basis points (31 March 2017: 50 bps)	16	16

b) Foreign Currency Risks

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure in foreign currency is in loans denominated in foreign currency. The Company is resricting its exposure of risk in change in exchange rates by way of Forward Contracts.

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	01 April 2016
Secured Loans			
-USD	0	942	0

Foreign Currency Sensitivity

The following table demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in USD and EUR exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Company's profit/(loss) before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities.

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
USD Sensitivity		
Increase by 5% (31 March 2016 - 5%)	0	-47
Decrease by 5% (31 March 2016 - 5%)	0	47

c) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its financing activites, including deposits with banks and financial institutions and other financial instruments.

(i) Trade Receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by each business location subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed and individual credit limits are defined in accordance with the assessment both in terms of number of days and amount. Any Credit risk is curtailed with arrangements with third parties. An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major clients. In addtion, a large number of minor receivables are grouped into homogenous groups andd assessed for

Notes to the Financial Statements *(Contd.)*

(Amounts in ₹ (Lacs))

impairment collectively. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets disclosed in Note 10. The Company does not hold collateral as security.

(ii) Financial Instruments and Cash Deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investment of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties . The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet at 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016 is the carrying amount as illustrated in Note 36.

(B) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk refer to the risk that the Company may not able to meet its financial obligations. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available for use as per the requirement. The Company has obtained adequate fund and non fund based working capital limits from its bankers. The Company maintains its surplus funds, if any, in deposits / balances which carry low market risk. The Company believes that the working capital is sufficient to meet its current requirements. Accordingly, no liquidity risk is perceived.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments -

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	01 April 2016
Less than 1 year			
Contractual maturities of borrowings	3586	3264	3147
Contractual maturities of trade payables	1104	1635	1037
Contractual maturities of security deposit received	123	90	34
Contractual maturities of other financial liabilities	35	101	32
More than 1 year			
Contractual maturities of borrowings	295	375	345
Contractual maturities of trade payables	0	0	0
Contractual maturities of security deposit received	0	0	0
Contractual maturities of other financial liabilities	0	0	0

38. Related Party Disclosure (As per Ind AS-24)

(a) Enterprise over which Key Management Personnel and their Relatives exercise Significant Influence.

Name of Enterprise

Century Aluminium Mfg. Co. Ltd

Paramsukh Properties Pvt. Ltd

Kutir Udyog Kendra (India) Ltd

CAMCO Multi Metal Ltd.

Atash Peoperties And Finance Limited

Jeco Exports & Finance Limited

Vintage Capital Market Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements *(Contd.)*

(Amounts in ₹ (Lacs))

(b) Key Management Personnel:

Name of KMP	Designation
i) Shri Vikram Jhunjhunwala	*Chairman and Managing Director*
ii) Shri Madan Gopal Todi	*Independent Director*
iii) Shri Raj Kumar Sharma	*Independent Director*
iv) Shri Arun Kumar Hajra	*Independent Director*
v) Smt Suhita Mukhopadhyay	*Independent Director*
vi) Shri J. K. Malpani	*President*
vii) Shri Rohit Kumar	*Company Secretary*

(c) Relatives to Key Management Personnel:

Relative's Name	Relation
i) Smt Sita devi jhunjhunwala	Mother of Shri Vikram Jhunjhunwala
ii) Ms. Moulshree Jhunjhunwala	Wife of Shri Vikram Jhunjhunwala
iii) Shri Shivanshu Jhunjhunwala	Son of Shri Vikram Jhunjhunwala
iv) Shri Rishik Jhunjhunwala	Son of Shri Vikram Jhunjhunwala
v) Smt. Deepa Malpani	Wife of Shri J. K. Malpani
vi) Ms. Shikha Malpani	Mother of Shri Aditya Vardhan Agarwal

Disclosure of Related Party Transactions provides the information about the Company's structure. The following tables provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with related parties for the relevant financial year.

Terms and Conditions of Transactions with Related Parties:

The sales and purchase from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm;s length transactions. Outstanding balance at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

(a) Transaction with Related Parties

Particulars	Enterprise described in (a) above		Key Management Personnel		Relatives of Key Management Personnel	
	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Purchase of Goods	8	7	0	0	0	0
Sale of Goods	114	52	0	0	0	0
Rent Paid	45	35	0	0	0	0
Loan Taken	20	0	0	0	0	0
Loan Repaid	10	0	0	0	0	0
Interest on Loan	1	0	0	0	0	0
Security Deposit Given	2	0	0	0	1	0
Remuneration to Key Managerial Personnel	0	0	80	73	0	0
Salary Paid	0	0	**0**	0	22	3
Outstanding Balance as on 31st March						
Security Deposit Given	67	65	0	3	1	0
Loan Taken	10	0	0	0	0	0

Notes to the Financial Statements *(Contd.)*

(Amounts in ₹ (Lacs))

39. Details of Dues to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises as per MSMED Act, 2006 to the extent of Confirmation Received:

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	01 April 2016
The principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year	2	2	0
The interest amount due there on remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year	0	0	0
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16, of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	13	13	9
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006.	0	0	0
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	0	0	0
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006	0	0	0

Note 40 Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Group monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade payables, less cash and cash equivalents.

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	01 April 2016
Borrowings (Note - 15 and 18)	3881	3639	3492
Trade Payables (Note-19)	1104	1635	1037
Less: Cash and Cash Equivalents (Note-11)	125	69	89
Net Debt	4860	5205	4440
Equity	4284	3920	3782
Net Debt to Equity Ratio	1	1	1

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Group's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowing in the current period. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31 March 2018 and 31 March 2017.

Notes to the Financial Statements *(Contd.)*

(Amounts in ₹ (Lacs))

Note 41 First Time Adoption of Ind AS

These financial statements, for the year ended 31 March 2018, are the first the Company has prepared in accordance with Ind AS. For periods up to and including the year ended 31 March 2016, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with accounting standards notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Indian GAAP). Accordingly, the Company has prepared financial statements which comply with Ind AS applicable for periods ending on 31 March 2018, together with the comparative period data as at and for the year ended 31 March 2017, as described in the summary of significant accounting policies. In preparing these financial statements, the Company's opening balance sheet was prepared as at 1 April 2016, the Company's date of transition to Ind AS. An explanation of how the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS has affected the Company's financial position, financial performance and cash flows is set out in the following tables and notes.

Exemptions and Exceptions Availed

Set out below are the applicable Ind AS 101 optional exemptions and mandatory exceptions applied in the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS.

a) Ind AS Optional exemptions

Ind AS 101 requires an entity to reconcile equity, total comprehensive income and cash flows for prior periods. The following tables represent the reconciliations from previous GAAP to Ind AS.

Disclosure required by Ind AS 101 - First time adoption of Ind AS

Reconciliation of Equity as at April 01, 2016 and March 31, 2017:

Particulars	As at 01st April 2016			As at 31st March 2017		
	IGAAP	Ind AS adj	Ind AS	IGAAP	Ind AS adj	Ind AS
Assets						
Non-Current Assets						
(a) Property Plant & Equipment	3314	20	3334	2994	40	3033
(b) Capital Work-in-Progress	0	0	0	0	0	0
(c) Intangible Assets	8	0	8	7	0	7
(d) Financial Assets		0	0			0
(i) Loans	65	-25	40	65	-19	46
(ii) Other Financial Assets	75		75	110	0	110
(e) Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	35	109	144	23	115	138
(f) Other Non-Current Assets	855	-80	775	586	-85	500
Total Non-Current Assets	**4352**	**25**	**4377**	**3784**	**49**	**3834**
Current Assets						
(a) Inventories	1923	0	1923	2889	-20	2869
(b) Financial Assets			0			0
(i) Trade Receivables	2039	-7	2033	2221	-11	2210
(ii) Cash & Cash Equivalents	92	0	92	68	0	68
(iii) Bank Balances	160	0	160	98	0	98
(iv) Loans	8	0	8	9	0	9
(v) Other Financial Assets	159	-17	142	151	-29	122
(c) Current Tax Asset (Net)	0		0	32		32
(d) Other Current Assets	337	6	342	839	6	844
(e) Assets Held for Sale	5	0	5			
Total Current Assets	**4725**	**-18**	**4706**	**6306**	**-54**	**6252**
Total Assets	**9076**	**7**	**9083**	**10091**	**-5**	**10086**

Notes to the Financial Statements *(Contd.)*

(Amounts in ₹ (Lacs))

Particulars	As at 01st April 2016			As at 31st March 2017		
	IGAAP	Ind AS adj	Ind AS	IGAAP	Ind AS adj	Ind AS
Equity and Liabilities						
Equity						
(i) Equity Share Capital	800	0	800	800	0	800
(ii) Other Equity	2999	-17	2982	3150	-30	3120
Total Equity	**3799**	**-17**	**3782**	**3950**	**-30**	**3920**
Liabilities						
Non-Current Liabilities						
(a) Financial Liabilities						
(i) Borrowings	347	-3	344	377	-2	375
(ii) Other Financial Liabilities	0	27	27	0	27	27
(b) Provisions	179	0	179	118	0	118
Total Non-Current Liabilities	**526**	**24**	**551**	**495**	**25**	**520**
Current Liabilities						
(a) Financial Liabilities						
(i) Borrowings	2998	0	2998	3201	0	3201
(ii) Trade Payables	1037	0	1037	1635		1635
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	191	0	191	228	0	228
(b) Other Current Liabilities	485	0	485	552	0	552
(c) Provisions	39	0	39	31	0	31
Total Current Liabilities	**4750**	**0**	**4750**	**5646**	**0**	**5646**
Total Equity and Liabilities	**9076**	**7**	**9083**	**10091**	**-5**	**10086**

Reconciliation of Total comprehensive income for the year ended March 31,2017

Particulars	As at 31st March 2017		
	IGAAP	Ind AS adj	Ind AS
Revenue from Operations	18189	2028	20218
Other Income	158	33	192
Total Income (I)	**18348**	**2062**	**20409**
Expenses			
Cost of Material Consumed	14404	0	14404
Changes in Inventories of Finised goods, WIP and Stock-in-Trade	-876	0	-876
Excise Duty		2163	2163
Employee Benefit Expense	1146	4	1150
Finance Costs	730	-36	694
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	336	0	337
Other Expense	2469	-77	2392
Total Expense (II)	**18208**	**2055**	**20263**
Profit Before Exceptional Item and Tax Expense	140	7	146
Exceptional Items	6	0	6
Profit Before Tax Expense	134	7	141

Notes to the Financial Statements *(Contd.)*

(Amounts in ₹ (Lacs))

Particulars	As at 31st March 2017		
	IGAAP	Ind AS adj	Ind AS
Tax Expenses:			
Current Tax	0	0	0
Deferred Tax	12	-6	6
Total	**12**	**-6**	**6**
Profit for the year	**122**	**12**	**135**
Other comprehensive income			
A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss	0	0	0
(ii) Income Tax Relating to items that will not be Reclassified to Profit and Loss	0	0	0
A (i) Items that will be reclassified to Profit and Loss	0	3	3
(ii) Income Tax Relating to items that will be reclassified to Profit and Loss	0	0	0
Other Comprehensive Income for the year	0	3	3
Total Other Comprehensive Income for the year	**122**	**15**	**138**

Reconciliation of Equity as at April 01, 2016 and March, 31, 2017:

Particulars	31 March 2017	01 April 2016
Total Equity (Shareholder's Funds) as per Previous GAAP	3949	3798
Adjustments:		
Impairment Loss for Financial Assets as per ECL	-40	-24
Amortisation of Processing Fees	2	3
Others	-9	-8
Tax Impact on Above Adjustments	18	12
Total Adjustments	-29	-16
Total Equity as per Ind AS	**3920**	**3782**

Notes to First-Time Adoption:

Note : 1 Borrowings

Under Indian GAAP, transaction costs incurred in connection with borrowings are amortised upfront and charged to profit or loss for the period. Under Ind AS, transaction cost are included in initial recognition amount of financial liability and charged to profit or loss using the effective interest method.

Note : 2 Security Deposits

Under the previous GAAP, interest free security deposits (that are refundable in cash on completion of the term) are recorded at their transaction value. Under Ind AS, all financial assets are required to be recognised at fair value, Accordingly, the Company has fair valued these security deposits under Ind AS. Difference between the fair value and transaction value of the security deposit has been recognised as prepaid rent.

Note : 3 Loans/Other Financial Assets/ Other Current Assets

As per Schedule III, Security Deposits are to be classified under Loans or Other Non-current/Current Assets respectively. Accordingly, Security Deposits which are financial in nature are classified under Loans and other deposits are classified under Non-current/ Current Assets respectively. Under IGAAP, Loans and Advances were shown together under Loans and Advances. However, as per Schedule III, Advances are classified under other Non-current/Current Assets.

Notes to the Financial Statements *(Contd.)*

(Amounts in ₹ (Lacs))

Note : 4 Provison for Expected Credit Loss

Impairment for trade receivable and interest receiable is measured in Ind AS based on life time expected credit losses. Expected credit loss allowance is measured based on historical credit loss experience, defaults, bankruptcy and forward looking information where relevant adjusted for probability of recovery. Under Previous GAAP, provision for trade receivable is measured based on factors such as age of receivables, defaults etc. adjusted for probability of recovery.

Note : 5 Defined Benefit Liabilities

Both under Indian GAAP and Ind AS, the Company recognised costs related to its post-employment defined benefit plan on an actuarial basis. The entire cost, including actuarial gains and losses, are charged to profit or loss. Under Ind AS, remeasurements [comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability] are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI.

Note : 6 Deferred Tax

Under Previous GAAP, deferred taxes were recognised for the tax effect of timing differences between accounting profit and taxable profit for the year using the income statement approach. Under Ind AS, deferred taxes are recognised using the balance sheet for future tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying value of assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. The above difference, together with the consequential tax impact of the other Ind AS transitional adjustments lead to temporary differences. Deferred tax adjustments are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in retained earnings or through other comprehensive income.

Note : 7 Finance Lease on Land

At the commencemnet of the lease term, Company has recognised finance leases as assets and liabilities in their balance sheets at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased property or if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments, each determined at the inception of the lease. The discount rate is used in calculating the present value of the minimum lease payments is the average borrowing rate.

Note : 8 Excise Duty

Under Previous GAAP, excise duty was netted off against sale of goods. However, under Ind AS, excise duty is included in sale of goods and is separately presented as expense on the face of Statement of Profit and Loss. Thus, sale of goods under Ind AS has increased with a corresponding increase in expenses.

Note 42. Auditors' Remuneration (Excluding Indirect Tax) and Expenses :

Particulars	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Statutory Audit Fees	2	2
Tax Audit Fees	1	1
Fees for Other Services	1	1
Total	**4**	**4**

Note 43. The major components of Income Tax Expense and the Reconciliation of Expense based on the Domestic Effective Tax Rate and the Reported Tax Expense in Profit or Loss are as follows :-

Notes to the Financial Statements *(Contd.)*

(Amounts in ₹ (Lacs))

Particulars	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Effective Tax Reconciliation	436	141
Accounting Profit Before Income Tax	33	33
Applicable Tax Rate (Percentage)	144	47
Expected Income Tax	-211	-141
Industrial Promotion Assistance	213	71
Non Dedcutible Expenses for Tax Purpose	-81	18
MAT Credit and Other Adjustments	65	-6
Income Tax Recognised in Profit and Loss Account	0	
Adjustment Recognised in Relation to Current Tax	65	-6

Note 44. Segment Reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the company's chief operating decision maker to make decisions for which discrete financial information is available. Based on the management approach as defined in Ind AS 108, the chief operating decision maker evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by business segments and geographic segments.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For **A. K. MEHARIA & ASSOCIATES**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 324666E

A. K. Meharia
Partner
Membership No. 053918
Dated : 28th day of May, 2018
Place : Kolkata

Rohit Kumar
Company Secretary

Vikram Jhunjhunwala
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN - 00169833

Madan Gopal Todi
Director
DIN - 00112568

Nitesh Kumar Kyal
Chief Financial Officer