NOTES ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019

1. Corporate Information:

India Cements Capital Ltd (ICCL) is one of the associate companies of The India Cements Ltd. The company is into money changing services, also extends advisory services on the forex market to exporters and importers, under the brand name of Midas Advisory and extending comprehensive travel related services like ticketing, hotel bookings, visa processing, etc. The company has applied for surrendering of NBFC license vide application in May 2017, and got it approved by letter dated 18th January, 2019

2. Significant Accounting Policies

2.1 Basis of Preparation of financial statements

2.1.1 Preparation and compliance with Indian Accounting Standards (IND AS)

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ('the MCA'), Government of India in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 133 read with Section 469 of the Companies Act, 2013 (The 'Act') and subsection 1 of section 210A of the Companies Act 1956 (The Erstwhile Act) in consultation with National Advisory Committee on Accounting Standards vide G.S.R. 111(E) dated February 11,2015 notified Rules called Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules 2015 effective April 1st, 2015 which was further amended by MCA vide its notification dated March 30th, 2016

The company has applied for surrendering of NBFC license in May 2017 and RBI has cancelled the licence vide order dated 18 January 2019, and in line with the road map framed by the MCA, regarding the applicability of Ind AS, the company has prepared Ind AS Financials for two accounting periods March 31st, 2019 with comparatives for the year ended on March 31st, 2018 with transition Balance sheet as at April 1st, 2017.

2.1.2. Statement of Compliance

The financial statements comprising Balance sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss, Statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement, together with notes as at and for the year ended March 31st, 2019 have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS duly approved by the Board of Directors.

2.1.3 Historical Cost convention

Preparation and compliance with Indian Accounting Standards (IND AS)

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company considers the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these Standalone financial statements is determined on such a basis, leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 17, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2, or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;

Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

2.1.4 Current / Non Current classification

The assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Act. Based on the nature of products and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities. Cash or cash equivalent is treated as current, unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

2.1.5 Functional and Presentation currency

Items included in the Financial Statements of the Company are measured and presented using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ("Functional Currency") . Indian Rupee is the functional Currency of the Company.

2.1.6 Recent accounting pronouncement

The Company has applied the following standards and amendments for the first time for their annual reporting period commencing 1st April 2018:

Ind AS 115, Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Amendment to Ind AS 20, Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance

Appendix B, Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration to Ind AS 21, The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates

Amendment to Ind AS 12, Income Taxes

Amendment to Ind AS 40, Investment Property

Amendment to Ind AS 28, Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures and Ind AS 112, Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities

The Company had no requirement to change its accounting policy and adjustments following the adoption of Ind AS 115 has been prospective.

Most of the other amendments listed above did not have any impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

Accounting pronouncements not yet applicable

Ind AS 116 Leases:

On March 30th, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Ind AS 116, Leases. Ind AS 116 will replace the existing leases Standard, Ind AS 17 Leases, and related Interpretations. The Standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to a contract i.e., the lessee and the lessor. Ind AS 116 introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than twelve months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. Currently, operating lease expenses are charged to the statement of Profit & Loss. The Standard also contains enhanced disclosure requirements for lessees. Ind AS 116 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in Ind AS 17.

The effective date for adoption of Ind AS 116 is annual periods beginning on or after April 1st, 2019. The standard permits two possible methods of transition:

Full retrospective – Retrospectively to each prior period presented applying Ind AS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

Modified retrospective – Retrospectively, with the cumulative effect of initially applying the Standard recognized at the date of initial application.

Under modified retrospective approach, the lessee records the lease liability as the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted at the incremental borrowing rate and the right of use asset either as

Its carrying amount as if the standard had been applied since the commencement date, but discounted at lessee's incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application or

An amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments related to that lease recognized under Ind AS 17 immediately before the date of initial application.

Certain practical expedients are available under both the methods.

On completion of evaluation of the effect of adoption of Ind AS 116, the Company is proposing to use the 'Modified Retrospective Approach' for transitioning to Ind AS 116, and take the cumulative adjustment to retained earnings, on the date of initial application (April 1^{st}, 2019). Accordingly, comparatives for the year ended March 31^{st}, 2019 will not be retrospectively adjusted. The Company has elected certain available practical expedients on transition.

The effect of adoption as on transition date would be insignificant on the financial statements.

Ind AS 12 Appendix C, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments:

On March 30^{th}, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Ind AS 12 Appendix C, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments which is to be applied while performing the determination of taxable profit (or loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates, when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments under Ind AS 12. According to the appendix, companies need to determine the probability of the relevant tax authority accepting each tax treatment, or group of tax treatments, that the companies have used or plan to use in their income tax filing which has to be considered to compute the most likely amount or the expected value of the tax treatment when determining taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates.

The standard permits two possible methods of transition - i) Full retrospective approach – Under this approach, Appendix C will be applied retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented in accordance with Ind AS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, without using hindsight and ii) Retrospectively with cumulative effect of initially applying Appendix C recognized by adjusting equity on initial application, without adjusting comparatives.

The effective date for adoption of Ind AS 12 Appendix C is annual periods beginning on or after April 1^{st}, 2019.

The company is in the process of evaluation of impact of such pronouncement.

Amendment to Ind AS 12 – Income taxes:

On March 30^{th}, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued amendments to the guidance in Ind AS 12, 'Income Taxes', in connection with accounting for dividend distribution taxes.

The amendment clarifies that an entity shall recognize the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognized those past transactions or events.

Effective date for application of this amendment is annual period beginning on or after April 1^{st}, 2019. The Company is currently evaluating the effect of this amendment

Amendment to Ind AS 19 – plan amendment, curtailment or settlement:

On March 30^{th}, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued amendments to Ind AS 19, 'Employee Benefits', in connection with accounting for plan amendments, curtailments and settlements.

The amendments require an entity:

- to use updated assumptions to determine current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the period after a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement; and
- to recognize in profit or loss as part of past service cost, or a gain or loss on settlement, any reduction in a surplus, even if that surplus was not previously recognized because of the impact of the asset ceiling.

Effective date for application of this amendment is annual period beginning on or after April 1^{st}, 2019.

The company is in the process of evaluation of impact of such pronouncements.

2.2 Revenue recognition

The MCA has issued a new standard for the recognition of revenue. This will replace Ind AS 18, Revenue which covers contracts for goods and services and Ind AS 11, Contracts which covers construction contracts. The new standard is based on the principle revenue recognised when control of a good or service transfers to a customer — so the notion of control replaces the risks and rewards.

A new five step process must be applied before revenue can be recognised

Identify the contract with customer

Identify the separate performance obligation

Determine the transaction price

Allocate the transaction price to each of the separate performance obligation

Recognize the revenue as each performance obligation is satisfied

2.2.1 Revenue from Sale of currencies

Sales Revenue is recognized when control of currencies had passed on to the buyer. Revenue from these sale transactions are recognised based on price specified in the contract. Control is passed on to the buyer at a point in time of delivery of currencies.

Brokerage income

Income from brokerage being the commission on money changing is recognized on net basis. (Performance obligation is complete upon completion of sale and /or purchase of currencies from vendors / customer).

2.2.2 Interest Income

Interest income if any from financial assets are recognised using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset.

Interest income from fixed deposits in banks is recognised on time proportion basis, determined by the amount outstanding and the rate applicable.

2.3 Property, Plant and Equipment

2.3.1 Tangible Assets

All property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost of acquisition less accumulated depreciation and amortization and impairment. Historical cost includes purchase price, taxes and duties (Net of tax credits), labour cost and directly attributable overhead expenditure incurred upto the date the asset is ready for its intended use.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as separate asset is derecognized when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to Profit or Loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Transition to Ind AS

On transition to Ind AS, Company has elected to continue carrying value of all its property, plant and equipment recognized as at 1st April 2017 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as deemed cost of the property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives. The useful lives of assets are adopted to as specified by Schedule II to the Companies Act 2013, in order to reflect the actual usage of the assets. The residual values are not more than 5% of the original cost of the asset.

The asset's residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in profit or loss within other gains/ (losses).

2.3.2 Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Identifiable intangible assets are recognized when the company controls the asset; it is probable that future economic benefits expected with the respective assets will flow to the Company for more than one economic period; and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. Amortisation is provided on Straight Line Method (SLM), which reflect the management's estimate of the useful life of the intangible assets.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset

2.3.3 Impairment of assets

Assessment is done at each Balance Sheet date as to whether there is any indication that an asset (tangible and intangible) may be impaired. If any such indication exists, an estimate of the recoverable amount of the asset/ cash generating unit is made. For the purpose of assessing impairment, the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets, is considered as a cash generating unit. Assets whose carrying value exceeds their recoverable amount are written down to the recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is higher of an asset's or cash generating unit's net selling price and its value in use. Value in use is the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life. Assessment is also done at each Balance Sheet date as to whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised for an asset in prior accounting periods may no longer exist or may have decreased.

2.4 Borrowing costs

The Company capitalises borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying asset as a part of the cost of the asset. The Company recognises other borrowing costs as an expense in the period in which it incurs them. A qualifying asset is an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale.

To the extent the Company borrows generally and uses them for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, amount of borrowing cost eligible for capitalization is computed by applying a capitalization rate to the expenditure incurred. The capitalization rate is determined based on the weighted average of borrowing costs, other than borrowings made specifically towards purchase of a qualifying asset.

2.5 Foreign currency translation

2.5.1 Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ('the functional currency'). i.e in Indian rupee (INR.)

2.5.2 Transaction and Balances

Initial recognition

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing on the date of transaction

Subsequent recognition

As at the reporting date, non-monetary items which are carried in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction.

All monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are restated at the closing exchange rates. Exchange differences arising out of actual payment/realization and from the year end restatement are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.6 Employee benefits

2.6.1 Short Term obligations

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 recognized in respect of employees' services upto the end of the report period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

The Company recognises a liability and an expense for bonuses. The Company recognises a provision where contractually obliged or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

2.6.2 Post employment obligation

The company operates the following post employment benefit schemes

Defined benefit plans such as gratuity for its eligible employees and defined contribution plans such as provident fund

Defined Benefit Plan (Gratuity)

The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by Actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on the government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss.

Re-measurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the year in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in profit or loss as past service cost.

Defined Contribution Plan (Provident Fund)

The Company pays provident fund contributions to publicly administered provident funds as per relevant regulations. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are accounted for as defined contribution plans and the contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

2.7 Taxes on Income

Income tax expense represents the sum of the current tax and deferred tax.

Current tax

The current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and it is intended to settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

Deferred tax

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 purposes at the reporting date.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax assets to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets — unrecognised or recognised, are reviewed at each reporting date and are recognised/ reduced to the extent that it is probable/ no longer probable respectively that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

The break-up of the major components of the deferred tax assets and liabilities as at balance sheet date has been arrived at after setting off deferred tax assets and liabilities where the Company has a legally enforceable right to set-off assets against liabilities and where such assets and liabilities relate to taxes on income levied by the same governing taxation laws.

Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) is accounted as current tax when the Company is subjected to such provisions of the Income Tax Act. However, credit of such MAT paid is available when the Company is subjected to tax as per normal provisions in the future. Credit on account of MAT is recognized as an asset based on its recoverability in the future.

2.8 Provisions and contingent liabilities

2.8.1 Provisions

A provision is recorded when the Company has a present or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reasonably estimated.

Provision for warranty claims is recognised at the time of sale based on the historical experience. Initial estimate of warranty expense is reviewed annually

2.8.2 Contingent Liabilities

Contingent liabilities are 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 or 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 termed as a contingent liability. Show cause notices are not considered as Contingent Liabilities unless converted into demand.

2.9 Leases

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the Company as lessee are classified as operating lease. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss in the year in which the rent is actually incurred as the payments made to the lessor are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increase.

2.10 Cash and Cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.11 Financial assets

2.11.1 Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

(i) Those measured subsequently at fair value through other comprehensive income (in case of investments in equity instruments) through profit or loss.

(ii) Those measured at amortised cost

The classification is based on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flow for assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income.

2.11.2 Measurement

Initial Measurement

The Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus cost that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

2.11.3 Subsequent measurement

Investments - Fair value through OCI

Equity investments which are not held for trading, are measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI). Fair value gains or losses are routed to OCI. A gain or loss on sale of equity investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through OCI is reclassified to Profit and loss account.

2.11.4 Other financial assets

After Initial Measurement, financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method (EIR). Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium and fees or cost that are an integral part of EIR. The EIR amortization is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss

2.11.5 Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI debt instruments. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, which requires expected credit losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each Balance Sheet date, right from its initial recognition

2.11.6 De recognition of financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired.

2.12 Financial Liabilities

2.12.1 Classification

The Company classifies all financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Such liabilities shall be subsequently measured at fair value

2.12.2 Initial recognition and measurement

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

2.12.3 Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognised.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

2.12.4 Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.12.5 Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2.13 Dividend to Shareholders

Final dividend distributed to equity shareholders is recognized in the period in which it is approved by the members of the Company in the Annual General Meeting. Interim dividend is recognized when approved by the Board of Directors at the Board Meeting. Dividend distributed is recognized in the Statement of Changes in Equity.

2.14 Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

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

2.15 Segment Information

The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the Company has been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) as defined by Ind AS-108, "Operating Segments." The Management considers " Money Changing" as single reportable segment.

2.16 Prior Period

Errors of material amount relating to prior period(s) are disclosed by a note with nature of prior period errors, amount of correction of each such prior period presented retrospectively, to the extent practicable along with change in basic and diluted earnings per share. However where retrospective restatement is not practicable for a particular period then the circumstances that led to the existence of that condition and the description of how and from where the error is corrected are disclosed in Notes on Accounts.

2.17 Cash flow statement

Cash flow statement is prepared in accordance with the indirect method prescribed in Ind AS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows'.

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit/ (loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of no cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. Cash flow for the year is classified by operating, investing and financing activities

2.18 Critical Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities as of the balance sheet date and reported revenue and expenses for the year and disclosure of contingent liabilities as of the date of balance sheet. The estimates and assumptions used in the accompanying financial statements are based upon the management's evaluation of the relevant circumstances as of the date of financial statements. Actual amounts could differ from these estimates.

This note provides an overview of the areas that involve a higher degree of judgment or complexity, and of items which may be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed. Detailed in about each of these estimates and judgments is included in the relevant notes together with information about the basis of calculation of each affected line item in the financial statements.

The areas involving critical estimates or judgments are:

i. Estimation of current tax expense and payable – Note 4

ii. Estimation of defined benefit obligation – Note 7.2

iii. Estimation of useful life of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangibles - Note 2.3

1 Transition to IND AS

These are the Company's first financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS. The accounting policies set out in note 2 have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019, the comparative information presented in these financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018 and in the preparation of an opening Ind AS balance sheet at 1st April 2017 (The Company's date of transition).

1.1 In preparing its first Ind AS financial statements in accordance with Ind AS 101 First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards, the Company has applied the relevant mandatory exceptions and certain optional exemptions from full retrospective application of Ind AS. Material optional exemptions applied by the Company and applicable mandatory exceptions for the Company are as follows:

1.2 A: Ind AS optional exemptions and mandatory exceptions availed

1. Deemed cost of Property Plant and Equipment

   Ind AS 101 permits a first-time adopter to elect to continue with the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment as recognised in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that as its deemed cost as at the date of transition after making necessary adjustments as required to be made as per para 10 of Ind AS 101.

   The Company has elected to measure all of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets at their previous GAAP carrying value after making the necessary adjustments now required to be made as required by the Ind AS.

2. Evaluation of arrangements in the nature of lease

   Ind AS 101 allows an entity to determine whether an arrangement existing at the date of transition to Ind AS contains a lease on the basis of facts and circumstances existing at the date of transition to Ind AS, except where the effect is expected to be not material.

   The Company has elected to determine whether the arrangements existing contains a lease on the basis of the facts existing on transition date.

3. Revenue from Contracts with customers

   A first-time adopter is not required to restate contracts that were completed before the earliest period presented. A completed contract is a contract for which the entity has transferred all of the goods or services identified in accordance with previous GAAP.

   Accordingly the Company has not restated the contracts completed in accordance with the previous GAAP as as at the transition date.

1.3 B: Ind AS mandatory exceptions

1. Estimates

   An entity's estimates in accordance with Ind AS at the date of transition to Ind AS shall be consistent with estimates made for the same date in accordance with previous GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any difference in accounting policies), unless there is objective evidence that those estimates were in error. Ind AS estimates as at 1st April 2017 are consistent with the estimates as at the same date made in conformity with previous GAAP. The Company made estimates for following items in accordance with Ind AS at the date of transition as these were not required under previous GAAP:

   - Investment in Mutual fund carried at FVPL

   - Impairment of financial assets based on expected credit loss model.

2. Classification and measurement of financial assets

   Ind AS 101 requires an entity to assess classification and measurement of financial assets on the basis of the facts and circumstances that exist at the date of transition to Ind AS.

1.4 C : First time adoption

The impact on First time adoption of Ind AS is set out in Note

1. Fair valuation of investments

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

   Under Ind AS, these investments are required to be measured at fair value. The resulting fair value changes of quoted investments have been recognised in retained earnings as at the date of transition and subsequently in the OCI for the year ended 31st March, 2018. This increased the retained earnings by INR 6,32,168 /- as at 31st March, 2018 (1st April, 2017 – INR 7,66,844 /-).

   Further, Fair value changes of unquoted investments have been recognised in retained earnings as at the date of transition and subsequently in the OCI for the year ended 31st March, 2018. This has decreased the retained earnings by INR 25,00,000 /- as at 1st April, 2017. There are no additional impacts in the statement of OCI or profit and loss account for the year ended 31st March, 2018.

2. Impairment of Financial instruments

   Under the previous GAAP, impairment of financial instruments are provided under Incurred loss model and under Ind AS, in line with Ind AS 109, impairment for financial instruments are provided under expected loss model, with lifetime or 12-months credit loss as per the risk exposure of the instrument.

   The additional provision / impairment for financial instruments have been recognised in retained earnings as at the date of transition and subsequently in the profit or loss account for the year ended 31st March, 2018. This has decreased the retained earnings by INR 12,80,02,464/- as at 1st April, 2017. There are no additional impact in the statement of profit and loss account of year ended 31st March, 2018.

3. Deferred tax

   Due to the Ind AS adjustments as at the date of transition, deferred tax asset has been reduced by 1st April, 2017 – INR 1,58,584./-.

2. Earnings per Share

Basic and Diluted earnings per share	**31st March, 2019**	31st March, 2018
The earnings and weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share are as follows.		
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company	**20,21,138**	71,81,123
Dividends paid on convertible non-participating preference Shares		
Earnings used in the calculation of basic earnings per share	**20,21,138**	71,81,123
Weighted average number of equity shares for the purposes of basic earnings per share	**2,17,06,200**	2,17,06,200
Earnings per Share	**0.10**	0.32

3. Contingent Liabilities :

3.1 Demands raised on the company by the respective authorities are as under:

Nature of Statute	**As at March 31st, 2019**	As at March 31st, 2018
Income Tax – FY 2005-06	**₹ 25.79 Crores**	₹ 25.79 Crores
Income Tax – FY 2004-05	**₹ 24 Lacs**	₹ 24 Lacs

The demand of ₹ 25.79 crores (including interest) raised by the Income Tax department for the financial year 2005 - 06, has been nullified by CIT (Appeals) against which the department has filed an appeal and is pending for disposal before ITAT.

The disputed income tax demand of ₹ 24 lakhs for relating to the Assessment Year 2004-05 is under appeal before ITAT.

4. Information in respect of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises as at 31st March, 2019:

S. No	**Particulars**	**As at March 31st, 2019**	As at March 31st, 2018
1	Amount remaining unpaid to any supplier: a) Principal Amount b) Interest due thereon	-	-
2	Amount of interest paid in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along with the amount paid to the supplier beyond the appointed day;	-	-
3	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 the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006;	-	-
4	Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid	-	-
5	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 Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	-	-

Disclosure requirements of Indian Accounting Standards

5. Disclosures in respect of Ind AS 107 - Financial Instruments

5.1 Financial Instruments by Categories

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories were as follows: ₹

(March 31st, 2019)

Particulars	Note No.	Amortized cost	Financial assets/ liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Financial assets/liabilities at fair value through OCI
Assets:				
Non Current Investment				9,75,900
Other Non current Financial Assets		43,46,63,051		
Current Trade Receivables		4,39,29,261		
Cash & Cash Equivalents		7,54,53,353		
Other Financial Assets		1,25,74,640		
Liabilities:				
Long term Borrowings		43,46,63,051		
Trade Payables		1,35,64,790		
Other Current financial libilities		2,16,47,139		

₹

(March 31st, 2018)

Particulars	Note No.	Amortized cost	Financial assets/ liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Financial assets/ liabilities at fair value through OCI
Assets:				
Non Current Investment				8,53,668
Other Non current Financial Assets		43,51,71,199		-
Current Trade Receivables		3,72,91,059		-
Cash & Cash Equivalents		10,59,15,816		-
Other Financial Assets		1,30,23,154		-
Liabilities:				
Long term Borrowings		43,17,25,950		-
Trade Payables		4,18,56,763		-
Other Current financial libilities		2,23,27,577		-

₹

(April 1st, 2017)

Particulars	**Note No.**	**Amortized cost**	**Financial assets/ liabilities at fair value through profit or loss**	**Financial assets/liabilities at fair value through OCI**
Assets:				
Non Current Investment				9,88,344
Other Non current Financial Assets		43,53,90,234		
Current Trade Receivables		3,67,87,137		
Cash & Cash Equivalents		8,09,44,239		
Other Financial Assets		1,34,43,868		
Liabilities:				
Long term Borrowings		42,67,58,806		
Trade Payables		2,81,95,820		
Other Current financial libilities		2,09,26,840		

5.2 Fair Value Hierarchy

- **Level 1** - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- **Level 2** - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- **Level 3** - Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

5.3 Valuation Technique used to determine Fair Value:

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- Use of quoted market prices for Listed instruments
- The carrying amount of current financial assets and current trade payables and other financial liabilities measured at amortised cost are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short term nature.

5.4 The following tables present fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value: (Amount)

	For the year 31.03.2019				For the year 31.03.2018			
Particulars	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Assets								
Investments in Quoted and Unquoted Equity investment	**9,75,900**			**9,75,900**	8,53,668			8,53,668

- **Fair value of one of the unquoted investments are considered to be Zero.**

6. Financial risk management

The Company's activities expose to limited financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's primary focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings or fair values or future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument.

The company is exposed to market risk primarily related to foreign exchange rate risk (currency risk), Interest rate risk and the market value of its investments.

Securities Prices Risk:

The company's exposure to equity securities price risk arises from Investments held and classified in the Balance Sheet either Fair Value through P&L or fair value through OCI. The company has investments in securities held not for trading, monitors the movement in the value of the securities by observing the NAV.

Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the counterparty resulting in a financial loss. It principally arises from the Company's Trade Receivables, Retention Receivables, Advances and deposit(s) made .The company is predominantly into cash and carry business and does an internal evaluation before credit is given to any party and as such the impact of credit risk is minimal.

Liquidity Risk

Company's liquidity needs are monitored on the basis of monthly and yearly projections. The company's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents, cash generated from operations.

The company liquidity needs by continuously monitoring cash inflows and by maintaining adequate cash and cash equivalents. Net cash requirements are compared to available cash in order to determine any shortfalls.

Short term liquidity requirements consist mainly of sundry creditors, expense payable, employee dues, repayment of loans and retention & deposits arising during the normal course of business as of each reporting date. Company maintain a sufficient balance in cash and cash equivalents to meet short-term liquidity requirements.

Company accesses the long term liquidity requirements on a periodical basis and manage them through internal accruals. Unsecured Loans from holding company. Retentions & deposits. Company do not have any out side borrowings.

Foreign currency exchange rate risk

The fluctuation in foreign currency exchange rates may have potential impact on the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and equity, where any transaction references more than one currency or where assets / liabilities are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the respective entities.

The company primary function is forex trading, as holds stock of foreign currency to sell it to customers and as such impact of foreign exchange rate fluctuations are insignificant for the company.

Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets or by adequate funding by the shareholders to absorb the losses of the Company.

The Company's capital comprises equity share capital, retained earnings and other equity attributable to equity holders. The primary objective of Company's capital management is to maximize shareholders value. The Company manages its capital and makes adjustment to it in light of the changes in economic and market conditions. The company is free of external debt.

7. **Disclosure in respect of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS)-19 "Employee Benefits"**

7.1 General description of various defined employee's benefits schemes are as under:

a) Provident Fund:

The company's Provident Fund is managed by Regional Provident Fund Commissioner. The company pays fixed contribution to provident fund at pre-determined rate.

b) Gratuity:

Gratuity is a defined benefit plan, provided in respect of past services based on the actuarial valuation carried out by LIC of India and corresponding contribution to the fund is expensed in the year of such contribution.

The scheme is funded by the company and the liability is recognized on the basis of contribution payable to the insurer, i.e., the Life Insurance Corporation of India, however, the disclosure of information as required under Ind AS-19 have been made in accordance with the actuarial valuation.

The Company recognised for provident fund contributions ₹ 6.96 lakhs (Previous Year ₹ 7.53 lakhs) for superannuation contributions ₹ 3.24 lakhs (Previous Year ₹ 3.79 lakhs) and Gratuity contribution for ₹ 2.29 Lakhs (Previous Year ₹ 3.95 lakhs) in the statement of profit and loss

7.2 The summarized position of various defined benefits recognized in the Statement of Profit & Loss, Other Comprehensive Income(OCI) and Balance Sheet & other disclosures are as under:

Movement in defined benefit obligation: ₹

Particulars	**31.03.2019**	31.03.2018
Defined benefit obligation - Beginning of the year	**6,75,116**	5,76,377
Current service cost	**2,21,343**	47,596
Interest Cost	**54,009**	46,110
Past Service Cost		
Benefits Paid		
Re-measurements - actuarial loss/(gain)	**(3,13,129)**	5,033
Defined benefit obligation – End of the year	**6,37,339**	6,75,116

Amount Recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss ₹

Particulars	**31.03.2019**	31.03.2018
Current service cost	**2,75,352**	93,706
Total Remeasurements	**(3,13,129)**	5,033

Sensitivity Analysis

Assumption	Change in Assumption	Liability at the end of 31.03.2019
Discount Rate	+0.50%	6,13,374
	-0.50%	6,63,456
Salary growth Rate	+0.50%	6,67,888
	-0.50%	6,08,852

Actuarial Assumption

Particulars	**31.03.2019**	31.03.2018
Discount rate	**7.65%**	8%
Rate of salary increase	**4%**	4%
Attrition Rate	**5%**	5%
Retirement Age	**60 Years**	60 Years

Expected Benefit Payments

Sr. No.	Year of payment	
1	Year 1	1,29,853
2	Year 2	1,08,035
3	Year 3	1,09,780
4	Year 4	81,682
5	Year 5	89,305
6	Next 5 Years	2,27,843

8. Disclosure in respect of Indian Accounting standard (Ind AS)-108: "Operating Segments"

Since the company primarily operates in one segment – Fee for specified services and there is no reportable Geographical segment either.

The Company has not derived revenues from any customer which amount to 10 per cent or more of Company's revenues.

9. Disclosure in respect of Indian Accounting Standard 24 "Related Parties Disclosures"

9.1 Managerial Remuneration:

Key Managerial Personnel

Mr. K Suresh – President & CEO (without remuneration)

Mrs. E. Jayashree – Company Secretary (without remuneration)

Non-Executive Directors:

Mr. N R Krishnan (31/03/2019)

Mr V. Manickam

Mr V M Mohan

Mrs. E. Jayashree

9.2 Related Parties:

Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel or their Relatives

India Cements Investment Services Limited – Subsidiary

India Cements Limited - Enterprise having significant influence

a. Transactions during the year:

Transaction with subsidiary company ₹

Sl. No.	Particulars	31.03.2019	31.03.2018
1	Sharing of Expenses	**6,13,718**	(14,22,412)

Transaction with Enterprises having significant influence

Sl. No.	Particulars	31.03.2019	31.03.2018
1	Sale of Services	**2,99,84,247**	3,11,88,715
2	(Receipt)/ Payment of Loan	**(29,37,101)**	(49,67,144)
3	Sitting Fees	**46,000**	58,000

b. Cumulative balances outstanding ₹

Particulars	31.03.2019	31.03.2018
Subsidiary Company - Credit Balance	**2,06,88,805**	2,13,02,523

As per our report of even date attached
for **M/s P.S.SUBRAMANIA IYER & CO**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 004104S

SWAMINATHAN VENKATARAMAN
Partner
Membership No. 022276
Chennai
25th May, 2019.

For and On behalf of the Board
INDIA CEMENTS CAPITAL LIMITED

K SURESH
President, CEO & CFO

V MANICKAM
Chairman

E JAYASHREE
Company Secretary

V M MOHAN
Director

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31ST, 2019

1 Property, Plant and Equipments

(₹ in '000s)

Description	Plant and equipment	Office Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Total
As at 1st April, 2017 (Deemed Cost)	-	1,212	2,330	1,099	4,641
Additions during the year	-	327	81	-	408
Deletions during the year	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2018 (At Cost)	-	1,539	2,411	1,099	5,049
Additions during the year		363	164	-	527
Deletions during the year		(157)	-	(333)	(490)
As at 31st March, 2019 (At Cost)	-	1,745	2,575	766	5,086
Depreciation and amortization					
Charge for the year ended March 31st, 2018	-	419	400	201	1,020
Deletions during the year					-
As at 31st March, 2018 (At Cost)	-	419	400	201	1,020
Charge for the year	-	394	298	200	892
Deletions during the year	-	(133)	-	(316)	(449)
As at 31st March, 2019	-	680	698	85	1,463
Net Book Value					
As at 31st March, 2019	-	1,065	1,877	681	3,623
As at 31st March, 2018	-	1,120	2,011	898	4,029
As at 01 April, 2017	-	1,212	2,330	1,099	4,641

Reconciliation of the gross carrying amount as per previous GAAP with the deemed cost as at April 01st, 2017

Description		Plant and equipment	Office Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Total
Gross carrying amount as per previous GAAP	(A)	8,105	14,629	25,171	2,277	50,182
Accumulated depreciation	(B)	8,105	13,417	22,841	1,178	45,541
Deemed cost as at April 01st, 2017	(A-B)	0	1,212	2,330	1,099	4,641

(₹ in '000s)

		As at March 31st, 2019	As at March 31st, 2018	As at April 1st, 2017
2.	**Non Current Investments**			
	Investments in Subsidary			
	Unquoted carried at cost			
	49,15,100 Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each of India Cements Investment Services Limited	**50,951**	50,951	50,951
	Investments fair valued through OCI			
	Quoted			
	a) 3000 Equity Shares of State Bank of India	**105**	105	105
	b) 1440 Equity shares of IDBI	**117**	117	117
	Add: Fair value adjustment routed through OCI	**754**	632	767
	Closing value of investments	**976**	854	989
	Unquoted			
	a) Coromandal Travels Pvt Ltd-250000 shares of ₹ 10/-each	**2,500**	2,500	2,500
	Less: Impairment under Ind AS 109	**(2,500)**	(2,500)	(2,500)
	Closing value of investments	-	-	-
	Total	**51,927**	51,805	51,940
	2.1 Aggregate amount of quoted investments			
	- Cost	**222**	222	222
	- Market Value	**976**	854	989
3.	**Other Non Current Financial Assets**			
	Unsecured			
	Advances and Deposits	**5,62,665**	5,63,173	5,63,392
	Less: Provision for expected credit loss under Ind AS 109	**(1,28,002)**	(1,28,002)	(1,28,002)
	Total	**4,34,663**	4,35,171	4,35,390

		For the year March 31st, 2019	For the year March 31st, 2018
4.	**Deferred Tax Asset(s) / (Liabilities)**		
	Tax recognised in Statement of profit and loss		
	Current income tax		
	Current year	**786**	2,511
	Sub Total (A)	**786**	2,511
	Deferred tax expense		
	Origination and reversal of temporary differences	**(96)**	(20)
	Sub Total (B)	**(96)**	(20)
	Total (A+B)	**690**	2,491

(₹ in '000s)

	For the year March 31st, 2019	For the year March 31st, 2018
Reconciliation of effective tax rates		
Profit before tax	**2,711**	9,672
Enacted tax Rate (under Normal Provisions)	**26%**	26%
Computed Expected Tax Expenses - Normal Provision	**705**	2,491
Permenent Disallwoances	-	
Profit on Sale on Asset	**(27)**	-
Others	**12**	
Computed Tax expenses	**690**	2,491
Current tax	**786**	2,511
Deferred Tax	**(96)**	(20)
Tax Expenses for the year	**690**	2,491

Difference

Recognised deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:

Particulars	As at March 31st, 2019	As at March 31st, 2018	As at April 1st, 2017
Property, Plant & Equipment	**142**	128	173
Leave Encashment	**256**	293	227
Provision for Bonus	**119**	0	0
Net Deferred Tax Assets/ (Liabilities)	**517**	421	400

Movement in deferred tax balances during the year ended March 31st, 2019

Particulars	Balance as at March 31st, 2018	Recognised in profit & loss	Recognised in OCI	Balance as at March 31st, 2019
Property, Plant & Equipment	128	14	-	142
Leave Encashment	293	(37)	-	256
Provision for Bonus	-	119	-	119
Total	421	96	-	517

Movement in deferred tax balances during the year ended March 31st, 2018

Particulars	Balance as at April 1st, 2017	Recognised in profit & loss	Recognised in OCI	Balance as at March 31st, 2018
Property, Plant & Equipment	173	(45)	-	128
Leave Encashment	227	66	-	293
Provision for Bonus	-	-	-	
Total	**400**	**21**	**-**	**421**

Unrecognised Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of the following items

Particulars	As at March 31st, 2019	As at March 31st, 2018	As at April 1st, 2017
Unutilised tax losses			
Total	**-**	-	-

		As at March 31st, 2019	As at March 31st, 2018	As at April 1st, 2017
				(₹ in '000s)
5.	**Trade Receivables**			
	Trade receivables			
	Unsecured Considered good	**43,929**	37,291	36,787
	Less:			
	Impairment for Trade receivable under expected credit loss model			
	Total	**43,929**	37,291	36,787
	Aging Bucket of Trade receivables			
	More than 6 Months	**6,176**	5,953	5,701
	Less than 6 Months	**37,753**	31,338	31,086
6	**Cash and cash equivalents**			
	i) Balances with banks			
	* Current Accounts	**45,847**	75,233	51,615
	* Deposit Accounts	**11,852**	17,658	16,257
	ii) Cash on hand (Refer Note 6.01 below)	**17,754**	13,025	13,072
	iii) Bullion on hand			
	Total	**75,453**	1,05,916	80,944
	6.01 Includes foreign currency equivalents	**12,701**	8,798	10,802
7.	**Other Current Financial Assets**			
	i) Unsecured, considered good;			
	- Loans and advances to Employees	**459**	641	372
	ii) Deposits	**12,116**	12,382	13,072
	Total	**12,575**	13,023	13,444
8	**Other Current Assets**			
	Unsecured considered good			
	Balance with government authorities	**9,389**	9,008	9,289
	Prepaid Expenses	**356**	307	325
	Advances to Suppliers			
	- Capital			
	- Others			
	Interest accured on deposits	**1,195**	787	978
	Total	**10,940**	10,102	10,592

(₹ in '000s)

	As at March 31st, 2019	As at March 31st, 2018	As at April 1st, 2017
9 Equity Share Capital			
Authorised Share Capital			
(i) Equity Shares (2,80,00,000 Nos of ₹ 10 each)	**2,80,000**	2,80,000	2,80,000
(ii) Preference Shares (14,00,000 Nos of ₹ 100 each)	**1,40,000**	1,40,000	1,40,000
Total	**4,20,000**	4,20,000	4,20,000
Issued			
(i) Equity Shares (2,17,08,100 Nos of ₹ 10 each)	**2,17,081**	2,17,081	2,17,081
Subscribed And Paid Up			
(i) Equity Shares (2,17,06,200 Nos of ₹ 10 each)	**2,17,062**	2,17,062	2,17,062
Total	**2,17,062**	2,17,062	2,17,062

There has been no change in the paid up Equity Capital during the year

Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10/- per share. The holders of the equity shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time, and are entitled to voting rights proportionate to their share holding at the meetings of shareholders.

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

Particulars	As at March 31st, 2019		As at March 31st, 2018		As at April 01st, 2017	
	Nos. in Lakhs	% of Holding	Nos. in Lakhs	% of Holding	Nos. in Lakhs	% of Holding
ICL SECURITIES LIMITED	**52,00,000**	**23.96%**	52,00,000	23.96%	52,00,000	23.96%
ICL FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED	**52,00,000**	**23.96%**	52,00,000	23.96%	52,00,000	23.96%
SRI SARADHA LOGISTICS PRIVATE LIMITED	**46,31,830**	**21.34%**	46,31,830	21.34%	46,31,830	21.34%
Total	**1,50,31,830**	**69.26%**	1,50,31,830	69.26%	1,50,31,830	69.26%

10. Other Equity

For the year ended March 31st, 2019

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus				Other Components of Equity	Total
	General Reserve	Security Premium	Statutory Reserve*	Retained Earnings	Remeasurement of Net Defined benefit Liability/ Asset	
Balance as at April 01st, 2018	-	90,517	40,612	(1,96,340)	(135)	(65,346)
Movement to Statutory Reserve	40,612		(40,612)	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year	-	-	-	2,021	-	2,021
Other Comprehensive Income for the Year	-	-	-	-	122	122
Balance as at March 31st, 2019	40,612	90,517	-	(1,94,319)	(13)	(63,203)

* The company has applied for surrendering for NBFC license and RBI has accepted the same vide letter dated 18/01/2019, therefore maintainence of statutory reserve is no longer required

(₹ in '000s)

For the year ended March 31st, 2018

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus				Other Components of Equity	Total
	General Reserve	Security Premium	Statutory Reserve	Retained Earnings	Remeasurement of Net Defined benefit Liability/ Asset	
Balance as at April 01st, 2017	-	90,517	39,176	(2,02,085)	-	(72,392)
Movement to Statutory Reserve	-	-	1,436	(1,436)	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year	-	-	-	7,181	-	7,181
Other Comprehensive Income for the Year	-	-	-	-	(135)	(135)
Balance as at March 31st, 2018	-	90,517	40,612	(1,96,340)	(135)	(65,346)

	As at March 31st, 2019	As at March 31st, 2018	As at April 1st, 2017
11. Borrowings - Long Term			
(i) Unsecured			
- From related parties*	**4,34,663**	4,31,726	4,26,759
Total	**4,34,663**	4,31,726	4,26,759

* These loans represents money received as part of Tripartite argeement, for financing the SPV.Monies advanced to the SPV are represented in Non Current Financial asset.

12. Trade Payables			
Trade payables			
- Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises			
- Others	**13,565**	41,857	28,196
Total	**13,565**	41,857	28,196

No interest due for these outstandings under MSME Act, 2006.

13. Other Financial Liabilities			
Payable to Employees	**61**	115	77
Advance from related parties	**21,586**	22,213	20,850
Total	**21,647**	22,328	20,927
14 Other Current Liabilities			
Statutory Liabilities	**7,290**	7,419	8,656
Others	**2,603**	2,712	4,930
Total	**9,893**	10,131	13,586

		(₹ in '000s)
	Year ended March 31st, 2019	Year ended March 31st, 2018
15. Revenue From Operations		
Gross Revenue from Operations	**49,64,603**	37,91,852
Less: Direct Cost	**49,32,889**	37,63,165
Operating Income	**31,714**	28,687
Other Operating Income	**9,619**	18,994
Total	**41,333**	47,681
16. Other Income		
Interest income from financial asset measured at amortised cost	**1,743**	1,477
Dividend	-	5
Total	**1,743**	1,482
17. Employee benefits expense and payment to contractors		
Salaries, Wages and Bonus etc.	**21,791**	19,027
Contribution to Provident and Other Funds	**1,373**	1,582
Staff Welfare Expenses	**2,278**	3,158
Total	**25,442**	23,767
18. Finance Cost		
Bank Charges	**644**	619
Total	**644**	619
19. Depreciation and Amortisation		
Depreciation / Amortisation for the year		
- Tangible Assets	**892**	1,020
Total	**892**	1,020

(₹ in '000s)

	Year ended March 31st, 2019	Year ended March 31st, 2018
20. Other expenses		
Power and Fuel	**563**	594
Rental charges	**2,663**	2,398
Repairs and maintenance		
- Others	**1,341**	1,316
- Vehicles	**186**	282
Insurance	**468**	523
Rates and taxes	**34**	34
Telephone Charges	**906**	1,148
Travel and conveyance	**3,200**	3,312
Postage and courier	**180**	196
Payment made to auditors (Refer note 20.1 below)	**75**	75
Professional and consultancy charges	**277**	1,090
Advertisement, publicity and Sales promotion expenses	**463**	230
Internal Audit	**50**	50
Printing and Stationary	**537**	571
Service Charges	**96**	114
Director's Sitting Fees	**46**	58
Bad Debts	**-**	56
Subscription & Membership	**237**	401
Miscellaneous expenses	**2,065**	1,637
Total	**13,387**	14,085
Payment made to Auditors		
Payment made to statutory auditors :		
20.1 As audit fees	**75**	75
Total	**75**	75

(₹ in ‘000s)

Reconcilation of Balance sheet as on 01st April, 2017

Particulars	Note No	For Year Ended 01st April, 2017	For Year Ended 01st April, 2017	For Year Ended 01st April, 2017
		IGAAP	Ind AS Adjustments	Ind AS
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	1	4,641		4,641
(b) Non-current financial assets		-		-
(i) Investments	2	53,672	(1,732)	51,940
(ii) Trade receivables		-		-
(iii) Other non current financial assets	3	5,63,392	(1,28,002)	4,35,390
(c) Deferred tax assets, (net)	4	559	(159)	400
Current assets		-		-
(a) Inventories		-		-
(b) Financial Assets		-		-
(i) Trade receivables	5	36,787		36,787
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	6	80,944		80,944
(iii) Bank Balances other than (ii) above		-		-
(iv) Other current financial assets	7	13,444		13,444
(c) Current Tax Assets (Net)		-		-
(d) Other current assets	8	10,592		10,592
Total Assets		7,64,031	(1,29,893)	6,34,138
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
(a) Equity Share Capital	9	2,17,062		2,17,062
(b) Other Equity	10	57,501	(1,29,893)	-72,392
LIABILITIES				
Non-current liabilities				
(a) Financial Liabilities				
(i) Long term Borrowings	11	4,26,759		4,26,759
Current liabilities				
(a) Financial Liabilities				
(i) Short term Borrowings		-		-
(ii) Trade payables	12	28,196		28,196
(iii) Other financial liabilities	13	20,927		20,927
(b) Other current liabilities	14	13,586		13,586
Total Equity and Liabilities		7,64,031	(1,29,893)	6,34,138

(₹ in '000s)

Reconcilation of Balance sheet as on 31st March, 2018

Particulars	Note No	For Year Ended 31st March, 2018	For Year Ended 31st March, 2018	For Year Ended 31st March, 2018
		IGAAP	Ind AS Adjustments	Ind AS
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	1	4,029		4,029
(b) Non-current financial assets				
(i) Investments	2	53,673	(1,868)	51,805
(ii) Trade receivables		-		-
(iii) Other non current financial assets	3	5,63,173	(1,28,002)	4,35,171
(c) Deferred tax assets, (net)	4	580	(159)	421
Current assets				
(a) Inventories		-		-
(b) Financial Assets		-		-
(i) Trade receivables	5	37,291		37,291
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	6	1,05,916		1,05,916
(iii) Bank Balances other than (ii) above		-		-
(iv) Other current financial assets	7	13,023		13,023
(c) Current Tax Assets (Net)		-		-
(d) Other current assets	8	10,102		10,102
Total Assets		7,87,787	(1,30,029)	6,57,758
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
(a) Equity Share Capital	9	2,17,062		2,17,062
(b) Other Equity	10	64,683	(1,30,029)	(65,346)
LIABILITIES				
Non-current liabilities				
(a) Financial Liabilities				
(i) Long term Borrowings	11	4,31,726		4,31,726
Current liabilities				
(a) Financial Liabilities				
(i) Short term Borrowings		-		-
(ii) Trade payables	12	41,857		41,857
(iii) Other financial liabilities	13	22,328		22,328
(b) Other current liabilities	14	10,131		10,131
Total Equity and Liabilities		**7,87,787**	(1,30,029)	6,57,758

(₹ in '000s)

Reconcilation of profit and loss account for 31st March, 2018

	Particulars	For Year Ended 31st March, 2018	For Year Ended 31st March, 2018	For Year Ended 31st March, 2018
		IGAAP	Ind AS Adjustments	Ind AS
I	Revenue from operations	47,681		47,681
II	Other income	1,482		1,482
III	**Total Income (I+II)**	49,163	-	49,163
IV	**Expenses**			
	Employee benefits expenses	23,767		23,767
	Finance costs	619		619
	Depreciation and Amortisation	1,020		1,020
	Other Expenses	14,085		14,085
	Total expenses (IV)	39,491	-	39,491
V	**Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax**	9,672	-	9,672
VI	**Exceptional items**			
VII	**Profit/(loss) before tax**	9,672	-	9,672
VIII	**Tax expense**			
	- Current Tax	2,511		2,511
	- Deferred Tax	(20)		(20)
	Minimum alternate tax credit			
	Short provision of tax of earlier years (Net)			
	Profit / (loss) for the year before profit / (loss) from associates and share of minority	7,181	-	7,181
	Share of profit / (loss) of associates			
	Profit/(loss) from continued operations	7,181	-	7,181
	Profit/(loss) from discontinued operations			
	Tax expense of discontinued operations			
	Profit/(loss) from Discontinued operations (after tax)	0		0
	Profit/(loss) for the period	7,181	-	7,181
	Other Comprehensive Income			
	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans			
	Change in fair value of equity instruments designated irrevocably as FVTOCI	0	(135)	(135)
	Income tax expense on above			
		0	(135)	(135)
	Total Other Comprehensive Income for the period	7,181	(135)	7,046

(₹ in '000s)

Reconciliation of equity as previously reported under IGAAP to Ind AS

		31-Mar-18	01-Apr-17
	Component	**Amount**	**Amount**
	IGAAP	**64,683**	**57,501**
Balance as per IGAAP			
Adjustments			
Provision for Loans under Expected Credit Losses	Financial Instruments	(1,28,002)	(1,28,002)
Provision for impairment of investments under Ind AS 109	Financial Instruments	(2,500)	(2,500)
Deferred Taxes	Financial Instruments	(159)	(159)
Fair Value of investments under OCI	Financial Instruments	632	768
Total		(1,30,029)	(1,29,893)
Balance as per Ind AS	Ind AS	(65,346)	(72,392)