Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018

1. Company Overview:

KEI Industries Ltd (hereinafter referred to as "KEI" or "the Company") is a public limited Company incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 having registered office at D-90, Okhla Industrial Area, Phase-I, New Delhi-110020. It was established as a partnership firm "Krishna Electrical Industries" in the year 1968. The firm was later converted into Limited Company on 31st December, 1992. The Company is listed at National Stock Exchange of India Ltd (NSE), BSE Ltd (BSE) and The Calcutta Stock Exchange Ltd. Company has four manufacturing facilities / plants located at Bhiwadi, Chopanki & Pathredi in Rajasthan and Silvassa in Dadra & Nagar Haveli. The Company is engaged in the business of manufacturing, sale and marketing of all range of power cables up to 400kV - Low Tension (LT), High Tension (HT) and Extra High Voltage (EHV), control and instrumentation cables, specialty cables, elastomeric / rubber cables, submersible cables, flexible and house wires, winding wires which address the cabling requirements of a wide spectrum of sectors such as power, oil refineries, railways, automobiles, cement, steel, fertilizers, textile and real estate, amongst others. The Company is also engaged in execution of Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) projects for survey, supply of materials, design, erection, testing & commissioning on a turnkey basis. The Company is manufacturer of Stainless Steel Wire as well. The Company has three major segments cables & wires, turnkey projects and stainless steel wire.

1.1. GENERAL INFORMATION AND STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE WITH IND AS

The Standalone Financial Statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015. For all periods up to and including the year ended 31st 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).

These are the Company's First Financial Statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS. The Company has followed the provisions of Ind AS 101-"First Time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards" (Ind AS 101), in preparing its opening Ind AS Balance Sheet as of the date of transition, i.e. 1st April, 2016. In accordance with Ind AS 101, the Company has presented reconciliations of Shareholders' equity under Previous GAAP and Ind AS, as at 1st April, 2016 and of the Profit/(Loss) after Tax as per Previous GAAP and Total Comprehensive Income under Ind AS for the year ended 31st March, 2017. (See note 52 for explanation of the transition to Ind AS).

The financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities:

i. Certain Financial Assets & Financial Liabilities and Contingent Consideration that are measured at fair value.

ii. Assets held for sale measured at lower of cost or fair value less cost to sell.

iii. Defined benefit plan assets measured at fair value.

iv. Share-based payment liability measured at fair value.

The Company has uniformly applied the Accounting Policies during the period presented, unless otherwise stated.

All amounts are stated in Millions of Rupees.

The Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018 were authorized and approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 17th May, 2018.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies:

The Standalone Financial Statements have been prepared using the Accounting Policies and measurement basis summarized below.

2.1. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

2.1.1. RECOGNITION

Freehold land is carried at historical cost.

The cost of Property, Plant and Equipment comprises its purchase price net of any trade discounts and rebates, any import duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from the tax authorities), any directly attributable expenditure on making the asset ready for its intended use, including relevant borrowing costs for qualifying assets and any expected costs of decommissioning. Expenditure incurred after the property, plant and equipment have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance, are charged to Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the costs are incurred.

Borrowing Cost attributable to acquisition, construction of qualifying assets is capitalized until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use. Indirect expenses during construction period, which are required to bring the asset in the condition for its intended use by the management and are directly attributable to bringing the asset to its position, are also capitalized.

2.1.2. SUBSEQUENT MEASUREMENT

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 Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

All other repairs & maintenance are charged to Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.1.3. DEPRECIATION

Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment is charged on straight line method either on the basis of rates arrived at with reference to the useful life of the assets evaluated by Independent valuer and approved by the Management or rates arrived at based on useful life prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

The following useful lives are applied:

Asset category	Estimated useful life (in years)
Land	
- Lease Hold (Finance Lease)	As per Lease Agreement
- Perpetual Lease	Treated as Freehold Land
Buildings	
- Factory Buildings	30 Years
- Building (other than factory buildings)	60 Years
- Other (including temporary structure, etc.)	05 Years
- Leasehold Building Improvements	As per Lease Agreement
Plant and Machinery	10 - 20 Years
Project Tools	05 Years
Furniture and Fittings	05 - 10 Years
Motor Vehicles	
- Hire Purchase & Owned	08 - 10 Years
Office Equipment	05 Years
Computers	
- Servers and networks	06 Years
- End user devices viz. desktops, laptops, etc.	03 Years

Leasehold land is amortised on a straight line basis over the unexpired period of their respective lease ranging from 75-95 years. Leasehold improvements are depreciated on straight line basis over their initial agreement period.

Property, Plant and Equipment individually costing upto ₹ 5,000 are fully depreciated in the year of acquisition.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

2.1.4. DE-RECOGNITION

An item of Property, Plant and Equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the Statement of Profit and Loss account when the asset is derecognised.

2.2. CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS

Assets in the course of construction are capitalized in capital work in progress account. Capital work-in-progress represents expenditure incurred in respect of assets under development and is carried at cost. Cost includes related acquisition expenses, construction cost, borrowing cost capitalized and other direct expenditure.

At the point when an asset is capable of operating in the manner intended by management, the cost of construction is transferred to the appropriate category of Property, Plant and Equipment. Costs are capitalised till the period of commissioning of an asset.

2.3. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

2.3.1. INTANGIBLE ASSETS WITH FINITE USEFUL LIFE

Intangible assets with finite useful life are stated at cost of acquisition, less accumulated depreciation/ amortisation and impairment loss, if any. The cost of Intangible Assets comprises its purchase price net of any trade discounts and rebates, any import duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from the tax authorities).

2.3.2. AMORTISATION

Amortisation is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss account on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of respective intangible assets, but not exceeding the useful lives given here under:

Asset category	Estimated useful life (in years)
Computer Software	05 Years

2.3.3. DE-RECOGNITION

An item of Intangible Asset or any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.

Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the Statement of Profit and Loss Account when the asset is derecognised.

2.4. IMPAIRMENT OF NON FINANCIAL ASSETS

Carrying amount of assets is reviewed at each reporting date where there is any indication of impairment based on internal/external indicators. An impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss where carrying amount exceeds recoverable amount of assets. Impairment loss is reversed, if, there is change in recoverable amount and such loss either no longer exists or has decreased or indication on which impairment was recognised no longer exists.

2.5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

2.5.1. FINANCIAL ASSETS

2.5.1.1. INITIAL RECOGNITION & MEASUREMENT

Financial Assets are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the Financial Instrument.

Financial assets are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets (other than financial assets at fair value through profit or loss) are added to the fair value of the financial assets. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

2.5.1.2. SUBSEQUENT MEASUREMENT

i. **Debt Instruments at Amortised Cost – A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:**

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

  After initial measurement, such Financial Assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. All other debt instruments are measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) or Fair value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL) based on Company's business model.

ii. **Equity Investments** – All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at fair value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL). For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) or Fair Value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL) on an instrument to instrument basis.

iii. **Mutual Funds** – All mutual funds in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI).

2.5.1.3. IMPAIRMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., Loans, Debt Securities, Deposits and Trade Receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 18.

The Company follows 'Simplified Approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables. The application of simplified approach recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECL at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized under the head 'Other Expenses' in the statement of profit and loss. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

i. **Financial assets measured as at amortised cost:** ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount.

ii. **Debt instruments measured at FVTPL:** Since financial assets are already reflected at fair value, impairment allowance is not further reduced from its value. The change in fair value is taken to the statement of Profit and Loss.

iii. **Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI:** Since financial assets are already reflected at fair value, impairment allowance is not further reduced from its value. Rather, ECL amount is presented as 'Accumulated Impairment Amount' in the OCI. The Company does not have any Purchased or Originated Credit Impaired (POCI) financial assets, i.e., financial assets which are credit impaired on purchase/ origination.

2.5.1.4. 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:

i. The rights to receive cash flows from the asset has expired, or

ii. The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'passthrough' arrangement and either:

(a) The Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or

(b) The Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates, if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership.

When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

2.5.2. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

2.5.2.1. INITIAL RECOGNITION AND MEASUREMENT

Financial liabilities are classified at initial recognition as-

- Financial liabilities at fair value through Profit or Loss
- Loans and Borrowings
- Payables

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, they are recognised net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include Loans and Borrowings including Bank Overdraft, Trade Payable, Trade Deposits, Retention Money, Liabilities towards Services and Other Payables.

Financial Liabilities are classified as at amortised cost.

2.5.2.2. SUBSEQUENT MEASUREMENT

Subsequent to initial recognition, measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

i. **Financial liabilities at Fair Value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL) -** Financial liabilities at fair value through statement of profit and loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through statement of profit and loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term.

ii. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through statement of profit and loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk is recognized in OCI. These gains/ losses are not subsequently transferred to statement of profit and loss. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

iii. **Loans and Borrowings -** After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (hereinafter referred as EIR) method. Gains and Losses are recognised in statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process. 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.

iv. **Buyers Credit -** The Company enters into arrangements whereby financial institutions make direct payments to suppliers for raw materials and capital goods. The financial institutions are subsequently repaid by the Company at a later date providing working capital timing benefits. These are normally settled within twelve months (for raw materials) and up to thirty six months (for capital goods). Where these arrangements are for raw materials with a maturity of up to twelve months, the economic substance of the transaction is determined to be operating in nature and these are recognised as operational buyers' credit (under current borrowings). Where these arrangements are for capital goods with a maturity up to 36 months only, the economic substance of the transaction is determined to be financing in nature, and these are classified as capital buyers' credit within borrowings in the statement of financial position.

v. **Trade and Other Payables-** These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period.

2.5.2.3. DE-RECOGNITION OF FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

A Financial Liability is de-recognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. Consequently, write back of unsettled credit balances is done on the previous experience of Management and actual facts of each case and recognised in other Operating Income if arising during normal course of business. When an existing Financial Liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.5.3. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts and interest rate swaps to hedge its foreign currency risks and interest rate risks. Derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value at the end of each period. The method of recognizing the resulting gain or loss depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and if so, on the nature of the item being hedged. Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to profit or loss.

2.5.4. 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.

2.6. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the Company. Control exists when the Company has power over the entity, is exposed, or has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns by using its power over entity.

Power is demonstrated through existing rights that give the ability to direct relevant activities, those which significantly affect the entity's returns.

Investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost as per Ind AS 27. The cost comprises price paid to acquire investment and directly attributable cost.

2.7. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES

A Joint Venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

An Associate is an entity over which the Company has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.

The investment in joint ventures and associates are carried at cost as per Ind AS 27. The cost comprises price paid to acquire investment and directly attributable cost.

2.8. INVENTORIES

2.8.1. BASIS OF VALUATION

i. **Finished Goods, Project Materials** are valued at lower of cost or net realisable value.

ii. **Stores, Spares & Consumables and Packing Materials** are valued at cost.

iii. **Stock in Process** is valued at lower of cost or net realisable value.

iv. **Raw Materials** are valued at cost or net realisable value whichever is lower.

v. **Scrap Materials** have been valued at net realizable value.

2.8.2. METHOD OF VALUATION

i. **Cost of Finished Goods** is determined by taking derived material costs, excise duty as applicable and other overheads.

ii. **Cost of Packing Materials, Stores & Spares** are determined on weighted average basis.

iii. **Work in Process** includes raw material costs and allocated production overheads.

iv. **Cost of raw materials** is determined on First in First out (FIFO) basis.

v. **Net realisable value** 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.

2.9. TRADE RECEIVABLES

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at cost less provision for impairment. As a practical expedient the Company has adopted 'Simplified Approach' using the provision matrix method for recognition of expected loss on trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on three years rolling average default rates observed over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. These average default rates are applied on total credit risk exposure on trade receivables and outstanding for more than one year at the reporting date to determine lifetime Expected Credit Losses.

2.10. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and Cash Equivalents comprise Cash in Hand, Balances in Bank Account, Remittance in Transit, Cheques in hand and demand deposits, together with other short-term, highly liquid investments (original maturity less than 3 months) that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.11. TAXES

2.11.1. CURRENT INCOME TAX

Current Income Tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside Profit or Loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in Other Comprehensive Income or in Equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

2.11.2. DEFERRED TAX

Deferred Income Taxes are calculated using Balance Sheet Approach, on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except when it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.

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 profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

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

Tax expense for the year comprises of current tax and deferred tax.

2.11.3. INDIRECT TAX – GST/ VAT

Expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST/ VAT paid, except:

i. When the tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the tax paid is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable.

ii. When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of tax included, the net amount of tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of recoverable or payables in the balance sheet.

2.12. EQUITY AND RESERVES

i. **Share Capital** represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued. Any transaction costs associated with the issuing of shares are deducted from retained earnings, net of any related income tax benefits.

ii. **Other Components of Equity** includes Other Comprehensive Income arising from actuarial gain or loss on re-measurement of defined benefit liability and return on plan assets

iii. **Retained Earnings** include all current and prior period retained profits.

2.13. DIVIDEND PAYMENTS

Annual dividend distribution to shareholders is recognised as a liability in the period in which the dividend is approved by the shareholders. Any interim dividend paid is recognised on approval by Board of Directors. Dividend payable and corresponding tax on Dividend Distribution is recognised directly in equity.

2.14. REVENUE RECOGNITION

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the Government.

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Amounts disclosed are inclusive of Excise Duty, and net of returns, Trade Discounts, Rebates, Value Added Taxes, Goods and Service Tax (GST) and amount collected on behalf of third parties.

The Company recognizes revenue when the amount can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Company and specific criteria have been met for each of the Company's activities as described below. The Company bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.

2.14.1. SALE OF GOODS

Timing of recognition- Sale of goods is recognized when substantial risks and rewards of ownership are passed to the customers, depending on individual terms, and are stated net of Trade Discounts, Rebates, Incentives, Subsidy, Sales Tax, Value Added Tax, and Goods & Service Tax (GST) except Excise Duty.

Measurement of revenue- Accumulated experience is used to estimate and provide for discounts, rebates, incentives & subsidies. No element of financing is deemed present as the sales are made with credit terms, which is consistent with market practice.

2.14.2. SERVICES

Revenue from services is recognized in the accounting period in which the services are rendered.

2.14.3. TURNKEY PROJECTS

In the case of lump-sum Turnkey Contracts, as proportion of actual direct costs of the work to latest estimated total direct cost of the work. Project income is net of VAT/ Service tax/ GST.

No profit is recognized till a minimum of 10% progress is achieved on the contract.

If total cost of a contract, based on technical & other estimates, is estimated to exceed the total contract revenue, the foreseeable loss is provided for. The effect of any adjustment arising from revisions of estimates is included in the statement of profit & loss of the year in which revisions are made. Contract revenue earned in excess of billing has been classified as “Unbilled revenue” to the extent amount has not been received from customer. Amount received in excess of work performed has been classified as “Income received in advance” in case where billing is in excess of contract revenue.

2.15. INCOME RECOGNITION

2.15.1. DIVIDEND INCOME

Dividends are recognised in profit or loss only when the right to receive payment is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company, and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

2.15.2. INTEREST INCOME

Interest income from debt instruments is 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. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses.

2.15.3. OTHER INCOME

Other claims including interest on outstanding are accounted for when there is virtual certainty of ultimate collection.

2.16. BORROWING COSTS

Borrowing Costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. Financing Cost incurred on general borrowing used for projects is capitalized at weighted average cost. Amount of such borrowing is determined after setting off amount of internal accruals. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing cost.

2.17. EXPENDITURE

Expenses are accounted on accrual basis.

2.18. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT SCHEMES

2.18.1. SHORT-TERM EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of receiving employee services are classified as short-term employee benefits. These benefits include salaries and wages, performance incentives and compensated absences which are expected to occur in next twelve months. The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits to be paid in exchange for employee services is recognised as an expense as the related service is rendered by employees.

2.18.2. COMPENSATED ABSENCES

Company provides for the encashment of accumulated leaves with pay subject to certain rules. The employees are entitled to accumulate leave subject to certain limits, for future encashment / availment. The liability is provided based on the number of days of unutilized leave at each Balance Sheet date on the basis of an independent actuarial valuation.

2.18.3. GRATUITY

Liabilities with regard to the gratuity benefits payable in future are determined by actuarial valuation at each Balance Sheet date using the Projected Unit Credit method and contributed to fund maintained by LIC of India and administered through a separate irrevocable trust set up by the Company.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income and shall not be reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss in a subsequent period.

2.18.4. PROVIDENT FUND

Eligible employees of the Company receive benefits from a Provident Fund, which is a defined benefit plan. Both the eligible employee and the Company make monthly contributions to the provident fund plan equal to a specified percentage of the covered employee's salary.

2.19. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

The fair value of options granted under this option plan is recognised as an employee benefit expense with corresponding increase in equity in accordance with recognition and measurement principles as prescribed in Ind AS 102 Share Based Payments.

The total expense is recognised over the vesting period, which is the period over which all of the specified vesting conditions are to be satisfied. At end of the reporting period, the entity revises its estimates of the number of options that are expected to vest based on the non-market vesting and service conditions. It recognises the impact of the revision to original estimates, if any, in profit or loss, with corresponding adjustment to equity.

2.20. FOREIGN CURRENCY

2.20.1. FUNCTIONAL AND PRESENTATION CURRENCY

The Standalone Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupee ('₹'), which is Company's functional Currency and presentation currency.

2.20.2. FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

In the financial statements of the Company, transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rates ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in other currencies are translated into the functional currency at exchange rates prevailing on the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in other currencies and measured at historical cost or fair value are not retranslated.

All exchange differences are included in the statement of profit and loss except any exchange differences on monetary items designated as an effective hedging instrument of the currency risk of designated forecasted sales or purchases, which are recognized in the Other Comprehensive Income.

2.21. LEASES

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

For arrangements entered into prior to 1st April 2016, the Company has determined whether the arrangement contains lease on the basis of facts and circumstances existing on the date of transition.

2.21.1. COMPANY AS A LESSEE

2.21.1.1. FINANCE LEASES

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

The interest element of lease payments is charged to Statement of Profit and Loss, as Finance Costs over the period of the lease. The leased asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset or lease term whichever is lower.

2.21.1.2. OPERATING LEASES

Assets acquired on leases where a significant portion of risk and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Lease rental are charged to Statement of Profit and Loss on straight-line basis except where scheduled increase in rent compensate the lessor for expected inflationary costs.

2.22. EARNINGS PER SHARE

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings per share ("EPS") data for its equity shares.

i. **Basic EPS** is calculated by dividing the profit and loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

ii. **Diluted EPS** is computed using the net profit for the year attributable to the shareholder's and weighted average number of equity and potential equity shares outstanding during the year, except where the result would be anti-dilutive. Potential equity shares that are converted during the year are included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share, from the beginning of the year or date of issuance of such potential equity shares, to the date of conversion.

2.23. PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS

The assessments undertaken in recognising provisions and contingencies have been made in accordance with the applicable Ind AS. Provisions, contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

2.23.1. PROVISIONS

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

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

2.23.2. WARRANTY PROVISIONS

Provision for warranty-related costs is recognised when the product is sold or service is provided to customer. Initial recognition is based on historical experience. The Company periodically reviews the adequacy of product warranties and adjust warranty percentage and warranty provisions for actual experience, if necessary. The timing of outflow is expected to be within one to two years.

2.23.3. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The Company has significant capital commitments in relation to various capital projects which are not recognized on the balance sheet. In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation and other claims against the Company. Guarantees including Guarantees given on behalf of Subsidiary & Joint Venture Companies are also provided in the normal course of business.

There are certain obligations which management of the Company has concluded, based on all available facts and circumstances, are not probable of payment or are very difficult to quantify reliably, and such obligations are treated as contingent liabilities and disclosed in the notes but are not reflected as liabilities in the financial statements. Claims against the Company, where the possibility of any outflow of resources in settlement is remote, are not disclosed as contingent liabilities. Show cause notice received are not treated as Contingent Liabilities.

Although there can be no assurance regarding the final outcome of the legal proceedings in which the Company involved, it is not expected that such contingencies will have a material effect on its financial position or profitability.

2.23.4. CONTINGENT ASSETS

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

2.24. CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Cash flows are reported using indirect method as set out in Ind AS -7 "Statement of Cash Flows", whereby profit/ (loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated based on the available information.

2.25. SEGMENT REPORTING

i. Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker.

ii. Revenue and Expenses are identified to segments on the basis of their relationship to the operating activities of the segment.

iii. Inter segment revenue are accounted for, based on the Arm's Length Price.

iv. Revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities which are not allocable to segments on a reasonable basis, are included under "Unallocated revenue/ expenses/ assets/ liabilities".

2.26. MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE

Public issue expenditure/ 'FCCBs' issue expenditure is being written off against Securities / Share premium, net of taxes, in the year of issue.

2.27. CURRENT VERSUS NON-CURRENT CLASSIFICATION

The Company presents assets and liabilities in statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification. The Company has presented Non-Current Assets and current assets before equity, non-current liabilities and current liabilities in accordance with Schedule III, Division II of Companies Act, 2013 notified by MCA.

i. An asset is classified as current when it is:

a) Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle,

b) Held primarily for the purpose of trading,

c) Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or

d) Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

ii. All other assets are classified as non-current.

iii. A liability is classified as current when it is:

a) Expected to be settled in normal operating cycle,

b) Held primarily for the purpose of trading,

c) Due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or

d) There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

iv. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

v. The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents.

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

2.28. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

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:

i. In the principal market for asset or liability, or

ii. 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.

The fair value of an asset or liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized 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 value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.

Level 3- Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

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

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

Other Fair Value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

2.29. ROUNDING OFF

All amounts disclosed in the financial statement and notes have been rounded off to the nearest Millions, unless otherwise stated.

2.30. EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS

Exceptional items are transactions which due to their size or incidence are separately disclosed to enable a full understanding of the Company's financial performance. Items which may be considered exceptional are significant restructuring charges, gains or losses on disposal of investments of subsidiaries, associate and joint ventures and impairment losses/ write down in the value of investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures and significant disposal of fixed assets.

2.31. SIGNIFICANT MANAGEMENT JUDGEMENT IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of Standalone Financial Statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported balances of assets, liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of income & expenses during the periods.

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated. They are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the Company and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Although these estimates and assumptions used in accompanying financial statements are based upon management's evaluation of relevant facts and circumstances as of date of financial statements which in management's opinion are prudent and reasonable, actual results may differ from estimates and assumptions used in preparing accompanying financial statements.

Any revision to accounting estimates is recognized prospectively from the period in which results are known/ materialise in accordance with applicable Indian accounting standards.

Information about estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect on recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses is provided below.

2.32. SIGNIFICANT MANAGEMENT JUDGEMENTS

The following are Significant Management Judgements in applying the Accounting Policies of the Company that have the most significant effect on the Financial Statements.

2.32.1. PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT AND USEFUL LIFE OF PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its Property, Plant and Equipment & Intangible Assets 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 & Intangible Assets. The estimate of useful life is reviewed at the end of each financial year and changes are accounted for prospectively.

2.32.2. EVALUATION OF LEASE OF LAND AS FINANCE LEASE OR OPERATING LEASE

One important consideration for evaluating lease of land is that land has an indefinite economic life and it is expected that the value of land generally appreciates. Where in substance there is no transfer of risks and rewards, it should be considered as an operating lease. Some of the indicators to consider in the overall context of whether there is transfer of risks and rewards incidental to ownership include the lessee's ability to renew lease for another term at substantially below market rent, lessee's option to purchase at price significantly below fair value etc.

Accordingly, classification as operating or finance lease requires exercise of judgement based on evaluation of facts and circumstances in each case, while considering the indicators envisaged as above.

2.32.3. EVALUATION OF INDICATORS FOR IMPAIRMENT OF ASSETS

The evaluation of applicability of indicators of impairment of assets requires assessment of several external and internal factors which could result in deterioration of recoverable amount of the assets.

2.33. ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

Information about estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect on recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses is provided below.

2.33.1. REVENUE RECOGNITION

Where revenue contracts include deferred payment terms, the management of Company determines the fair value of consideration receivable using the expected collection period and interest rate applicable to similar instruments with a similar credit rating prevailing at the date of transaction.

2.33.2. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT

When the fair value 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 various 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 instruments.

2.33.3. IMPAIRMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

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

2.33.4. INVENTORIES

The Company estimates the net realisable values of inventories, taking into account the most reliable evidence available at each reporting date. The future realisation of these inventories may be affected by future technology or other market driven changes that may reduce future selling prices.

2.33.5. RECOVERABILITY OF ADVANCES/ RECEIVABLES

The Company from time to time review the recoverability of advances and receivables. The review is done at least once in a financial year and such assessment requires significant management judgement based on financial position of the counter-parties, market information and other relevant factors.

2.33.6. PROVISIONS FOR WARRANTIES

Warranty provisions are determined based on the historical percentage of warranty expense to sales for the same types of goods for which the warranty is currently being determined. The same percentage to the sales is applied for the current accounting period to derive the warranty expense to be accrued. It is very unlikely that actual warranty claims will exactly match the historical warranty percentage, so such estimates are reviewed annually for any material changes in assumptions and likelihood of occurrence.

2.33.7. INCOME TAXES

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations, changes in tax laws, and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the wide range of business relationships and the long term nature and complexity of existing contractual agreements, differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to tax income and expense already recorded. The Company establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimates. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority. Such differences of interpretation may arise on a wide variety of issues depending on the conditions prevailing in the respective domicile of the companies.

2.33.8. PROVISIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

Management judgement is required for estimating the possible outflow of resources, if any, in respect of contingencies/claim/litigations against the Company as it is not possible to predict the outcome of pending matters with accuracy.

2.33.9. DEFINED BENEFIT OBLIGATION (DBO)

Management's estimate of the DBO is based on a number of critical underlying assumptions such as standard rates of inflation, medical cost trends, mortality, discount rate and anticipation of future salary increases. Variation in these assumptions may impact the DBO amount and the annual defined benefit expenses.

2.34. STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT EFFECTIVE

2.34.1. Appendix B to Ind AS 21, The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates

On 28th March 2018, Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") has notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2018 containing Appendix B to Ind AS 21, Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration which clarifies the date of the transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income, when an entity has received or paid advance consideration in a foreign currency.

The amendment will come into force from 1st April 2018. The Company is currently evaluating the requirements of the amendment and the effect of the disclosure on the financial statements is being evaluated.

2.34.2. Ind AS 115- Revenue from Contract with Customers

On 28th March 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 recognize 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 method -** 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.
- **Cumulative effect method -** Under this method, an entity would recognise the impact of the new standard from the date of initial application with no requirement to restate the comparative period

The effective date for adoption of Ind AS 115 is financial periods beginning on or after 1st April 2018.

The Company will adopt the standard on 1st April 2018 by using the Cumulative effect method and accordingly comparatives for the year ending or ended 31st March 2018 will not be retrospectively adjusted.

The Company is currently evaluating the requirements of the amendment and the effect of the disclosure on the financial statements is being evaluated.

3. Property, Plant and Equipment:

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	Freehold Land	Lease hold Land	Freehold Buildings	Lease hold Buildings Improv-ements	Plant & Equipment	Furniture & Fixtures	Vehicles	Office Equipments	Computers	Asset Taken on Finance Lease - Hire Purchase Vehicles	Total
Gross Carrying Amount											
Deemed Cost as at 1st April, 2016	**3.66**	**317.45**	**890.42**	**55.15**	**1,874.30**	**40.50**	**16.28**	**6.82**	**20.43**	**37.19**	**3,262.20**
Additions	-	-	158.47	-	813.65	23.50	0.10	8.66	19.39	25.50	1,049.27
Disposals/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	2.30	0.02	6.80	0.02	-	-	9.14
At 31st March, 2017	**3.66**	**317.45**	**1,048.89**	**55.15**	**2,685.65**	**63.98**	**9.58**	**15.46**	**39.82**	**62.69**	**4,302.33**
Additions	-	-	22.90	27.53	242.66	10.55	2.04	12.72	15.17	7.28	340.85
Disposals/Adjustments	-	-	-	4.16	8.76	-	1.13	-	1.20	-	15.25
At 31st March, 2018	**3.66**	**317.45**	**1,071.79**	**78.52**	**2,919.55**	**74.53**	**10.49**	**28.18**	**53.79**	**69.97**	**4,627.93**
Depreciation and Impairment											
At 1st April, 2016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge for the year	-	3.57	34.75	20.41	182.94	12.08	3.74	2.72	10.95	6.97	278.13
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	0.53	-	-	-	0.55
At 31st March, 2017	**-**	**3.57**	**34.75**	**20.41**	**182.92**	**12.08**	**3.21**	**2.72**	**10.95**	**6.97**	**277.58**
Depreciation charge for the year	-	3.57	38.47	19.13	210.07	12.94	3.01	4.48	13.57	7.77	313.01
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Disposals/Adjustments	-	-	-	1.28	0.54	-	0.27	-	0.07	-	2.16
At 31st March, 2018	**-**	**7.14**	**73.22**	**38.26**	**392.45**	**25.02**	**5.95**	**7.20**	**24.45**	**14.74**	**588.43**
Net book value											
At 31st March, 2018	**3.66**	**310.31**	**998.57**	**40.26**	**2,527.10**	**49.51**	**4.54**	**20.98**	**29.34**	**55.23**	**4,039.50**
At 31st March, 2017	**3.66**	**313.88**	**1,014.14**	**34.74**	**2,502.73**	**51.90**	**6.37**	**12.74**	**28.87**	**55.72**	**4,024.75**
At 1st April, 2016	**3.66**	**317.45**	**890.42**	**55.15**	**1,874.30**	**40.50**	**16.28**	**6.82**	**20.43**	**37.19**	**3,262.20**

3.1 (a) Carrying value of Assets acquired under hire purchase as on 31.03.2017 exclude the amount related to hire purchase agreement settled during the current year.

(b) Addition to Property, Plant & Equipment includes capitalisation on account of exchange gain (net) ₹ Nil (31st March, 2017: ₹ 10.92/- Millions, 31st March, 2016 ₹ Nil).

(c) Property, Plant & Equipment pledged as security Note no. 18 & 21.

4. Capital Work in Progress: **(₹ in Millions)**

Particluars	Building	Plant & Equipment	Furniture & Fixtures	Construction Period Expenses Pending allocation	Total
Opening balance at 1st April, 2016	69.37	213.18	0.43	10.38	**293.36**
Additions	92.49	617.09	15.96	29.06	**754.60**
Adjustments	161.86	798.73	16.39	39.44	**1,016.42**
Closing balance at 31st March, 2017	**-**	**31.54**	**-**	**-**	**31.54**
Additions	171.01	212.41	31.52	10.09	**425.03**
Adjustments	23.19	172.11	31.46	-	**226.76**
Closing balance at 31st March, 2018	**147.82**	**71.84**	**0.06**	**10.09**	**229.81**
Net Book Value					
At 31st March, 2018	**147.82**	**71.84**	**0.06**	**10.09**	**229.81**
At 31st March, 2017	**-**	**31.54**	**-**	**-**	**31.54**
At 1st April, 2016	**69.37**	**213.18**	**0.43**	**10.38**	**293.36**

4.1 (a) Contractual commitments for the acquisition of Property, Plant & Equipment is ₹ 132.92 Millions (31st March, 2017: ₹ 70.33 Millions, 31st March, 2016: ₹ 248.12 Millions).

(b) Addition in Capital work-in-progress includes borrowing cost capitalised in accordance with Ind AS - 23 on " Borrowing Cost". Assetwise break up of borrowing cost capitalised is as below:

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	31st March, 2018	31st March, 2017	1st April, 2016
Building	**-**	8.18	-
Plant & Equipment	**-**	32.74	-
Construction Period Expenses Pending allocation	**6.76**	-	21.59
Total	**6.76**	**40.92**	**21.59**

(c) Capitalisation rate 10.71% (31st March, 2017: 12.15%, 31st March, 2016: 12.78%) has been used to determine amount of borrowing cost eligible for capitalisation.

5. Other Intangible Assets: **(₹ in Millions)**

Particulars	Other Intangibles (Computer software)	Total
Opening balance at 1st April, 2016	**17.17**	**17.17**
Addition during the year	16.00	**16.00**
Adjustment	-	**-**
Closing balance at 31st March, 2017	**33.17**	**33.17**
Addition during the year	12.34	**12.34**
Adjustment	-	-
Closing balance at 31st March, 2018	**45.51**	**45.51**
Amortisation and Impairment		
Opening balance at 1st April, 2016	**-**	**-**

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	Other Intangibles (Computer software)	Total
Amortisation	5.91	**5.91**
Impairment	-	-
Closing balance at 31st March, 2017	**5.91**	**5.91**
Amortisation	9.29	**9.29**
Impairment	-	-
Closing balance at 31st March, 2018	**15.20**	**15.20**
Net book value		
At 31st March, 2018	**30.31**	**30.31**
At 31st March, 2017	**27.26**	**27.26**
At 1st April, 2016	**17.17**	**17.17**

6. Non-Current Investments:

(₹ in Millions)

	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 1st April, 2016
1	**Investments Equity Instruments (Quoted and Unquoted)**			
	a) *In Subsidiary**	**0.01**	0.01	0.01
	b) *Others ** (Investments at fair value through OCI (fully paid)*	**25.26**	23.94	17.97
	Total Investments in Equity Instruments	**25.27**	23.95	17.98
2	**Investments Mutual Funds (Unquoted) (Investments at fair value through OCI)**			
	a) *Investments in Mutual Funds****	**3.03**	3.33	2.52
	Total Investments in Mutual Funds	**3.03**	3.33	2.52
3	**Investment in Joint Venture (Unquoted) (Investments at Cost)**			
	a) *Investments in Joint Venture of KEI Industries Ltd, New Delhi & Brugg Kabel AG, Switzerland* (refer note 6.1)	-	-	-
	Total Investments	**28.30**	27.28	20.50
	* **Investments in Equity Shares Unquoted (at cost)**			
	--- KEI Cables Australia PTY Ltd. (principal place of business - Australia) 180 (31st March, 2017 : 100, 1st April, 2016 : 100) Equity Shares of AUD 1 each fully paid	**0.01**	0.01	0.01
	Total Investments in Subsidiary	**0.01**	0.01	0.01
	** **Equity Shares Quoted**			
	--- State Bank of India 670 (31st March, 2017 : 670, 1st April, 2016 : 670) Equity Shares of ₹ 1 each fully paid	**0.17**	0.20	0.13
	--- PNB Gilts Limited 8000 (31st March, 2017 : 8000, 1st April, 2016 : 8000) Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid	**0.28**	0.43	0.20

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 1st April, 2016
--- Punjab National Bank 11000 (31st March, 2017 : 11000, 1st April, 2016 : 11000) Equity Shares of ₹ 2 each fully paid	**1.05**	1.66	0.93
---Dena Bank 2595 (31st March, 2017 : 2595, 1st April, 2016 : 2595) Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid	**0.05**	0.10	0.07
---ICICI Bank Limited 4950 (31st March, 2017 : 4500, 1st April, 2016 : 4500) Equity Shares of ₹ 2 each fully paid	**1.38**	1.25	1.06
---YES Bank Limited 1270 (31st March, 2017 : 254, 1st April, 2016 : 254) Equity Shares of ₹ 2 (31st March, 2017 : ₹ 10 31st March, 2016 : ₹ 10) each fully paid	**0.39**	0.39	0.22
---Jaypee Infratech Limited 5000 (31st March, 2017 : 5000, 1st April, 2016 : 5000) Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid	**0.04**	0.05	0.04
----Technofab Engineering Limited 104228 (31st March, 2017 : 104228, 1st April, 2016 : 104228) Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid	**21.90**	19.86	15.32
Total Equity Investments (FVOCI)	**25.26**	23.94	17.97
*** **Mutual Funds Unquoted**			
---UTI-Opportunities Fund-Growth 11770.711 (31st March, 2017 : 11770.711, 1st April, 2016 : 11770.711) Units of ₹ 10 each fully paid	**0.67**	0.61	0.52
---L192D SBI PSU Fund-Regular Plan-Dividend 212944.872 (31st March, 2017 : 212944.872, 1st April, 2016 : 212944.872) Units of ₹ 10 each fully paid	**2.36**	2.48	1.77
---SBI Dual Advantage Fund- Growth NIL (31st March, 2017 : 20000, 1st April, 2016 : 20000) Units of ₹ 10 each fully paid	**-**	0.24	0.23
Total Investments in Mutual Funds (FVOCI)	**3.03**	3.33	2.52
Aggregate book value of quoted Investments	**28.62**	28.62	28.62
Aggregate Market value of quoted Investments	**25.26**	23.94	17.97
Aggregate value of unquoted Investments	**3.04**	3.34	2.53
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of Investments	**-**	-	-

6.1 Company has formed a Joint Venture under name of Joint Venture of KEI Industries Ltd., New Delhi & Brugg Kabel AG, Switzerland (JV) principal place of business india. This Joint Venture is a Jointly Controlled Entity within the meaning of Ind AS - 111 on "Joint Arrangements". The Joint Venture is in form of a Association of Persons (AOP) and the Company is holding 100% share in Profit / Loss of AOP. Company has not invested any amount as capital in Joint Venture. Investment in Joint Venture is accounted for in accordance with Ind AS-28 " Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures".

7. Non-Current Loans: (₹ in Millions)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 1st April, 2016
Unsecured, considered good			
Security Deposits to Related Parties	**1.80**	1.61	1.45
Security Deposits to Others	**35.51**	28.35	25.73
Loans to Related Parties	**0.46**	0.76	0.67
Loans to Workers & Staff- Others	**2.90**	2.38	0.79
Total	**40.67**	33.10	28.64

Break-up for Related Parties:

7.1 Non-Current Security Deposit to Related Parties: (₹ in Millions)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 1st April, 2016
Unsecured, considered good			
Projection Financial & Management Consultants Private Limited *	**1.65**	1.46	1.30
Anil Gupta HUF *	**0.15**	0.15	0.15
Total	**1.80**	1.61	1.45

* Security Deposit (Interest Free) for premises taken on rent by Company

7.2 Non-Current Loans to Related Party: (₹ in Millions)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 1st April, 2016
Unsecured, considered good			
Kishore Kunal*	**0.46**	0.76	0.67
Total	**0.46**	0.76	0.67

* Against Salary

7.3 Disclosure pursuant to Regulation 34(3) of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations 2015:

(i) Maximum Outstanding Balance during the year (At Fair Value): (₹ in Millions)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 1st April, 2016
Projection Financial & Management Consultants Private Limited	**1.65**	1.46	1.30
Anil Gupta HUF	**0.15**	0.15	0.15

(ii) Maximum Outstanding Balance during the year (At Cost): (₹ in Millions)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 1st April, 2016
Projection Financial & Management Consultants Private Limited	**2.40**	2.40	2.40
Anil Gupta HUF	**0.15**	0.15	0.15

7.4 Investments by Loanee in Equity shares of Company: (₹ in Millions)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 1st April, 2016
Projection Financial & Management Consultants Private Limited	**114.20**	114.20	114.20
Anil Gupta HUF	**13.62**	13.62	13.62
Total	**127.82**	127.82	127.82

8. Other Non-Current Financial Assets: (₹ in Millions)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 1st April, 2016
Fixed Deposits with more than 12 month Maturity	**1.46**	35.60	17.69
(Fixed Deposits under lien/custody with Banks /Others)			
Unpaid Dividend Bank Account	**1.14**	1.02	0.92
Total	**2.60**	36.62	18.61

9. Other Non-Current Assets: (₹ in Millions)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 1st April, 2016
Capital Advances	**116.34**	11.98	190.35
Other Advances			
--- Prepaid Expenses	**2.45**	2.01	2.33
Total	**118.79**	13.99	192.68

10. Inventories: (₹ in Millions)

Particulars	Method of Valuation	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 1st April, 2016
Raw Materials Including In Transit	At Cost	**1,518.96**	1,274.69	946.64
Work -in- Progress	At Cost	**1,623.35**	1,766.88	1,935.77
Finished Goods Including in Transit	At lower of cost or net realisable value	**2,228.38**	1,778.30	1,176.64
Stock in Trade	At Cost	**10.62**	6.64	6.80
Stores & Spares Including In Transit	At Cost	**70.42**	69.46	66.68
Project Materials	At Cost	**4.71**	20.02	29.86
Packing Materials	At Cost	**78.03**	67.50	50.68
Scrap	At net realisable value	**21.41**	5.75	11.61
Total		**5,555.88**	4,989.24	4,224.68

10.1 Break-up for Goods-in-Transit: **(₹ in Millions)**

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 1st April, 2016
---Finished Goods	**723.53**	195.35	-
---Raw Materials	**410.44**	85.93	217.87
---Stores & Spares	**0.89**	2.31	2.17
---Packing Materials	**-**	1.38	1.71
Total	**1134.86**	284.97	221.76

10.2 Finished Goods held at Net Realisable Value: **(₹ in Millions)**

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 1st April, 2016
Finished Goods	**85.22**	274.47	159.58

Refer Note no. 18 and 21 for Inventories hypothecated as security against bank borrowings.

11. Current Trade Receivables: **(₹ in Millions)**

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 1st April, 2016
Trade receivables			
--- Receivables from Related Parties	**141.74**	-	52.00
--- Others	**10,226.02**	8,403.57	6,311.49
Total	**10,367.76**	8,403.57	6,363.49
Less: Impairment Allowance	**161.90**	157.81	113.87
Total	**10,205.86**	8,245.76	6,249.62
Break-up for Trade Receivables:-			
Particulars			
Secured, Considered Good	**-**	-	-
Unsecured, Considered Good	**10,226.02**	8,403.57	6,311.49
Doubtful	**-**	-	-
Less: Impairment Allowance	**161.90**	157.81	113.87
Total	**10,064.12**	8,245.76	6,197.62
Break-up for Related Parties:			
Particulars			
Receivables from Joint Venture of KEI Industries Ltd., New Delhi & Brugg Kabel AG, Switzerland	**-**	-	52.00
Receivables from KEI Cables Australia PTY Limited	**141.74**	-	-
Total	**141.74**	-	52.00

No trade or other receivable are due from directors or officers of Company either severally or jointly with other person. Nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private Companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

The carrying amount of the trade receivables include receivables which are subject to a factoring arrangement.Under this arrangement Company has transferred the relevant receivables to factor in exchange for cash and is prevented from selling or pledging the receivables. However Company has retained late payment and credit risk. Company therefore continues to recognise transferred assets in their entirely in its Balance Sheet. Amount repayable under the factoring arrangement is presented as secured borrowing.

11.1 Relevant carrying amounts are as follows: **(₹ in Millions)**

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 1st April, 2016
Total Transferred Receivables	**2,185.97**	1,011.21	689.59
Associated Secured Borrowing (Refer Note No. 21)	**2,185.97**	1,011.21	689.59

12. Cash and Cash Equivalents: (₹ in Millions)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 1st April, 2016
Cash in Hand	**3.65**	3.80	4.89
Balances with Banks			
--- Current Accounts	**448.34**	317.22	15.54
--- Fixed Deposits with less than 3 Month Maturity	**142.51**	0.01	2.61
Total	**594.50**	321.03	23.04

12.1 (₹ in Millions)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 1st April, 2016
Fixed Deposits under lien/custody with Banks /Others	-	0.01	2.61

13. Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents: (₹ in Millions)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 1st April, 2016
Fixed Deposits with original maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months	**165.03**	8.62	12.66
Unpaid Dividend Accounts	**0.35**	0.26	0.29
Fixed Deposits with Banks as Deposits Repayment Reserve Account	**3.40**	3.18	3.08
Total	**168.78**	12.06	16.03

13.1 (₹ in Millions)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 1st April, 2016
Fixed Deposits under lien/custody with Banks /Others	**85.03**	8.62	12.66

14. Current Loans: (₹ in Millions)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 1st April, 2016
Unsecured, Considered Good			
Security Deposits to Others	**4.16**	4.11	5.11
Loans to Related Party	**0.29**	0.27	0.13
Loans to Workers & Staff- Others	**9.44**	5.72	4.89
Total	**13.89**	10.10	10.13

14.1 Current Loans to Related Party: (₹ in Millions)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 1st April, 2016
Unsecured Considered Good			
Kishore Kunal*	**0.29**	0.27	0.13
Total	**0.29**	0.27	0.13

* Against salary

15. Other Current Assets:

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 1st April, 2016
Balance with Excise Authorities	-	191.32	67.25
Others			
--- Advances to Suppliers	**228.80**	253.34	135.44
--- Advances to Related Party	**2.20**	0.29	3.18
--- Advances Recoverable	**29.38**	33.10	19.96
--- Unbilled Revenue	**521.02**	290.36	276.81
--- Interest Accrued	**6.92**	6.18	4.58
--- Prepaid Expenses	**63.04**	58.66	41.33
--- Earnest Money	**59.69**	36.96	107.18
--- Claims Recoverable from Government	**226.19**	313.20	181.27
Total	**1,137.24**	1,183.41	837.00

15.1 Break-up of Advance to Related Party:

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 1st April, 2016
Recoverable from Joint Venture	**0.91**	-	3.18
Recoverable from Subsidiary Company	**1.29**	0.29	-
Total	**2.20**	0.29	3.18

16. Equity Share Capital:

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 1st April, 2016
Authorised			
110000000 (31st March, 2017 : 110,000,000 1st April, 2016 : 110,000,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 2/- each	**220.00**	220.00	220.00
300,000 (31st March, 2017 : 300,000 1st April, 2016 : 300,000) Preference Shares of ₹ 100/- each	**30.00**	30.00	30.00
Total	**250.00**	250.00	250.00
Issued, Subscribed & Paid-up			
78,361,438 (31st March, 2017 : 77,797,438 1st April, 2016 : 77,237,438) Equity shares of ₹ 2/- each fully paid	**156.72**	155.59	154.47
Total	**156.72**	155.59	154.47

16.1 Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares:

Equity Shares: The Company has issued one class of Equity Shares having face value of ₹ 2 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts in proportion to their shareholding.

16.2 Reconciliation of Number of Equity Shares:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018		As at 31st March, 2017		As at 1st April, 2016	
	Nos.	Amount in Millions	Nos.	Amount in Millions	Nos.	Amount in Millions
Balance as at the beginning of the year	**77,797,438**	**155.59**	77,237,438	154.47	77,237,438	154.47
Add: Issued during the Year *	**564,000**	**1.13**	560,000	1.12	-	-
Balance as at the end of the year	**78,361,438**	**156.72**	77,797,438	155.59	77,237,438	154.47

*Equity Shares of face value ₹ 2/- each issued to eligible employees of the Company under KEI Employees Stock Option Scheme, 2015.

16.3 List of Equity Shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate Equity Shares:

Name of shareholder	As at 31st March, 2018		As at 31st March, 2017		As at 1st April, 2016	
	Nos.	% age	Nos.	% age	Nos.	% age
Mr. Anil Gupta	**13,680,776**	**17.46%**	13,680,776	17.59%	15,580,776	20.17%
M/s Projection Financial and Management Consultants Private Limited	**7,900,000**	**10.08%**	7,900,000	10.15%	7,900,000	10.23%
M/s Anil Gupta HUF beneficiary Mr. Anil Gupta	**4,650,375**	**5.93%**	4,650,375	5.98%	4,650,375	6.02%
Franklin Templeton Mutual Fund A/c Franklin India High Growth Companies Fund	**5,220,550**	**6.66%**	4,500,000	5.78%	2,104,773	2.73%
IDFC Sterling Equity Fund	**910,000**	**1.16%**	1,512,244	1.94%	4,670,571	6.05%

16.4 Equity Shares reserved and issued under KEI Employees Stock Option Scheme, 2015:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 1st April, 2016
	Nos. of shares	Nos. of shares	Nos. of shares
Options available under ESOS			
-- Options available at the beginning of the year	**1,692,000**	2,252,000	-
-- Options granted during the year	**-**		2,252,000
-- Equity Shares issued during the year			
Under KEI ESOS 2015 option Plan: Equity shares of ₹ 2 each.	**564,000**	560,000	-
-- Options available at the close of the year	**1,128,000**	1,692,000	2,252,000

For terms and other details refer Note No. 42

17. Other Equity:

Refer Statement of Changes in Equity for detailed movement in Equity balance:

A. Summary of Other Equity balance: **(₹ in Millions)**

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 1st April, 2016
Capital Reserve	**28.00**	28.00	28.00
Securities Premium Account	**843.09**	784.37	726.06
General Reserve	**21.09**	21.09	21.09
Retained Earnings	**4,961.50**	3,572.12	2,680.32
Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Difference Account (FCMITDA)	**-**	-	(6.27)
Employee Stock Options Outstanding	**58.93**	66.00	43.27
Other Comprehensive Income	**(24.01)**	(18.04)	(17.37)
Total	**5,888.60**	4,453.54	3,475.10

B. Nature and purpose of reserves

(a) **Capital Reserve:** Subscribed capital forfeited due to non- receipt of call money treated as Capital reserve.

(b) **Securities Premium Account :** Amount received in excess of face value of the equity shares is recognised in Securities Premium Account. In case of equity-settled share based payment transactions difference between fair value on grant date and nominal value of share is accounted as Securities Premium Account.

(c) **Employee Stock Options Outstanding (ESOS) :** Fair value of equity-settled share based payment transactions with employees is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss with corresponding credit to Employee Stock Options Outstanding .

(d) **General Reserve:** The Company has transferred a portion of the net profit of the Company before declaring dividend to General Reserve pursuant to the earlier provisions of Companies Act, 1956. Mandatory transfer to General Reserve is not required under the Companies Act, 2013.

(e) **Retained Earnings:** Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date less any transfers to General Reserve, dividends or other distributions to shareholders.

(f) **Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Difference Account (FCMITDA):** Company has amortised exchange difference on other than depreciable capital items over period of External Commercial Borrowings/ Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds. This is not available for capitalisation/declaration of dividend/ share buy-back.

18. Non Current Borrowings: **(₹ in Millions)**

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 1st April, 2016
(i) Secured			
Term Loan			
-- Term Loans from Banks	**467.39**	163.64	470.12
-- Foreign Currency Term Loans from Banks	**274.12**	231.53	231.53
-- External Commercial Borrowings	**412.92**	-	-
-- Term Loans from Non-Banking Financial Company	**205.77**	279.61	867.54
Finance Lease Obligations on Hire Purchase of Vehicles	**18.26**	24.92	22.31
(ii) Unsecured			
Deposits			

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 1st April, 2016
-- Public Deposits	**48.81**	52.99	35.22
-- Deposits from Related Parties	**29.35**	7.82	3.35
Loans from Related Parties	**-**	3.00	4.50
Total	**1,456.62**	763.51	1,634.57

18.1 Nature of Security and Repayment Terms of Term Loan: (₹ in Millions)

Sl. No.	31st March, 2018	31st March, 2017	1st April, 2016	Rate of interest	Terms of repayment of term loan outstanding as at 31st March, 2018
1	**-**	867.54	1,343.67	9.25%+Spread (3.10%)	Repaid during F.Y. 2017-18
2	**-**	-	125.00	6 month LIBOR + 300 bps	Repaid during F.Y. 2016-17
3	**101.42**	138.93	147.77	1 year MCLR (8.30%) + Spread (1.85%)	Repayable in 5 Years upto October 2020
4	**233.97**	231.53	235.20	6 month LIBOR + 90bps, 6 month LIBOR + 81bps	Drawn in three tranche, repayable in January 2019 and February 2019
5	**107.21**	167.63	230.20	1 year MCLR (7.95%) + Spread (1.35%)	Repayable in 5 Years including moratorium period of 15 months payable upto November 2019
6	**-**	61.56	122.83	1 year MCLR (7.95%) + Spread (1.35%)	Repaid during F.Y. 2017-18
7	**-**	102.00	138.24	9.50% + Spread (3.75%)	Repaid during F.Y. 2017-18
8	**-**	-	43.89	10.40% + Spread (2.25%)	Repaid during F.Y. 2016-17
9	**280.37**	298.37	-	9.75% (Fixed Rate)	Repayable in 5 Years including moratorium period of 12 months upto December 2021
10	**365.46**	-	-	9.10%+Spread (0.50%)	Repayable in 3 Years upto May 2020
11	**212.32**	-	-	1 year MCLR (9.10%) + Spread (0.50%)	Repayable in 5 Years upto June 2022
12	**455.72**	-	-	4.40%(Fixed Rate)	Repayable in 3 Years including moratorium period of 6 months upto December 2020
13	**514.72**	-	-	3 MONTH LIBOR + 190 bps	Repayable in 5 Years including moratorium period of 12 months upto December 2022
Total	**2,271.19**	**1,867.56**	**2,386.80**		
Less:	**910.99**	1,192.78	817.61	Current Maturities of Long Term Borrowings (Note 23)	
Total	**1,360.20**	**674.78**	**1,569.19**	Borrowings Non-Current (Note 18)	

--Term Loans from Banks and Non- Banking Financial Company (NBFC) are Secured by a first pari passu charge over Land & Building, Plant & Machinery and other movable fixed assets located at the Company's Plants at Plot No. A-280-284, RIICO Industrial Area, Chopanki; SP-919, RIICO Industrial Area, Phase-III, Bhiwadi, SP 2/874, RIICO Industrial Area, Pathredi and 99/2/7, Madhuban Industrial Estate, Village Rakholi, Silvassa. Further they are secured by personal guarantee of Shri Anil Gupta, Chairman-cum-Managing Director of the Company.

18.2 Finance Lease Obligations are secured against hypothecation of vehicles.

18.3 Unsecured Deposits are repayable within 3 years from the date of acceptance.

18.4 For Loans & Deposits from Related Parties refer note no. 46.

19. Non Current Provisions:

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 1st April, 2016
Employee benefits			
---Provision for Leave Encashment	**67.21**	50.63	40.02
	67.21	50.63	40.02

20. Deferred Tax Liability (Net):

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 1st April, 2016
Deferred Tax Liability :			
Additional depreciation/amortisation on PPE and Other Intangible Assets	**515.89**	460.67	403.47
Other timing differences	**9.32**	8.69	14.04
Total Deferred Tax Liabilities	**525.21**	469.36	417.51
Deferred Tax Asset :			
Liabilities / provisions that are deducted for tax purposes when paid	**51.45**	46.83	49.69
Provision for doubtful debts/impairment allowance	**56.57**	54.61	39.40
Defined benefit obligations	**11.39**	7.51	3.57
Other timing differences	**7.36**	7.23	5.35
Total Deferred Tax Assets	**126.77**	116.18	98.01
Net Deferred Tax Assets/ (Liabilities)	**(398.44)**	(353.18)	(319.50)

20.1 Movement in Deferred Tax Assets:

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	Provision for doubtful debts/ loans/ advances that are deducted for tax purposes when written off	Defined benefit obligations	Liabilities / provisions that are deducted for tax purposes when paid	Other items	Total deferred tax assets
As at 1st April, 2016	**39.40**	**3.57**	**49.69**	**5.35**	**98.01**
(Charged)/credited :					
-- Profit and Loss	15.21	-	(2.86)	1.88	**14.23**
-- Other Comprehensive Income	-	3.94	-	-	**3.94**
-- Equity	-	-	-	-	**-**
As at 31st March, 2017	**54.61**	**7.51**	**46.83**	**7.23**	**116.18**
(Charged)/credited :					
-- Profit and Loss	1.96	-	4.62	0.13	**6.71**
-- Other Comprehensive Income	-	3.88	-	-	**3.88**
-- Equity	-	-	-	-	**-**
As at 31st March, 2018	**56.57**	**11.39**	**51.45**	**7.36**	**126.77**

20.2 Movement in Deferred Tax Liabilities: (₹ in Millions)

Particulars	Additional depreciation/ amortisation on PPE and Other Intangible Assets	Other items	Total deferred tax liabilities
As at 1st April, 2016	403.47	14.04	**417.51**
(Charged)/credited :			
-- Profit and Loss	57.20	(5.35)	**51.85**
-- Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	**-**
-- Equity	-	-	**-**
As at 31st March, 2017	**460.67**	**8.69**	**469.36**
(Charged)/credited :			
-- Profit and Loss	55.22	0.63	**55.85**
-- Other Comprehensive Income	**-**	**-**	**-**
-- Equity	**-**	**-**	**-**
As at 31st March, 2018	**515.89**	**9.32**	**525.21**

20.3 Unused Tax Credit:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018		As at 31st March, 2017		As at 1st April, 2016	
	Amount (₹ in Millions)	Expiry Year	Amount (₹ in Millions)	Expiry Year	Amount (₹ in Millions)	Expiry Year
Unused Tax Credits (Minimum Alternate Tax [MAT] Credit not Recognised)	**-**	**-**	121.51	2025-26	206.39	2025-26

21. Current Borrowings: (₹ in Millions)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 1st April, 2016
(i) Secured:			
Working Capital Loans from Banks	**2,266.79**	3,489.60	1,962.27
Buyer's Credit	**1,377.63**	1,401.20	519.58
Factoring Arrangements	**2,185.97**	1,011.21	689.59
(ii) Unsecured:			
Loans from Related Parties			
--- Loans from Related Party *	**205.00**	250.00	-
---Inter Corporate Deposits	**0.80**	0.80	2.60
Deposits from Others			
---Inter Corporate Deposits	**5.50**	5.50	5.50
---Public Deposits	**-**	1.20	-
Total	**6,041.69**	6,159.51	3,179.54

*** For Loans From Related Party Refer Note No. 46.**

21.1 Working Capital facilities from banks are secured by 1st pari-passu charge by way of hypothecation on the entire current assets including raw material stock in process finished goods consumable stores & spares and receivables of the Company 1st pari-passu charge on present and future fixed assets at SP 920-922, RIICO Industrial Area, Phase III, Bhiwadi, Distt. Alwar (Rajasthan) and movable fixed assets at D-90, Okhla Industrial Area, Phase I, New Delhi, 2nd pari-passu charge by equitable mortgage of property of the Land and Building at 99/2/7, Madhuban Industrial Estate, Village Rakholi, Silvassa, (D & N H), Plot No. A 280-284, Chopanki, SP 2/874, RIICO Industrial Area, Pathredi and SP-919, RIICO Industrial Area, Phase III, Bhiwadi, Distt. Alwar, (Rajasthan) both present and future. Further they are secured by personal guarantee of Shri. Anil Gupta, Chairman-cum-Managing Director of the Company.

22. Current Trade Payables: **(₹ in Millions)**

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 1st April, 2016
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	**-**	-	-
Acceptances	**2,329.05**	1,831.13	1,803.57
Others	**3,942.95**	2,974.09	2,518.09
Total	**6,272.00**	4,805.22	4,321.66

22.1 In terms of Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 and the Companies Act, 2013 the outstanding Interest due thereon interest paid etc to these enterprises are required to be disclosed. However, these enterprises are required to be registered under the Act. In absence of information about registration of the enterprises under the above Act, the required information could not be furnished.

23. Other Current Financial Liabilities: **(₹ in Millions)**

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 1st April, 2016
Current Maturities of Long Term Debts			
---From Banks	**319.03**	306.48	212.82
---Foreign Currency Loans from Banks	**415.57**	-	3.66
---External Commercial Borrowings	**101.80**	-	125.00
---From Others (Non-Banking Financial Company)	**74.59**	886.30	476.13
(Refer Note 18.1)			
Current Maturities of Finance Lease Obligations on Hire Purchase of Vehicles	**11.89**	12.67	9.42
(Refer Note 18.2)			
Interest on Borrowings			
---Accrued but not due	**8.13**	4.10	1.10
---Accrued and due	**8.85**	21.76	7.20
Unpaid Dividend (Refer Note 23.1)	**1.49**	1.28	1.21
Total	**941.35**	1,232.59	836.54

23.1 No amount is due for credit to Investor Education and Protection Fund (Fund). Amount remaining due after adjustment of amounts to be claimed from the Company will be transferred on the respective due dates to Fund.

24. Other Current Liabilities: **(₹ in Millions)**

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 1st April, 2016
Income Received in Advance	**19.27**	14.41	616.30
Security Deposits Received	**14.77**	14.73	14.94
Employee Benefits Payable	**98.85**	101.29	73.70
Sundry Creditors -Capital Goods	**77.42**	57.16	77.01
Advance from Customers/Payables to Customer	**372.85**	439.91	173.33
Statutory Dues Payable	**215.54**	253.88	181.57
Total	**798.70**	881.38	1,136.85

25. Current Provisions: **(₹ in Millions)**

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 1st April, 2016
Employee Benefits			
---Provision for Leave Encashment	**9.54**	6.88	5.25
---Provision for Gratuity	**82.89**	62.17	46.03
Other Provisions	**18.86**	17.81	12.40
Total	**111.29**	86.86	63.68

25.1. Movement of Provisions (Current and Non Current): **(₹ in Millions)**

Particulars	Leave encashment	Gratuity	Warranty Provision
As at 1st April, 2017	**57.51**	62.17	17.81
Credited during the year	**23.84**	**20.72**	**17.29**
Utilised during the year	**4.60**	-	-
Unused amount reversal	**-**	-	16.24
As at 31st March, 2018	**76.75**	**82.89**	**18.86**

Provision for Leave Encashment:

Leave encashment is a terminal employee benefit, which covers Company's liability for earned leave.

Provision for Gratuity:

Company provides 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 elegible for gratuity. Gratuity plan is a funded plan and company makes contributions to fund maintained by LIC of India and administrated through irrevocable trust setup by Company.

Provision for Warranty:

Provision for warranty relates to estimated outflow in respect of warranty for products sold/ contracts executed by Company. Due to nature of such costs it is not possible to estimate timing/ uncertainties relating to the outflows of economic benefits.

25.2. Disclosures under Ind AS 19 "Employee Benefits":

Defined Contribution Plan:

Amount recognized as an expense in defined contribution plans: **(₹ in Millions)**

Particulars	Expense recognised in 2017-18	Expense recognised in 2016-17
Contributory Provident Fund & Employees Pension Scheme 1995	**40.58**	23.67

a) The amounts recognised in the Balance Sheet is as under: **(₹ in Millions)**

Particulars	Period	Gratuity	Leave Encashment
Present value of obligations as at the end of year	2017-18	171.11	76.75
	2016-17	137.39	57.51
Fair value of plan assets as at the end of the year	2017-18	88.22	-
	2016-17	75.22	-
Funded status	2017-18	(82.89)	(76.75)
	2016-17	(62.17)	(57.51)
Net Assets/(Liability) recognized in balance sheet	2017-18	82.89	76.75
	2016-17	62.17	57.51
Company's best estimate of expense for the next Annual reporting period		36.20	28.02

b) Expense recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss is as under: **(₹ in Millions)**

Particulars	Period	Gratuity	Leave Encashment
Current Service Cost	2017-18	18.19	14.96
	2016-17	13.45	9.86
Interest Cost on Defined Benefit Obligation	2017-18	9.89	4.14
	2016-17	8.08	3.40
Interest Income on Plan Assets	2017-18	5.42	-
	2016-17	4.63	-
Net Actuarial (Gain) / Loss recognized in the period	2017-18	4.48	-
	2016-17	3.45	-
Expenses recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss	2017-18	22.66	23.84
	2016-17	16.90	15.16

c) Expenses recognized in Other Comprehensive Income is as under: **(₹ in Millions)**

Particulars	Period	Gratuity	Leave Encashment
Actuarial (Gains)/Loss on Defined Benefit Obligation	2017-18	11.65	-
	2016-17	12.09	-
Actuarial (Gains)/Loss on Asset	2017-18	(0.54)	-
	2016-17	(0.72)	-
Actuarial Gain/(Loss) recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	2017-18	11.11	-
	2016-17	11.37	-

d) Movements in the present value of the Defined Benefit Obligations: **(₹ in Millions)**

Particulars	Period	Gratuity	Leave Encashment
Present Value of Obligations as at beginning of year	2017-18	137.39	57.51
	2016-17	107.77	45.27
Acquisition Adjustment	2017-18	-	-
	2016-17	-	-

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	Period	Gratuity	Leave Encashment
Interest Cost	2017-18	9.89	4.14
	2016-17	8.08	3.40
Current Service Cost	2017-18	18.19	14.96
	2016-17	13.45	9.86
Actuarial (Gains)/Losses arising from:			
Changes in Demographic Assumptions	2017-18	Nil	Nil
	2016-17	Nil	Nil
Changes in Financial Assumptions	2017-18	6.74	2.53
	2016-17	3.11	1.10
Experience Adjustments	2017-18	4.90	2.21
	2016-17	8.98	0.80
Past Service Cost	2017-18	-	-
	2016-17	-	-
Benefits Paid	2017-18	(6.01)	(4.60)
	2016-17	(4.00)	(2.93)
Present value of obligations as at end of year	2017-18	171.11	76.75
	2016-17	137.39	57.51

e) **Movements in the fair value of the Plan Assets:** (₹ in Millions)

Particulars	Period	Gratuity	Leave Encashment
Fair Value of plan assets as on beginning of year	2017-18	75.22	-
	2016-17	61.74	-
Interest Income	2017-18	5.42	-
	2016-17	4.63	-
Re-measurement Gain/(Loss) – return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	2017-18	0.54	-
	2016-17	0.72	-
Contributions from the Employer	2017-18	13.05	-
	2016-17	12.14	-
Benefits paid	2017-18	(6.01)	-
	2016-17	(4.00)	-
Fair value of Plan Assets at the end of year	2017-18	88.22	-
	2016-17	75.22	-

f) **Actuarial Assumptions are as under:** (₹ in Millions)

Particulars	Period	Gratuity	Leave Encashment
Discount Rate	2017-18	7.70%	7.70%
	2016-17	7.20%	7.20%
Expected rate of Future Salary Increase	2017-18	7.00%	7.00%
	2016-17	6.00%	6.00%
Retirement Age	2017-18	58 yrs	58 yrs
	2016-17	58 yrs	58 yrs

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	Period	Gratuity	Leave Encashment
Mortality rates	2017-18	As per Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Table	
	2016-17		
Age		**Withdrawal Rate**	**Withdrawal Rate**
Up to 30 Years	2017-18	3.00%	3.00%
	2016-17	3.00%	3.00%
From 31 to 44 years	2017-18	2.00%	2.00%
	2016-17	2.00%	2.00%
Above 44 years	2017-18	1.00%	1.00%
	2016-17	1.00%	1.00%

Risks Associated with Plan Provisions

Valuations are based on certain assumptions which are dynamic in nature and vary over time. As such Company is exposed to various risks as follows:

Salary Increases	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated with the assumption of salary increase rate of plan participants in future. Deviation in the rate of increase of salary in future for plan participants from the rate of increase in salary used to determine the present value of obligation will have a bearing on the plan's liability.
Investment Risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate determined by reference to Goverment Bonds Yield. If the plan liability is funded and return on plan assets is below this rate it will create a plan deficit.
Discount Rate Risk	A decrease in the bond interest rate (discount rate) will increase the plan liability.
Mortality & Disability	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calucated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants. For this report we have used Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) ultimate table. A change in mortality rate will have a bearing on the plan's liability.

g) Maturity Profile of Defined Benefit Obligation is as under:

Duration of defined benefit obligation (₹ in Millions)

Particulars	Period	Gratuity	Leave Encashment
1	2017-18	48.47	9.54
	2016-17	41.85	6.88
2	2017-18	5.43	7.40
	2016-17	7.13	6.40
3	2017-18	5.01	6.65
	2016-17	4.26	5.10
4	2017-18	8.74	6.52
	2016-17	3.95	4.57
5	2017-18	5.98	5.44
	2016-17	7.20	4.55
Above 5	2017-18	97.48	41.21
	2016-17	72.99	30.00

h) Summary of Membership Data:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	
	Gratuity	Leave Encashment
Number of Employees	1,518	1,489
Total Monthly Salary for Gratuity (₹ in Millions)	37.50	-
Total Monthly Salary for leave Availment (₹ in Millions)	-	37.06
Average Past Service (Years)	6.09	6.04
Average Age (Years)	36.67	36.59
Average Remaining Working Life (Years)	21.33	21.41

i) Major Category of Plan Assets (as percentage of total plan assets) is as under: **(₹ in Millions)**

Particulars	Period	Gratuity	Leave Encashment
Fund Managed by Insurer	2017-18	82.89	Nil
	2016-17	62.17	Nil

j) Sensitivity analysis is as under:
Impact of the change in Discount Rate: **(₹ in Millions)**

Particulars	Period	Gratuity	Leave Encashment
Impact due to Increase of 1%	2017-18	158.41	71.94
	2016-17	127.53	53.98
Impact due to Decrease of 1%	2017-18	186.03	82.20
	2016-17	148.88	61.48

Impact of the Change in Salary Increase: **(₹ in Millions)**

Particulars	Period	Gratuity	Leave Encashment
Impact due to Increase of 1%	2017-18	185.99	82.18
	2016-17	148.90	61.49
Impact due to Decrease of 1%	2017-18	158.22	71.87
	2016-17	127.34	53.91

26. Current Tax Liability (Net): **(₹ in Millions)**

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 1st April, 2016
Tax expense comprises of:			
Opening balance (Receivables)/Payables	**14.13**	31.73	23.35
Current tax payable for the year	**668.41**	376.79	328.96
Less : Taxes paid during the year	**527.52**	304.21	195.96
Less : MAT Credit Entitlement	**121.51**	90.18	124.62
Closing balance Liabilities (Net)	**33.51**	14.13	31.73

26.1 Provision for Income Tax for the year is after considering MAT Credit Entitlement of ₹ 121.51 Millions (In 31st March, 2017 : ₹ 90.18 Millions, In 31st March, 2016 ₹ 124.62 Millions).

27. Revenue From Operations (Gross):

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March, 2018		Year Ended 31st March, 2017	
Sale of Products				
---Manufactured Goods	**25,938.26**		22,986.17	
---Traded Goods	**10.83**	**25,949.09**	17.44	23,003.61
Income from Turnkey Projects		**8,672.21**		5,050.30
(Refer note 27.3)				
Job Work		**3.91**		4.45
Other operating Revenues				
--- Export Benefits	**42.23**		18.88	
--- Unadjusted Credit balances written back	**28.69**		4.42	
--- Scrap	**268.06**	**338.98**	242.59	265.89
Total		**34,964.19**		28,324.25

Revenue from Operations include in few cases VAT & Service Tax, wherever prices are inclusive of Taxes.

27.1 Details of Sales (Manufactured Goods):

(₹ in Millions)

Class of Goods	Year Ended 31st March, 2018		Year Ended 31st March, 2017	
Cables		**18,746.61**		17,409.09
Stainless Steel Wires		**1,167.85**		1,128.24
Winding Wire, Flexible & House Wires		**6,023.80**		4,448.84
Total		**25,938.26**		22,986.17

27.2 Details of Sales (Traded Goods):

(₹ in Millions)

Class of Goods	Year Ended 31st March, 2018		Year Ended 31st March, 2017	
Miscellaneous		**10.83**		17.44
Total		**10.83**		17.44

27.3 Income from Turnkey Projects:

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March, 2018		Year Ended 31st March, 2017	
Income from Turnkey Projects		**8,672.21**		5,050.30
Total		**8,672.21**		5,050.30

28. Other Income: (₹ in Millions)

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March, 2018		Year Ended 31st March, 2017	
Dividend from long term investments		**0.04**		0.04
Interest Income from Bank Deposits/Other		**6.48**		5.10
Interest Income from financial assets at amortised cost		**1.57**		1.03
Miscellaneous Income		**-**		3.31
Insurance Claims		**10.00**		13.56
Exchange Fluctuation (Net)		**74.90**		77.63
Total		**92.99**		100.67

29. Cost of Materials Consumed: (₹ in Millions)

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March, 2018		Year Ended 31st March, 2017	
Raw Materials Consumed				
Opening Stock	**1,188.75**		728.76	
Add : Purchases	**21,072.75**		16,822.47	
Less : Closing Stock	**1,108.52**		1,188.75	
Less : Captive use	**13.84**	**21,139.14**	11.87	16,350.61
Turnkey Project Materials				
Opening Stock	**20.02**		29.86	
Add : Purchases	**3,268.32**		2,326.25	
Less: Closing Stock	**4.71**	**3,283.63**	20.02	2,336.09
Total		**24,422.77**		18,686.70

30. Purchases of Stock in Trade: (₹ in Millions)

Class of Goods	Year Ended 31st March, 2018		Year Ended 31st March, 2017	
Miscellaneous		**14.34**		15.96
Total		**14.34**		15.96

31. Changes in Inventory of Finished Goods, Work in Progress and Stock in trade: (₹ in Millions)

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March, 2018		Year Ended 31st March, 2017	
Opening Stock				
--- Finished Goods	**1,778.30**		1,176.64	
--- Stock in Trade	**6.64**		6.80	
--- Work in Progress	**1,766.88**		1,935.77	
--- Scrap	**5.75**	**3,557.57**	11.61	3,130.82
Less : Closing Stock				
--- Finished Goods	**2,228.38**		1,778.30	
--- Stock in Trade	**10.62**		6.64	
--- Work in Progress	**1,623.35**		1,766.88	
--- Scrap	**21.41**	**3,883.76**	5.75	3,557.57
Total		**(326.19)**		(426.75)

32. Employee Benefits Expense: **(₹ in Millions)**

Particulars	**Year Ended 31st March, 2018**		**Year Ended 31st March, 2017**	
Salaries,Wages & Other Benefits	**1,314.36**		961.76	
Contribution to Provident & Other Funds	**64.19**		48.54	
Expense on Share Based Payments to Employees	**33.04**		62.56	
Staff Welfare Expenses	**56.33**	**1,467.92**	44.41	1,117.27
Total		**1,467.92**		1,117.27

For Managerial remuneration refer Related Party Disclosure Note no. 46.

33. Finance Costs: **(₹ in Millions)**

Particulars	**Year Ended 31st March, 2018**		**Year Ended 31st March, 2017**	
Interest expenses		**884.47**		945.07
Other borrowing costs		**228.57**		299.18
Total		**1,113.04**		1,244.25

34. Depreciation and Amortisation Expense: **(₹ in Millions)**

Particulars	**Year Ended 31st March, 2018**		**Year Ended 31st March, 2017**	
Depreciation on Property, Plant & Equipment		**313.01**		278.13
Amortisation on Other Intangible Assets		**9.29**		5.91
Total		**322.30**		284.04

35. Sub Contractor Expenses for Turnkey Projects: **(₹ in Millions)**

Particulars	**Year Ended 31st March, 2018**		**Year Ended 31st March, 2017**	
Sub Contractor's Expenses		**1,085.54**		579.29
Total		**1,085.54**		579.29

36. Excise Duty: **(₹ in Millions)**

Particulars	**Year Ended 31st March, 2018**		**Year Ended 31st March, 2017**	
Excise Duty on Sales		**505.50**		1661.10
Excise Duty on Stock/Transfers*		**(129.30)**		378.59
Total		**376.20**		2,039.69

*Represents excise duty borne by Company and difference between excise duty on opening stock and closing stock of finished goods and stock transfers.

37. Other Expenses:

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March, 2018		Year Ended 31st March, 2017	
Stores, Spares & Consumables		**147.42**		109.96
Packing Expenses		**813.04**		727.92
Job Work Charges		**565.88**		497.49
Power, Fuel & Lighting		**440.02**		388.72
Repairs & Maintenance				
--- Plant & Machinery	**154.49**		137.68	
--- Building	**9.07**		18.60	
--- Others	**23.08**	**186.64**	27.64	183.92
Freight, Handling and Octroi (Net)		**784.34**		600.25
Rebate, Discount, Commission on Sales		**186.71**		152.65
Bad Debts Written off		**124.96**		52.83
ECL on Debtors		**4.09**		43.94
Rates & Taxes		**116.51**		75.89
Rent		**75.30**		52.97
Insurance (Net)		**57.54**		49.05
Travelling & Conveyance		**177.06**		114.81
Advertisement & Publicity		**148.51**		75.27
Auditor's Remuneration (Refer Note 37.1)		**4.40**		4.55
Loss on sales of Fixed Assets (Net)		**1.36**		0.36
Fixed Assets Written off		**3.58**		1.71
Communication Expenses		**33.18**		29.61
Donations		**4.00**		1.26
Director's Meeting Fee		**3.75**		1.68
Professional & Consultancy Charges		**145.09**		127.20
Miscellaneous Expenses		**503.63**		313.65
Corporate Social Responsibility Expenditure (Refer Note 37.3)		**12.65**		7.68
FCMITDA written off		**-**		8.59
Total		**4,539.66**		3,621.96

37.1 Auditor's Remuneration:

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March, 2018		Year Ended 31st March, 2017	
Audit Fee		**3.00**		3.00
Limited Review Fee		**0.60**		0.60
Tax Audit		**0.60**		0.60
Certification		**0.20**		0.35
Total		**4.40**		4.55

37.2 Gross amount required to be spent on Corporate Social Responsibility by the Company during the year ₹ 18.84 Millions (31st March, 2017 ₹ 11.40 Millions).

37.3 Amount spent during the year on: (₹ in Millions)

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March, 2018	Year Ended 31st March, 2017
i) Construction/Acquisition of any assets	-	-
ii) On purpose other than (i) above	12.65	7.68
Total	12.65	7.68

38. Income Tax Expense: (₹ in Millions)

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March, 2018	Year Ended 31st March, 2017
(a) Income tax expense		
Current tax		
Current tax on Profit for the year	**668.35**	376.62
MAT Credit Entitlement	**(121.51)**	(90.18)
Adjustment to current tax of prior periods	**0.06**	0.17
Total current tax expenses	**546.90**	286.61
Deferred tax		
(Decrease) /Increase in deferred tax liabilities	**49.14**	37.62
Total deferred tax expenses/(benefit)	**49.14**	37.62
Total Income tax expense	**596.04**	324.23
(b) Reconciliation of tax expense and accounting profit multiplied by India tax rate		
Profit from operations before income tax expense	**2,041.60**	1,262.51
India Tax Rate	**34.608%**	34.608%
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (allowable) in calculating taxable income :		
Depreciation on PPE for seprate consideration	**322.30**	280.44
Employee benefits for seprate consideration	**34.64**	39.13
Corporate social responsibility expenditure/ Donation	**16.65**	8.94
Other items :		
Deduction under various sections of Income Tax Act, 1961	**24.42**	99.39
	398.01	427.90
Tax effect of amounts which are deductible (allowable) in calculating taxable income :		
Exempt income	**0.04**	0.04
Depreciation on PPE for seprate consideration	**465.82**	449.88
Employee benefits for seprate consideration	**19.81**	14.57
Other items :		
Corporate Social Responsibility expenditure/ Donation	**7.51**	3.52
Investment allowance	**-**	120.48
Allowed under various sections of Income Tax Act, 1961	**15.24**	13.69
	508.42	602.18
Total Net Taxable Income	**1,931.19**	1,088.23
Tax at India tax rate	**668.35**	376.62
Actual Tax Expense booked	**668.35**	376.62
Effective Tax Rate	**32.74%**	29.83%

39. Other Comprehensive Income: **(₹ in Millions)**

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March, 2018	Year Ended 31st March, 2017
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss :		
Re-measurement gains (losses) on defined benefit plans	**(11.11)**	(11.37)
Net (loss)/gain on FVTOCI equity securities	**1.26**	6.76
Income tax effect of the above	**3.88**	3.94
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss:		
Net gain on hedge of a net investment	**-**	-
Income tax effect	**-**	-
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	**-**	-
Income tax effect	**-**	-
Total	**(5.97)**	(0.67)

40. Earnings Per Equity Share ('EPS') pursuant to Ind AS-33 has been calculated as follows:

(A) Earnings Per Equity Share:

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March, 2018	Year Ended 31st March, 2017
Profit after taxation (₹)	**1,445.56**	938.28
Basic Earnings Per Share (₹)	**18.51**	12.10
Diluted Earnings Per Share (₹)	**18.19**	11.80
Face Value Per Equity Share (₹)	**2.00**	2.00

(B) Weighted Average Number of Equity Shares Used as Denominator:

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March, 2018	Year Ended 31st March, 2017
Number of Equity shares at the beginning of the year	**77,797,438**	77,237,438
Add: Weighted average number of equity shares issued during the year	**290,499**	289,973
Weighted average number of Equity shares for Basic EPS	**78,087,937**	77,527,411
Add:Adjustment for Employee Stock Options outstanding	**1,401,501**	1,962,027
Weighted average number of equity shares for Diluted EPS	**79,489,438**	79,489,438

41. In terms of provision of Ind AS –11 on "Construction Contracts" for Lump Sum Turnkey Projects for contract in progress as on 31st March, 2018:

i) The aggregate amount of cost incurred and recognised profit upto 31st March, 2018 ₹ 16,137.26 Millions, (31st March, 2017: ₹ 12,765.05 Millions).

ii) The amount of advances received ₹ 237.04 Millions (31st March, 2017: ₹ 270.88 Millions).

iii) The amount of retention ₹ 1,607.22 Millions (31st March, 2017: ₹ 1,269.51 Millions).

iv) Gross amount due to customers ₹ 1,710.75 Millions (31st March, 2017: ₹ 14.40 Millions).

v) Gross amount due from customers ₹ 652.78 Millions (31st March, 2017: ₹ 290.36 Millions).

42. Employee Stock Options:

a) The Company had approved "KEI Employees Stock Option Scheme" (KEI ESOS 2015 or Scheme) for granting Employees Stock Options in the form of Equity Shares to eligible employees and the same was approved by the members of the Company on September 16, 2015. The plan is administered under the supervision of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company ("Committee") in compliance with the provisions of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulations, 2014 and other applicable provisions for the time being in force. The Nomination and Remuneration Committee had granted 2,252,000 Options on September 23, 2015 which will vest over a period of four years from the date of grant in the following manner:

Vesting Particulars	Options vested	Weighted average exercise price (₹)	Weighted average remaining life in years
1st vesting - at the end of 1st year from the date of grant	560,000	35.00	1.04
2nd vesting - at the end of 2nd year from the date of grant	564,000	35.00	2.04
3rd vesting - at the end of 3rd year from the date of grant	564,000	35.00	3.04
4th vesting - at the end of 4th year from the date of grant	564,000	35.00	4.04
Total Options Granted at an exercise price of ₹ 35.00 per option			

b) The above said options can be exercised any time within a period of 30 days from the date of vesting and will be settled by way of equity shares in accordance with the aforesaid scheme. During the year 2016-17 & 2017-18, Share Allotment Committee allotted Equity Shares of face value ₹ 2/- each to the eligible employees as per Scheme.

Summary of options granted under the Scheme are:

Particulars	KEI ESOS 2015	
	2017-18	**2016-17**
Date of Grant	**23.09.2015**	23.09.2015
Options outstanding at the beginning of the year	**1,692,000**	2,252,000
Options Granted during the year	**Nil**	Nil
Option forfeited during the year	**Nil**	Nil
Option vested	**564,000**	560,000
Option exercised	**564,000**	560,000
Option expired during the year	**Nil**	Nil
Options outstanding at the end of the year	**1,128,000**	1,692,000
Weighted Average Share Price at the date of excersie of Options (₹ per share)	**312.68**	120.75

Refer Note 32 for expense recognised during the year on account of ESOP as per Ind AS 102 - Share Based Payments.

c) The fair value has been calculated using the Black - Scholes Option Pricing Model and the significant assumptions and inputs to estimate the fair value of options granted during the year are as follows:

Particulars	KEI ESOS 2015	
	2017-18	2016-17
1. Weighted average risk-free interest rate	**7.63%**	7.44%
2. Weighted average expected life of options	**2.04**	1.04
3. Weighted average expected volatility	**63.55%**	59.40%
4. Weighted average expected dividends over the life of the option	**0.27%**	0.27%
5. Weighted average exercise price	**35.00**	35.00
6. Weighted average share price at the time of option grant	**98.80**	98.80

The expected price volatality is based on historical volatility.

43. Lease obligations:

43.1 Future lease obligation by way of lease rental on Hire Purchase of Vehicles: **(₹ in Millions)**

Due	Total Minimum lease payments outstanding		Future Interest on outstanding		Present value of minimum lease payments	
	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17
Within one year	**14.14**	15.67	**2.25**	3.00	**11.89**	12.67
Later than one year and not later than five years	**19.95**	28.09	**1.69**	3.17	**18.26**	24.92
More than Five years	**NIL**	NIL	**NIL**	NIL	**NIL**	NIL
Total:	**34.09**	43.76	**3.94**	6.17	**30.15**	37.59

43.2 Company has taken land on long term financial lease from various Government Authorities in India. Present value of minimum lease payment under finance lease is NIL.

43.3 Operating Leases - Other than non-cancellable:

Company has entered into lease transactions during the current financial year mainly for leasing of factory/office/residential premises/Computers and Company leased accommodations for its employees for periods up to 10 years. Terms of lease include terms of renewal, increase in rents in future periods and terms of cancellation. Operating lease payments are recognised in the Profit & Loss under respective heads.

44. Contingent Liabilities & Commitments: **(₹ in Millions)**

	Particulars	Year Ended 31st March, 2018		Year Ended 31st March, 2017	
44.1	Claims against Company not acknowledged as debt:				
	a) Sales Tax / Entry Tax demands under appeal		**9.49**		7.73
	b) Income tax Matters:				
	--Demand due to Additions / disallowances during Assessments, which are under Appeal		**2.16**		2.16
	c) Excise / Service tax demands under appeal		**76.80**		144.50

(₹ in Millions)

44.2	Guarantees against Performance/Security/EMD		**7,895.13**		7,699.95
44.3	Other money for which Company is contingently liable:				
	a) Unutilised Letter of Credits		**615.53**		121.35
	b) Outstanding LC Discounted		**884.19**		669.48
44.4	**Commitments:**				
	Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on Capital Account		**132.92**		70.33

45. Investment in subsidiary and joint venture:

a) These financial statement are separate financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS-27 " Separate Financial Statements".

b) Company's investment in direct subsidiary are as under:

Particulars	Country of Incorporation	Portion of ownership interest as at			Method used to account for the Investment
		31st March, 2018	31st March, 2017	1st April, 2016	
KEI Cables Australia PTY Limited	Australia	90%	100%	100%	Cost

c) Company's investment in Joint Venture is as under:

Particulars	Country of Incorporation	Portion of ownership interest as at			Method used to account for the investment
		31st March, 2018	31st March, 2017	1st April, 2016	
KEI Industries Ltd, New Delhi & Brugg Kabel AG, Switzerland	India	100% in Profit & Loss	100% in Profit & Loss	100% in Profit & Loss	Cost

46. Related party Disclosures as required by Indian Accounting Standard (IND AS-24):

a) Name of Related Parties :

i) Subsidiary Company

KEI Cables Australia PTY Limited

Place of Business/Country of Incorporation	Ownership Interest		
	31.03.2018	31.03.2017	01.04.2016
Australia	90%	100%	100%

ii) Jointly Controlled Entity

Joint Venture of M/s KEI Industries Limited, New Delhi & Brugg Kabel AG, Switzerland (Association of Persons).

Place of Business/Country of Incorporation	Ownership Interest		
	31.03.2018	31.03.2017	01.04.2016
India	75% participation and 100% share in Profit/Loss		

iii) Other related parties in the group where common control exists:

Anil Gupta (HUF)
Projection Financial & Management Consultants Private Limited
Shubh Laxmi Motels & Inns Private Limited
Soubhagya Agency Private Limited
Dhan Versha Agency Private Limited
KEI Cables Private Limited

iv) Key Managerial Personnel:

Shri Anil Gupta, Chairman-cum-Managing Director
Shri Rajeev Gupta, Executive Director Finance
Shri Akshit Diviaj Gupta, Whole Time Director w.e.f. 10th May, 2017
Shri Kishore Kunal, Company Secretary

v) Relatives of Key Managerial Personnel with whom transaction have taken place:

Shri Sunil Gupta
Smt. Archana Gupta, Director
Late Smt. Sumitra Devi Gupta (Expired on 9th June, 2017)
Smt. Shashi Gupta
Smt. Vimla Devi
Smt. Veena Agarwal
Smt. Shweta Jha
Shri Akshit Diviaj Gupta, Whole Time Director w.e.f. 10th May, 2017

vi) Enterprises over which person mentioned in (v) above are able to exercise significant control and transactions have taken place:

Sunil Gupta (HUF)
Ashwathama Constructions Private Limited

(b) Transactions during the year **(₹ in Millions)**

Particulars		2017-18	2016-17
(i)	**Investment in Subsidiary Company equity shares**		
	Subsidiary Company		
	KEI Cables Australia PTY Limited ₹ 3988 (Previous Year NIL)	-	-
		-	-
(ii)	**Sales**		
	Subsidiary Company		
	KEI Cables Australia PTY Limited	914.39	-
		914.39	-
	Jointly Controlled entity		
	Joint Venture of M/s KEI Industries Limited, New Delhi & Brugg Kabel AG, Switzerland (Association of Persons)	-	4.18
		-	4.18
(iii)	**Discount On Sales**		
	Subsidiary Company		
	KEI Cables Australia PTY Limited	3.05	-
		3.05	-

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars		2017-18	2016-17
(iv)	**Purchase - Project Material**		
	Jointly Controlled entity		
	Joint Venture of M/s KEI Industries Limited, New Delhi & Brugg Kabel AG, Switzerland (Association of Persons)	**-**	2.36
		-	2.36
(v)	**Purchase - Fixed Assets**		
	Jointly Controlled entity		
	Joint Venture of M/s KEI Industries Limited, New Delhi & Brugg Kabel AG, Switzerland (Association of Persons)	**-**	2.52
		-	2.52
(vi)	**Reimbursment of Expenses Paid**		
	Jointly Controlled entity		
	Joint Venture of M/s KEI Industries Limited, New Delhi & Brugg Kabel AG, Switzerland (Association of Persons)	**0.62**	5.23
		0.62	5.23
	Subsidiary Company		
	KEI Cables Australia PTY Limited	**5.50**	-
		5.50	-
(vii)	**Reimbursment of Expenses Received**		
	Subsidiary Company		
	KEI Cables Australia PTY Limited	**0.38**	-
		0.38	-
(viii)	**Advance Given**		
	Subsidiary Company		
	KEI Cables Australia PTY Limited	**0.95**	0.29
		0.95	0.29
	Jointly Controlled entity		
	Joint Venture of M/s KEI Industries Limited, New Delhi & Brugg Kabel AG, Switzerland (Association of Persons)	**7.76**	18.90
		7.76	18.90
(ix)	**Loan Given**		
	Key Managerial Personnel		
	Shri Kishore Kunal, Company Secretary	**-**	0.50
		-	0.50
(x)	**Advance Outstanding**		
	Subsidiary Company		
	KEI Cables Australia PTY Limited	**1.29**	0.29
		1.29	0.29
	Jointly Controlled entity		
	Joint Venture of M/s KEI Industries Limited, New Delhi & Brugg Kabel AG, Switzerland (Association of Persons)	**0.91**	-
	Total	**0.91**	-

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars		2017-18	2016-17
(xi)	**Loan Outstanding**		
	Key Managerial Personnel		
	Shri Kishore Kunal, Company Secretary	**0.75**	1.03
		0.75	1.03
(xii)	**Maximum balance of advance given during the year**		
	Subsidiary Company		
	KEI Cables Australia PTY Limited	**1.31**	0.29
		1.31	0.29
	Jointly Controlled entity		
	Joint Venture of M/s KEI Industries Limited, New Delhi & Brugg Kabel AG, Switzerland (Association of Persons)	**1.78**	23.54
		1.78	23.54
(xiii)	**Maximum balance of loan given during the year**		
	Key Managerial Personnel		
	Shri Kishore Kunal, Company Secretary	**1.02**	1.19
		1.02	1.19
(xiv)	**Debtors Outstanding**		
	Subsidiary Company		
	KEI Cables Australia PTY Limited	**141.74**	-
		141.74	-
(xv)	**Interest expense on deposits/ Unsecured Loan**		
	Other related parties in the group where common control exists		
	Anil Gupta (HUF)	**1.28**	0.38
	Soubhagya Agency Private Limited	**-**	0.18
	KEI Cables Private Limited	**0.08**	0.09
		1.36	0.65
	Relatives of Key Managerial Personnel with whom transaction have taken place		
	Late Smt. Sumitra Devi Gupta (Expired on 9th June, 2017)	**0.02**	0.07
	Shri Sunil Gupta	**0.35**	0.13
	Smt. Shweta Jha	**0.17**	0.03
		0.54	0.23
	Key Managerial Personnel		
	Shri Kishore Kunal, Company Secretary	**0.05**	-
	Shri Akshit Diviaj Gupta, Whole Time Director w.e.f. 10th May, 2017	**0.02**	0.04
		0.07	0.04
	Enterprises Over which person mentioned in a (v) above are able to exercise signigicant control and transactions have taken place		
	Sunil Gupta (HUF)	**0.31**	0.28
		0.31	0.28
(xvi)	**Deposits/Unsecured Loan received during the year**		
	Other related parties in the group where common control exists		
	Anil Gupta (HUF)	**18.50**	-
		18.50	-

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars		2017-18	2016-17
	Relatives of Key Managerial Personnel with whom transaction have taken place		
	Shri Sunil Gupta	**5.00**	2.50
	Smt. Shweta Jha	**1.85**	1.75
		6.85	4.25
	Key Managerial Personnel		
	Shri Anil Gupta, Chairman-cum-Managing Director	**-**	250.00
	Shri Akshit Diviaj Gupta, Whole Time Director 10th May, 2017	**-**	0.42
		-	250.42
	Enterprises Over which person mentioned in a (v) above are able to exercise signigicant control and transactions have taken place		
	Sunil Gupta (HUF)	**4.00**	-
		4.00	-
(xvii)	**Deposits/Unsecured Loan paid during the year**		
	Other related parties in the group where common control exists		
	Anil Gupta (HUF)	**3.00**	1.50
	Soubhagya Agency Private Limited	**-**	1.80
		3.00	3.30
	Relatives of Key Managerial Personnel with whom transaction have taken place		
	Late Smt. Sumitra Devi Gupta (Expired on 9th June, 2017)	**0.65**	-
	Shri Sunil Gupta	**2.50**	-
	Smt. Shweta Jha	**1.75**	-
		4.90	-
	Key Managerial Personnel		
	Shri Anil Gupta, Chairman-cum-Managing Director	**45.00**	-
	Shri Kishore Kunal, Company Secretary	**1.20**	-
	Shri Akshit Diviaj Gupta, Whole Time Director 10th May, 2017	**0.42**	-
		46.62	-
	Enterprises Over which person mentioned in a (v) above are able to exercise signigicant control and transactions have taken place		
	Sunil Gupta (HUF)	**2.50**	-
		2.50	-
(xviii)	**Credit balance outstanding as at the year end**		
	Other related parties in the group where common control exists		
	Anil Gupta (HUF)	**18.50**	3.00
	KEI Cables Private Limited	**0.80**	0.80
		19.30	3.80
	Relatives of Key Managerial Personnel with whom transaction have taken place		
	Late Smt. Sumitra Devi Gupta (Expired on 9th June, 2017)	**-**	0.65
	Shri Sunil Gupta	**5.00**	2.50
	Smt. Shweta Jha	**1.85**	1.75
		6.85	4.90

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars		2017-18	2016-17
	Key Managerial Personnel		
	Shri Anil Gupta, Chairman-cum-Managing Director	**205.00**	250.00
	Shri Akshit Diviaj Gupta, Whole Time Director 10th May, 2017	**-**	0.42
		205.00	250.42
	Enterprises Over which person mentioned in a (v) above are able to exercise signigicant control and transactions have taken place		
	Sunil Gupta (HUF)	**4.00**	2.50
		4.00	2.50
(xix)	**Rent paid for use of assets**		
	Other related parties in the group where common control exists		
	Anil Gupta (HUF)	**0.60**	0.60
	Projection Financial & Management Consultants Private Limited	**2.90**	2.40
	Dhan Versha Agency Private Limited	**3.00**	2.40
		6.50	5.40
	Relatives of Key Managerial Personnel with whom transaction have taken place		
	Smt. Archana Gupta, Director	**0.96**	0.96
	Shri Sunil Gupta	**14.40**	11.80
		15.36	12.76
(xx)	**Outstanding of Security Deposit Given**		
	Other related parties in the group where common control exists		
	Anil Gupta (HUF)	**0.15**	0.15
	Projection Financial & Management Consultants Private Limited	**1.65**	1.46
		1.80	1.61
(xxi)	**Manegerial remuneration**		
	Key Managerial Personnel		
	Shri Anil Gupta, Chairman-cum-Managing Director	**107.73**	70.54
	Shri Rajeev Gupta, Executive Director Finance	**50.78**	20.34
	Shri Akshit Diviaj Gupta, Whole Time Director 10th May, 2017	**4.32**	-
		162.83	90.88
(xxii)	**Employee Benefits Expenses**		
	Key Managerial Personnel		
	Shri Kishore Kunal, Company Secretary	**14.43**	5.86
		14.43	5.86
	Relatives of Key Managerial Personnel with whom transaction have taken place		
	Shri Akshit Diviaj Gupta, Whole Time Director 10th May, 2017	**0.24**	1.89
		0.24	1.89
(xxiii)	**Expenses Payable**		
	Key Managerial Personnel		
	Shri Anil Gupta, Chairman-cum-Managing Director	**4.21**	24.64
	Shri Rajeev Gupta, Executive Director Finance	**0.58**	0.05

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars		2017-18	2016-17
	Shri Akshit Diviaj Gupta, Whole Time Director w.e.f. 10th May, 2017	**1.72**	0.08
	Shri Kishore Kunal, Company Secretary	**0.17**	0.14
		6.68	24.91
(xxiv)	**Director's Meeting Fees**		
	Relatives of Key Managerial Personnel with whom transaction have taken place		
	Smt. Archana Gupta, Director	**0.65**	0.40
		0.65	0.40
(xxv)	**Dividend Paid**		
	Other related parties in the group where common control exists		
	Anil Gupta (HUF)	**2.79**	2.33
	Projection Financial & Management Consultants Private Limited	**4.74**	3.95
	Shubh Laxmi Motels & Inns Private Limited	**2.09**	1.74
	Soubhagya Agency Private Limited	**1.88**	1.56
	Dhan Versha Agency Private Limited	**0.60**	0.50
	KEI Cables Private Limited	**0.95**	0.79
		13.05	10.87
	Relatives of Key Managerial Personnel with whom transaction have taken place		
	Shri Sunil Gupta ₹ 3,780/- (Previous Year ₹ 3,000/-)	**0.00**	0.00
	Smt. Archana Gupta, Director	**0.50**	0.42
	Smt. Shashi Gupta ₹ 900/- (Previous Year ₹ 750/-)	**0.00**	0.00
	Smt. Vimla Devi	**0.04**	0.03
	Smt. Veena Agarwal ₹300/- (Previous Year NIL)	**0.00**	-
		0.54	0.45
	Enterprises Over which person mentioned in a (v) above are able to exercise signigicant control and transactions have taken place		
	Sunil Gupta (HUF) ₹ 180/- (Previous Year ₹ 50/-)	**0.00**	0.00
		0.00	0.00
	Key Managerial Personnel		
	Shri Anil Gupta, Chairman-cum-Managing Director	**8.21**	7.79
	Shri Rajeev Gupta, Executive Director Finance	**0.10**	0.01
	Shri Kishore Kunal, Company Secretary ₹ 25,227/- (Previous Year ₹ 23/-)	**0.03**	0.00
		8.34	7.80
(xxvi)	**Equity Share Allotment (ESOS Scheme)**		
	Key Managerial Personnel		
	Shri Rajeev Gupta, Executive Director Finance	**0.30**	0.30
	Shri Kishore Kunal, Company Secretary	**0.08**	0.08
		0.38	0.38
(xxvii)	**Security Premium on share allottment (ESOS Scheme)**		
	Key Managerial Personnel		
	Shri Rajeev Gupta, Executive Director Finance	**4.95**	4.95
	Shri Kishore Kunal, Company Secretary	**1.39**	1.39
		6.34	6.34

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars		2017-18	2016-17
(xxviii)	**Defined Benefit Obligation for Gratuity Benefit**		
	Key Managerial Personnel		
	Shri Anil Gupta, Chairman-cum-Managing Director	**36.06**	34.23
	Shri Rajeev Gupta, Executive Director Finance	**4.39**	3.69
	Shri Kishore Kunal, Company Secretary	**0.58**	0.40
	Shri Akshit Diviaj Gupta, Whole Time Director w.e.f. 10th May, 2017	**0.07**	0.03
		41.10	38.35
(xxix)	**Defined Benefit Obligation for Leave Encashment Benefit**		
	Key Managerial Personnel		
	Shri Anil Gupta, Chairman-cum-Managing Director	**-**	-
	Shri Rajeev Gupta, Executive Director Finance	**1.32**	1.20
	Shri Kishore Kunal, Company Secretary	**0.50**	0.39
	Shri Akshit Diviaj Gupta, Whole Time Director 10th May, 2017	**0.09**	0.02
		1.91	1.61

c) **Non-Financial Transactions**

(i) Shri Anil Gupta has given personal guarantee to banks for Company's borrowings.

(ii) The Company has given Performance Bank Gurantees of ₹ 61.61 Millions (Previous Year ₹ 61.61 Millions) on behalf of Joint Venture of M/s KEI Industries Limited, New Delhi & Brugg Kabel AG, Switzerland.

(iii) The Company has given Performance Bank Gurantees of ₹ 55.52 Millions (Previous Year NIL) on behalf of KEI Cables Australia PTY Limited.

(iv) Disclosures in respect of transactions with identified related parties are given only for such period during which such relationships existed.

47. Disclosure as per Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 108 "Operating Segments":

a) Operating Segments

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting to the Chief Operating Decision Maker "CODM" of the Company. The CODM is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments. Management currently identifies the Company's three product lines as its Operating Segments as per Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments".

- Cables
- Stainless Steels & Wires
- Turnkey Projects

b) Segment Revenue & Expenses

Revenue & Expenses directly attributable to the segment is considered as "Segment Revenue & Segment Expenses". Interest expenses are shown in unallocated.

c) Segment Assets & Liabilities:

Segment assets and segment liabilities represent assets and liabilities in respective segments. Investments, tax related assets, borrowings and other assets and liabilities that can not be allocated to a segment on reasonable basis have been disclosed as "Others".

The following tables present Revenue and Profit Information and certain Assets and Liability information regarding the Company's reportable segments for the years ended March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017-

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	Cables		Stainless Steel Wire		Turnkey Projects		Unllocated		Inter Segment Elimination		Total	
	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17
Revenue (Gross)												
External	**24,246.26**	20,435.62	**1,182.56**	1,139.05	**9,561.48**	6,754.40			**(26.11)**	(4.82)	**34,964.19**	28,324.25
Inter-Segment Revenue	**3,019.06**	2,283.01							**(3,019.06)**	(2,283.01)	**-**	-
Total Revenue	**27,265.32**	22,718.63	**1,182.56**	1,139.05	**9,561.48**	6,754.40			**(3,045.17)**	(2,287.83)	**34,964.19**	28,324.25
Result												
Segment Result	**2,955.50**	2,654.65	**70.60**	77.04	**1,038.42**	617.73			**(26.11)**	(4.82)	**4,038.41**	3,344.60
Unallocated Expenditure net of unallocated income							**(890.29)**	(842.98)			**(890.29)**	(842.98)
Interest Expenses							**(1,113.04)**	(1,244.25)			**(1,113.04)**	(1,244.25)
Interest Income							**6.48**	5.10			**6.48**	5.10
Dividend Income							**0.04**	0.04			**0.04**	0.04
Profit Before Taxation	**2,955.50**	2,654.65	**70.60**	77.04	**1,038.42**	617.73	**(1,996.81)**	(2,082.09)	**(26.11)**	(4.82)	**2,041.60**	1,262.51
Taxation											**596.04**	324.23
Net Profit											**1,445.56**	938.28
Other Information												
Segment Assets	**14,736.95**	13,672.01	**624.71**	525.78	**5,727.34**	4,149.68	**1,077.13**	608.67			**22,166.13**	18,956.14
Segment Liabilities	**7,358.63**	4,854.09	**380.29**	257.36	**1,410.61**	1,321.51	**4,591.77**	5,687.56			**13,741.30**	12,120.52
Capital Expenditure	**539.19**	522.41	**32.39**	24.05	**11.11**	23.31	**57.88**	39.92			**640.57**	609.69
Depreciation	**253.50**	222.33	**10.11**	8.34	**7.76**	4.83	**50.93**	48.54			**322.30**	284.04
FCMITDA Written off							**-**	8.59			**-**	8.59

d) Information about Geographical Segment (In Rupees):

(₹ in Millions)

Segment Revenue by location of customers	Domestic		Overseas		Total	
	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17
External Revenue (Gross)	**30,422.12**	24,531.06	**4,542.07**	3,793.19	**34,964.19**	28,324.25
Addition to Non-Current Assets	**550.27**	803.45	**1.19**	-	**551.46**	803.45

e) Interest expenses have considered under unallocated segment.

"Information about major customers : There are no customers having revenue exceeding 10% of total revenues."

48. Fair Value Measurements:

Carrying amounts of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities in each category are as follows:

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	Note Reference	31st March, 2018				31st March, 2017				1st April, 2016		
		FVPL	FVOCI	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	FVPL	FVOCI	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	FVPL	FVOCI	Amortized Cost
Financial Assets												
Investments	6											
- Equity Instruments		-	25.26	-	25.26	-	23.94	-	23.94	-	17.97	-
- Mutual funds		-	3.03	-	3.03	-	3.33	-	3.33	-	2.52	-
Loans	7 & 14	-	-	54.56	54.77	-	-	43.20	43.20	-	-	38.77
Trade receivables	11	-	-	10,205.86	10,205.86	-	-	8,245.76	8,245.76	-	-	6,249.62
Cash and Cash equivalents:	12	-	-	594.50	594.50	-	-	321.03	321.03	-	-	23.04
Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash equivalents:	13	-	-	168.78	168.78	-	-	12.06	12.06	-	-	16.03
Other Financial Assets	8			2.60	2.60			36.62	36.62			18.61
Total financial assets		**-**	**28.29**	**11,026.30**	**11,054.80**	**-**	**27.27**	**8,658.67**	**8,685.94**	**-**	**20.49**	**6,346.07**
Financial Liabilities												
Borrowings	18 & 21	7,498.31	-	-	7,498.31	6,923.02	-	-	6,923.02	4,814.11	-	
Trade payables	22	-	-	6,272.00	6,272.00	-	-	4,805.22	4,805.22	-	-	4,321.66
Other Financial Liabilities:	23	-	-	941.35	941.35	-	-	1,232.59	1,232.59	-		836.54
Total Financial Liabilities		**7,498.31**	**-**	**7,213.35**	**14,711.66**	**6,923.02**	**-**	**6,037.81**	**12,960.83**	**4,814.11**	**-**	**5,158.20**

(i) Carrying amount of Trade Receivables, Trade Payables and Cash & Cash Equivalent are considered to be the same as their Fair Value due to their short term nature.

(ii) Carrying amount of Financial Assets and Liabilities carried Amortised Cost is considered a reasonable approximation of Fair Value.

(iii) Above table excludes Investment in Subsidiary and Joint Venture, which are measured at cost in accordance with Ind AS 27, 'Separate Financial Statements'.

49. Fair Value Hierarchy:

This Section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining fair values of financial instruments that are (a) recognised and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in financial statements. To provide an indication about reliability of inputs used in determining fair value, group has classified its financial instruments into three levels prescribed under accounting standard. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table:

(₹ in Millions)

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements as at 31st March, 2018	Note Reference	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets					
Investments at FVOCI	6				
- Equity Instruments		25.26	-	-	**25.26**
- Mutual funds		-	3.03	-	**3.03**
Loans	7 & 14			54.56	**54.56**
Total financial assets		**25.26**	**3.03**	**54.56**	**82.85**
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	18 & 21	-	-	7,498.31	**7,498.31**
Other Financial Liabilities	23	-	-	941.35	**941.35**
Total Financial liabilities		-	-	**8,439.66**	**8,439.66**

(₹ in Millions)

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements as at 31st March, 2017	Note Reference	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets					
Investments at FVOCI	6				
- Equity Instruments		23.94	-	-	**23.94**
- Mutual funds		-	3.33	-	**3.33**
Loans	7 & 14			43.20	**43.20**
Total financial assets		**23.94**	**3.33**	**43.20**	**70.47**
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	18 & 21	-	-	6,923.02	**6,923.02**
Other Financial Liabilities	23	-	-	1,232.59	**1,232.59**
Total Financial liabilities		**-**	**-**	**8,155.61**	**8,155.61**

(₹ in Millions)

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements as at 1st April, 2016	Note Reference	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets					
Investments at FVOCI	6				
- Equity Instruments		17.97	-	-	**17.97**
- Mutual funds		-	2.52	-	**2.52**
Loans	7 & 14			38.77	**38.77**
Total financial assets		**17.97**	**2.52**	**38.77**	**59.26**
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	18 & 21	-	-	4,814.11	**4,814.11**
Other Financial Liabilities	23	-	-	836.54	**836.54**
Total Financial liabilities		-	-	**5,650.65**	**5,650.65**

Fair value of financial instruments as referred to in note above has been classified into three categories depending on inputs used in valuation technique. Hierarchy gives highest priority to quoted prices in active market for identical assets or liabilities (level 1 measurement) and lowest priority to unobservable inputs (level 3 measurements).

The categories used are as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

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 rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

Company's policy is to recognize transfers into and transfer out of fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting period.

50. Financial Risk Management:

Company's businesses are subject to several risks and uncertainties including financial risks. Company's documented risk management polices, act as an effective tool in mitigating various financial risks to which business is exposed to in course of their daily operations. Risk management policies cover areas such as liquidity risk, commodity price risk, foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, counterparty and concentration of credit risk and capital management.

Company's senior management oversees management of these risks. Senior professionals working to manage financial risks and appropriate financial risk governance framework for Company are accountable to Board of Directors and Audit Committee. This process provides assurance to Company's senior management that Company's financial risk-taking activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risk are identified, measured and managed in accordance with Company policies and Company risk objective.

50.1. MARKET RISK

Company's size and operations result in it being exposed to the following market risks that arise from its use of financial instruments:

- Currency Risk
- Price Risk
- Commodity Price Risk
- Interest Rate Risk

Above risks may affect Company's income and expenses, or value of its financial instruments. Company's exposure to and management of these risks are explained below.

50.1.1. CURRENCY RISK - POTENTIAL IMPACT OF RISK & MANAGEMENT POLICY

Company undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies mainly related to its operating activities. The Company evaluates exchange rate exposure arising from foreign currency transactions and follows established risk management policies.

Carrying amounts of Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at end of reporting period were as follows:

(a) Amount payable in foreign currency on account of the following:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018			As at 31st March, 2017			As at 1st April, 2016		
	₹ in Millions	Amount in foreign currency	Foreign Currency	₹ in Millions	Amount in foreign currency	Foreign Currency	₹ in Millions	Amount in foreign currency	Foreign Currency
Import of Goods & Advance Received	359.45	5,542,067	USD	156.37	2,389,322	USD	120.58	1,811,554	USD
	4.26	52,312	EURO	6.04	86,404	EURO	62.40	822,367	EURO
	-	-	GBP	4.77	59,500	GBP	1.28	13,360	GBP
	1.74	25,200	CHF	8.93	136,649	CHF	41.29	595,529	CHF
	3.07	62,161	AUD	0.50	9,963	AUD	-	-	AUD
	0.17	3,322	SGD	0.03	600	SGD	0.65	13,039	SGD
Working Capital Loan (Buyer's Credit/PCFC)	1,377.63	21,126,102	USD	1,401.20	21,507,361	USD	765.12	11,486,546	USD
Capex (Term Loan / Buyer's Credit)	755.08	11,579,194	USD	233.18	3,579,194	USD	363.30	5,454,209	USD
Royalty/Know How/ Licence fee	22.75	279,167	EURO	18.65	266,667	EURO	8.85	116,667	EURO
Expenses Payable	27.74	425,360	USD	31.21	479,102	USD	22.24	333,885	USD
	0.21	4,125	SGD	7.74	164,882	SGD	1.99	40,162	SGD
	4.20	45,034	GBP	0.41	4,946	GBP	0.89	9,283	GBP
	0.98	55,730	AED	1.61	91,385	AED	0.84	46,750	AED
	5.23	64,137	EURO	0.17	2,476	EURO	-	-	EURO
Statutory Dues Payable	-	-	SGD	0.62	13,295	SGD	-	-	SGD
Balance with Bank	0.21	153,216	GMD	-	-	GMD	-	-	GMD
Term Loan	459.43	7,045,416	USD	-		USD	-	-	USD

(b) Amount receivable in foreign currency on account of the following:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018			As at 31st March, 2017			As at 1st April, 2016		
	₹ in Millions	Amount in foreign currency	Foreign Currency	₹ in Millions	Amount in foreign currency	Foreign Currency	₹ in Millions	Amount in foreign currency	Foreign Currency
Exports of Goods & Advance Paid	393.77	6,093,010	USD	889.73	14,285,213	USD	479.66	7,178,437	USD
	92.82	1,159,572	EURO	30.42	440,809	EURO	86.60	1,211,160	EURO
	0.01	159	SGD	24.73	534,997	SGD	4.76	71,355	SGD
	344.52	6,977,002	AUD	66.69	1,361,904	AUD	10.26	204,772	AUD
	-	-	CHF	0.09	1,382	CHF	0.97	14,056	CHF
	0.76	8,349	GBP	0.73	9,036	GBP	3.66	38,763	GBP
	-	-	JPY	2.00	3,440,000	JPY	-	-	JPY
	-	-	SGD	-	-	SGD	0.67	12,455	SGD
Recoverable	1.28	26,000	AUD	0.29	6,000	AUD	-	-	AUD
	0.82	46,521	AED	0.82	46,353	AED	-	-	AED
	0.01	4,000	GMD	-	-	GMD	-	-	GMD
Balance with Banks	0.93	18,951	SGD	1.90	41,271	SGD	2.28	46,853	SGD
	10.15	157,237	USD	0.16	2,491	USD	0.33	2,568	USD
	1.28	72,521	AED	1.87	106,272	AED	0.45	25,312	AED
Statutory Dues	0.01	217	SGD	-	-	SGD	-	-	SGD

50.1.2. CURRENCY RISK - SENSITIVITY TO RISK

Following table demonstrates sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in USD, EUR, AUD exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. Impact on Company profit before tax is due to changes in fair value of monetary assets and liabilities. Foreign currency exposures recognised by Company that have not been hedged by a derivative instrument or otherwise are as under:

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	Impact on profit before tax on increase		Impact on profit before tax on decrease	
	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017
USD – Increase/ Decrease by 5%	**(128.77)**	(46.60)	**128.77**	46.60
EUR – Increase/ Decrease by 5%	**3.03**	0.28	**(3.03)**	(0.28)
AUD – Increase/ Decrease by 5%	**17.14**	3.32	**(17.14)**	(3.32)

50.1.3. PRICE RISK - POTENTIAL IMPACT OF RISK & MANAGEMENT POLICY

(a) Company is exposed to the price risk due to its investment in Equity Shares & Mutual Funds. Price risk arises due to uncertainties about future market values of these investments.

(b) Company reviews its investment at regualr intervals in order to minimise price risk arising from investments in Equity Shares & Mutual Funds.

(c) Majority of investments of Company are publicly traded and listed in NSE Index. Carrying amounts of the Company's investment in Equity Shares & Mutual Funds at the end of the reporting period are given in Note 6.

50.1.4. PRICE RISK - SENSITIVITY TO RISK

Following table demonstrate sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in equity index where investments of Company are listed. Impact on Company's profit before tax is due to changes in NSE Index.

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	Impact on profit before tax		Impact on Other Components of Equity before tax	
	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017
NSE Index Increase by 5%	**-**	-	**1.41**	1.36
NSE Index Decrease by 5%	**-**	-	**(1.41)**	(1.36)

50.1.5. COMMODITY PRICE RISK - POTENTIAL IMPACT OF RISK & MANAGEMENT POLICY

The Company is affected by the price volatility of certain commodities. Its operating activities require the ongoing manufacture of industrial and domestic cable and therefore require a continuous supply of major items of raw material viz copper and Aluminium. Due to the volatility of the prices of the Copper and Aluminium, Company has entered into various purchase contracts for these materials. The Company's Board of Directors has adopted a risk management strategy regarding commodity price risk and its mitigation. The Company partly mitigated the risk of price volatility by entering into the contract for purchase of these raw material based on average price for each month.

50.1.6. INTEREST RATE RISK - POTENTIAL IMPACT OF RISK & MANAGEMENT POLICY

(a) Company invests in term deposits for a period of less than one year. Considering short-term nature, there is no significant interest rate risk pertaining to these deposits.

(b) Interest rate risk is the risk that fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Company's exposure to risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates and term deposits. Company's fixed rate borrowings and deposits are carried at amortised cost. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk as defined in Ind AS 107, since neither carrying amount nor future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.

(c) Risk is managed by Company by maintaining an appropriate mix between fixed and floating rate of borrowings.

Exposure of Company's borrowing to interest rate changes at end of reporting period are as follows:

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	**As at 31st March, 2018**	**As at 31st March, 2017**	**As at 31st March, 2016**
Variable rate borrowings	**5,179.52**	6,459.99	4,868.65
Fixed rate borrowings	**3,241.67**	1,668.48	772.49
Total borrowings	**8,421.19**	8,128.47	5,641.14

Refer Note No. 18.1 for maturities of Company borrowings

50.1.7. INTEREST RATE RISK - SENSTIVITY

Sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on exposure to interest rates for non-derivative instruments at end of reporting period. For floating rate liabilities, analysis is prepared assuming amount of liability outstanding at end of reporting period was outstanding for whole year.

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	**Impact on profit before tax on increase**		**Impact on profit before tax on decrease**	
	As at 31st March, 2018	**As at 31st March, 2017**	**As at 31st March, 2018**	**As at 31st March, 2017**
Interest Rate – Increase/ Decrease by 50 basis point (50 bps)	**0.44**	0.47	**0.44**	0.47

50.2. CREDIT RISK

(a) Credit risk refers to risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to Company.

(b) Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables and also from its investing activities including deposits with banks, forex transactions and other financial instruments) for receivables, cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, financial guarantees and derivative financial instruments. Credit limits are set based on a counterparty value. Methodology used to set list of counterparty limits includes, counterparty Credit Ratings (CR) and sector exposure. Evolution of counterparties is monitored regularly, taking into consideration CR and sector exposure evolution. As a result of this review, changes on credit limits and risk allocation are carried out.

(c) In respect of its investments, Company aims to minimize its financial credit risk through application of risk management policies.

(d) For financial instruments, Company attempts to limit credit risk by only dealing with reputed banks and financial institutions.

(e) None of Company's cash equivalents, including time deposits with banks, are past due or impaired.

(f) Trade receivables are subject to credit limits, controls & approval processes. These terms and conditions are determined on a case to case basis with reference to customer's Credit quality and prevailing market conditions. Credit quality of Company's customers is monitored on an ongoing basis and assessed for impairment where indicators of such impairment exist. Due to large geographical base & number of customers, Company is not exposed to material concentration of credit risk. Based on historical experience, risk of default in case of trade receivable is low. Provision is made for doubtful receivables on individual basis depending on the customer ageing, customer category, specific credit circumstances & the historical experience of Company. Solvency of customers and their ability to repay receivable is considered in assessing receivables for impairment. Where receivables are impaired, Company actively seeks to recover amounts in question and enforce compliance with credit terms.

(g) Company assesses and manages credit risk of Financial Assets based on following categories arrived on basis of assumptions, inputs and factors specific to class of Financial Assets.

A: Low Credit Risk on financial reporting date

B: Moderate Credit Risk

C: High Credit Risk

Company provides for Expected Credit Loss based on following:

Asset group	Basis of categorisation	Provision for expenses credit loss
Low Credit Risk	Cash and Cash Equivalents, other Bank Balances and other Financial Assets	12 month expected credit loss
Moderate Credit Risk	Trade Receivables	Life time expected credit loss
High Credit Risk	Trade Receivables and other Financial Assets	Life time expected credit loss or fully

(₹ in Millions)

Credit rating	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 1st April, 2016
A: Low credit risk	Cash and Cash Equivalents, other Bank Balances and other Financial Assets	**765.88**	369.71	57.68
B: Moderate credit risk	Trade Receivables	**10,205.86**	8,245.76	6,249.62
C: High credit risk	NIL	**-**	-	-

A: Low Credit Risk **(₹ in Millions)**

As at 31st March, 2018				
Particulars	**Note reference**	**Carrying Amount**	**Impairment**	**Carrying Amount net of Impairment Provision**
Cash and Cash Equivalents	12	594.50	-	594.50
Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash equivalents	13	168.78	-	168.78
Other Financial Assets	8	2.60	-	2.60

(₹ in Millions)

As at 31st March, 2017				
Particulars	**Note reference**	**Carrying Amount**	**Impairment**	**Carrying Amount net of Impairment Provision**
Cash and Cash Equivalents	12	321.03	-	321.03
Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash equivalents	13	12.06	-	12.06
Other Financial Assets	8	36.62	-	36.62

(₹ in Millions)

As at 1st April, 2016				
Particulars	**Note reference**	**Carrying Amount**	**Impairment**	**Carrying Amount net of Impairment Provision**
Cash and Cash Equivalents	12	23.04	-	23.04
Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash equivalents	13	16.03	-	16.03
Other Financial Assets	8	18.61	-	18.61

B: Moderate Credit Risk

(₹ in Millions)

As at 31st March, 2018						
Ageing	**Note reference**	**Upto 1 year**	**Between 1 and 2 years**	**Between 2 and 3 years**	**Above 3 years**	**Total**
Gross Carrying Amount (Considered Good)	11	9,582.50	692.42	37.57	55.27	10,367.76
Expected Credit Losses (Loss Allowance Provision)		-	155.92	1.34	4.64	161.90
Carrying Amount of Trade Receivables (Net of Impairment)		**9,582.50**	**536.50**	**36.23**	**50.63**	**10,205.86**

(₹ in Millions)

As at 31st March, 2017						
Ageing	**Note reference**	**Upto 1 year**	**Between 1 and 2 years**	**Between 2 and 3 years**	**Above 3 years**	**Total**
Gross Carrying Amount (Considered Good)	11	7,728.25	409.89	160.03	105.40	8,403.57
Expected Credit Losses (Loss Allowance Provision)		-	90.12	39.98	27.71	157.81
Carrying Amount of Trade Receivables (Net of Impairment)		**7,728.25**	**319.77**	**120.05**	**77.69**	**8,245.76**

(₹ in Millions)

As at 1st April, 2016						
Ageing	**Note reference**	**Upto 1 year**	**Between 1 and 2 years**	**Between 2 and 3 years**	**Above 3 years**	**Total**
Gross Carrying Amount (Considered Good)	11	5,925.21	218.49	123.18	96.61	6,363.49
Expected Credit Losses (Loss Allowance Provision)		-	40.43	37.19	36.25	113.87
Carrying Amount of Trade Receivables (Net of Impairment)		**5,925.21**	**178.06**	**85.99**	**60.36**	**6,249.62**

Reconciliation of Loss Provision – Trade Receivables

(₹ in Millions)

Reconciliation of Loss Allowance	Loss allowance
Impairment Loss allowance as on 1st April, 2016	113.87
Impairment Loss Recognised as on	43.94
Reversal	
Impairment Loss allowance as on 31st March, 2017	157.81
Impairment Loss Recognised	4.09
Reversal	
Loss Allowance as on 31st March, 2018	161.90

C: High Credit Risk Nil:

(a) Liquidity risk is the risk that Company will face in meeting its obligations associated with its financial liabilities. Company's approach in managing liquidity is to ensure that it will have sufficient funds to meet its liabilities when due without incurring unacceptable losses. In doing this, management considers both normal and stressed conditions.

(b) Company maintained a cautious liquidity strategy, with a positive cash balance throughout the year ended 31st March, 2018 and 31st March, 2017.

(c) Cash flow from operating activities provides funds to service financial liabilities on a day-to-day basis.

(d) Company regularly monitors rolling forecasts to ensure it has sufficient cash on an on-going basis to meet operational needs. Any short term surplus cash generated is used for working capital management.

(e) Following table analyse Company's financial liabilities into relevent maturity grouping based on their contractual maturity for all non derivative financial liabilities.

(₹ in Millions)

As at 31st March, 2018				
Non-derivative liabilities	**Carrying amount**	**Payable within 1 year**	**More than 1 years**	**Total**
Trade payables (including acceptances)	6,272.00	6,272.00	-	6,272.00
Borrowings	7,498.31	6,041.69	1,456.62	7,498.31
Unpaid dividend	1.49	1.49	-	1.49
Other current financial liabilities	939.86	939.86	-	939.86

(₹ in Millions)

As at 31st March, 2017				
Non-derivative liabilities	**Carrying amount**	**Payable within 1 year**	**More than 1 years**	**Total**
Trade payables (including acceptances)	4,805.22	4,805.22	-	4,805.22
Borrowings	6,923.02	6,159.51	763.51	6,923.02
Unpaid dividend	1.28	1.28	-	1.28
Other current financial liabilities	1,231.31	1,231.31	-	1,231.31

(₹ in Millions)

As at 1st April, 2016				
Non-derivative liabilities	**Carrying amount**	**Payable within 1 year**	**More than 1 years**	**Total**
Trade payables (including acceptances)	4,321.66	4,321.66	-	4,321.66
Borrowings	4,814.11	3,179.54	1,634.57	4,814.11
Unpaid dividend	1.21	1.21	-	1.21
Other current financial liabilities	835.33	835.33	-	835.33

50.3. CURRENT & LIQUID RATIO

Following table shows ratio analysis of Company for respective periods

Period	CURRENT RATIO	LIQUID RATIO
31st March, 2018	1.24	0.85
31st March, 2017	1.12	0.74
1st April, 2016	1.19	0.75

Company has hypothecated all of its Plant & Machinery, Factory Building, Trade Receivables and Cash & Cash Equivalents in order to fulfill collateral requirements for financial facilities in place. The counterparties have an obligation to return the securities to Company.

Under terms of major borrowings facilities, Company is required to comply with certain financial covenants and Company has complied with those covenants throughout the reporting period.

51. Capital Management:

51.1 RISK MANAGEMENT

Capital management is driven by Company's policy to maintain a sound capital base to support the continued development of its business. The Board of Directors seeks to maintain a prudent balance between different components of Company's capital. Management monitors capital structure and net financial debt at individual currency level. Net financial debt is defined as current and non-current financial liabilities less cash and cash equivalents and short term investments.

51.2 DIVIDENDS

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	31st March, 2018	31st March, 2017	31st March, 2016
Total number Equity shares outstanding	**78,361,438**	77,797,438	77,237,438
Interim dividend for the year	**-**	-	-
Final dividend for the year (not recognised at 31st March,2018) – Subject to approval of Shareholders in ensuing Annual General Meeting.	**78.36**	46.68	38.62

52. Reconciliation of Balance Sheet As at 1st April, 2016 (At the date of Transition):

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars		Previous (GAAP)	Adjustments	IND AS
I.	**ASSETS**			
1	**Non-Current Assets**			
	(a) Property, Plant and equipment	3,262.20	-	3,262.20
	(b) Capital Work -in- Progress	293.36	-	293.36
	(c) Other Intangible assets	17.17	-	17.17
	(d) Financial Assets	-		
	(i) Investments	31.12	(10.62)	20.50
	(ii) Loans	31.86	(3.22)	28.64
	(iii) other	18.61	-	18.61
	(e) Other Non-Current Assets	190.35	2.33	192.68
		3,844.67	**(11.51)**	**3,833.16**
2	**Current Assets**			
	(a) Inventories	4,224.68	-	4,224.68
	(b) Financial Assets	-		
	(i) Trade Receivables	5,673.91	575.71	6,249.62
	(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	26.12	(3.08)	23.04
	(iii) Bank Balances other than (ii) above	12.95	3.08	16.03
	(iv) Loans	9.96	0.17	10.13
	(c) Other Current Assets	837.00	-	837.00
		10,784.62	**575.88**	**11,360.50**
	Total Assets	**14,629.29**	**564.37**	**15,193.66**
II.	**EQUITY AND LIABILITIES**			
1	**Equity**			
	(a) Equity Share Capital	154.47	-	154.47
	(b) Other Equity	3,511.76	(36.66)	3,475.10
		3,666.23	**(36.66)**	**3,629.57**
2	**Liabilties**			
(i)	**Non-Current Liabilities**			
	(a) Financial Liabilities			
	(i) Borrowing	1,881.49	(246.92)	1,634.57
	(b) Provisions	40.02	-	40.02
	(c) Deferred Tax Liability (Net)	362.44	(42.94)	319.50
		2,283.95	**(289.86)**	**1,994.09**
3	**Current Liabilities**			
	(a) Financial Liabilities			
	(i) Borrowing	2,489.95	689.59	3,179.54
	(ii) Trade Payables	4,321.66	-	4,321.66
	(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	619.87	216.67	836.54
	(b) Other Current Liabilities	1,136.85	-	1,136.85
	(c) Provisions	79.05	(15.37)	63.68
	(d) Current Tax Liability (Net)	31.73	-	31.73
		8,679.11	**890.89**	**9,570.00**
	Total Equity and Laibilties	**14,629.29**	**564.37**	**15,193.66**

Reconciliation of Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2017

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars		Previous (GAAP)	Adjustments	IND AS
	ASSETS			
1	**Non-Current Assets**			
	(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	4,026.87	(2.12)	4,024.75
	(b) Capital Work -in- Progress	31.54	-	31.54
	(c) Other Intangible assets	27.26	-	27.26
	(d) Financial Assets	-	-	-
	(i) Investments	31.12	(3.84)	27.28
	(ii) Loans	35.68	(2.58)	33.10
	(iii) Other	36.62	-	36.62
	(e) Other Non-Current Assets	11.98	2.01	13.99
		4,201.07	**(6.53)**	**4,194.54**
2	**Current Assets**			
	(a) Inventories	4,989.24	-	4,989.24
	(b) Financial Assets	-	-	-
	(i) Trade Receivables	7,392.37	853.39	8,245.76
	(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	324.21	(3.18)	321.03
	(iii) Bank Balances other than (ii) above	8.88	3.18	12.06
	(iv) Loans	10.60	(0.50)	10.10
	(c) Other Current Assets	1,183.41	-	1,183.41
		13,908.71	**852.89**	**14,761.60**
	Total Assets	**18,109.78**	**846.36**	**18,956.14**
II.	**EQUITY AND LIABILITIES**			
1	**Equity**			
	(a) Equity Share Capital	155.59	-	155.59
	(b) Other Equity	4,578.96	(125.42)	4,453.54
		4,734.55	**(125.42)**	**4,609.13**
2	**Liabilties**			
(i)	**Non-Current Liabilities**			
	(a) Financial Liabilities			
	(i) Borrowing	1,641.28	(877.77)	763.51
	(b) Provisions	50.63	-	50.63
	(c) Deferred Tax Liability (Net)	427.20	(74.02)	353.18
		2,119.11	**(951.79)**	**1,167.32**
(ii)	**Current Liabilities**			
	(a) Financial Liabilities			
	(i) Borrowing	4,898.30	1,261.21	6,159.51
	(ii) Trade Payables	4,805.22	-	4,805.22
	(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	618.56	614.03	1,232.59
	(b) Other Current Liabilities	881.38	-	881.38
	(c) Provisions	38.53	48.33	86.86
	(d) Current Tax Liability (Net)	14.13	-	14.13
		11,256.12	**1,923.57**	**13,179.69**
	Total Equity and Laibilties	**18,109.78**	**846.36**	**18,956.14**

Reconciliation of Profit or Loss for the year ended 31st March 2017

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars		Previous (GAAP)	Adjustments	IND AS
	Revenue :			
I.	Revenue from operations	28,356.45	(32.20)	28,324.25
II.	Other income	99.63	1.04	100.67
III.	**Total Income (I + II)**	**28,456.08**	**(31.16)**	**28,424.92**
IV.	**Expenses:**			
	Cost of material consumed	18,686.70	-	18,686.70
	Purchase of stock in trade	15.96	-	15.96
	Change in Inventories	(426.75)	-	(426.75)
	Employee benefits expenses	1,109.49	7.78	1,117.27
	Finance costs	1,229.24	15.01	1,244.25
	Depreciation, amortization and impairment	280.44	3.60	284.04
	Sub-Contractor Expenses for Turnkey Projects	579.29	-	579.29
	Excise Duty	2,039.69	-	2,039.69
	Other Expenses	3,604.29	17.67	3,621.96
	Total Expenses (IV)	**27,118.35**	**44.06**	**27,162.41**
V.	**Profit/loss Before exceptional items and Tax (I - IV)**	1,337.73	(75.22)	1,262.51
VI.	Exceptional items	-	-	-
VII.	Profit/(Loss) before tax (V - VI)	1,337.73	(75.22)	1,262.51
VIII.	Tax expense:			
	(1) Current tax			
	- For the year	376.62	-	376.62
	- For earlier years (net)	0.17	-	0.17
	(2) Deferred tax (net)	64.77	(27.15)	37.62
	(3) Mat Credit Entitelment	(90.18)	-	(90.18)
	Total Tax Expense (VIII)	**351.38**	**(27.15)**	**324.23**
IX	**Profit Before Tax**	**986.35**	**(48.07)**	**938.28**
X	**Other Comprehensive Income**	**-**	**(0.67)**	**(0.67)**
	A. (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss	-	(4.61)	(4.61)
	(ii) Income Tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss	-	3.94	3.94
	B. (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit and loss			
	(ii) Income Tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit and loss			
XI	Total Comprehensive Income for the period (IX+X) (Comprehensive profit and other comprehensive income for the period)	**986.35**	**(48.74)**	**937.61**

Reconciliations between previous GAAP and Ind AS

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.

Reconciliation of Total Equity as at 31st March, 2017 and 1st April, 2016

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 1st April, 2016
Total Equity (Shareholder's Funds) as per Previous GAAP	4,734.55	3,666.23
Adjustments:		
Amortised Cost		
-- Term Loan	13.75	30.24
-- Security Deposits	(0.33)	(0.25)
-- Loans to staff and workers	(0.74)	(0.47)
Impairment Allowance		
-- Trade Receivables :	(157.81)	(113.87)
Other Adjustments for :		
-- Provision made for Warranty	(17.81)	(12.40)
-- Additional liability towards gratuity	(30.52)	(18.71)
-- Amortisation of Leasehold Land	(3.57)	-
-- Capitalisation of Interest towards borrowing cost	1.48	-
-- Additional Depreciation on assets	(0.02)	-
-- Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation to OCI	21.70	10.33
Adjustment for :	-	38.62
-- Proposed Dividend	-	7.86
-- Tax on Proposed Dividend		
Tax Impact on Above Adjustments	66.49	39.36
Total Adjustments in Reserve and Surplus	**4,627.17**	**3,646.94**
Other Comprehensive Income		
-- Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation to OCI (Net of Tax)	(14.19)	(17.37)
-- Fair value of Investment through OCI	(3.85)	
Total Adjustments in OCI	**(18.04)**	**(17.37)**
Total Equity as per Ind AS	**4,609.13**	**3,629.57**

Reconciliation of Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended on 31st March, 2017

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	For the year ended on 31st March, 2017	
Profit After Tax as per previous GAAP		986.35
Adjustments:		
Amortised Cost		
-- Term Loan	(16.49)	
-- Security Deposits	(0.08)	
-- Loans to staff and workers	(0.27)	(16.84)
Impairment Allowance		
-- Trade Receivables	(43.94)	(43.94)
Other Adjustments for :		
-- Provision made for Warranty	(5.41)	
-- Additional liability towards gratuity	(11.81)	
-- Amortisation of Leasehold Land	(3.57)	
-- Share based payment Expenses	(6.47)	
-- Capitalisation of Interest towards borrowing cost	1.48	
-- Additional Depreciation on assets	(0.02)	
-- Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation to OCI	11.37	(14.43)
Tax Impact on Above Adjustments		
Total Adjustments in Profit and Loss		
Other Comprehensive Income		27.14
Item not to be reclassified to P&L		938.28
-- Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation to OCI	(11.37)	
-- Fair value of Investment through OCI	6.76	
-- Tax Impact on Above Adjustments	3.94	(0.67)
Total Adjustments in OCI		
Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31st March, 2017		**937.61**

Impact of Ind AS adoption on the Standalone Statements of Cash Flows for the year ended on 31st March, 2017

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	Previous GAAP	Adjustments	Ind AS
Net Cash from from Operating activities	38.23	(326.72)	(288.49)
Net Cash flow from Investing activities	(631.00)	3.62	(627.38)
Net Cash flow from Financing activities	1,963.44	323.10	2,286.54
Net increase/ (decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	**1,370.67**	**-**	**1,370.67**
Cash and Cash Equivalents as at 1st April, 2016	(1,639.24)	-	(1,639.24)
Cash and Cash Equivalents as at 31st March, 2017	(268.57)	-	(268.57)

53.

53.1 FIRST TIME ADOPTION OF IND AS

Company has adopted Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs with effect from 1st April, 2017, with transition date of 1st April, 2016. These financial statements for year ended 31st March, 2018 are the first financial statements Company has prepared under Ind AS. For all periods up to and including the year ended 31st March, 2017, Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with the Accounting Standards notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 ('Previous GAAP').

Adoption of Ind AS has been carried out in accordance with Ind AS 101, First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards. Ind AS 101 requires that all Ind AS standards and interpretations that are issued and effective for first Ind AS financial statements be applied retrospectively and consistently for all financial years presented. Accordingly, Company has prepared financial statements which comply with Ind AS for year ended 31st March, 2018, together with comparative information as at and for year ended 31st March, 2017 and opening Ind AS Balance Sheet as at 1st April, 2016 date of transition to Ind AS.

In preparing these Ind AS financial statements, Company has availed certain exemptions and exceptions in accordance with Ind AS 101, as explained below. The resulting difference between carrying values of assets and liabilities in financial statements as at transition date under Ind AS and Previous GAAP have been recognised directly in equity (retained earnings or another appropriate category of equity).

This note explains adjustments made by Company in restating its financial statements prepared under previous GAAP, including Balance Sheet as at 1st April, 2016 and financial statements as at and for year ended 31st March, 2017.

53.1.1 OPTIONAL EXEMPTIONS FROM RETROSPECTIVE APPLICATION

Ind AS 101 permits first-time adopter's certain exemptions from retrospective application of certain requirements under Ind AS. Company has elected to apply following optional exemptions from retrospective application:

A. DEEMED COST FOR PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

On transition to Ind AS, Company has elected to continue with carrying value of all of its Property, Plant and Equipment and Other Intangible Assets recognised as at 1st April, 2016 measured as per the Previous GAAP and use that carrying value as deemed cost of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets.

B. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES AND JOINT VENTURES

Company has elected to measure its investments in subsidiary and joint venture at the Previous GAAP carrying amount as its deemed cost on date of transition to Ind AS.

C. LEASES

Appendix C to Ind AS 17-"Leases" requires an entity to assess whether a contract or arrangement contains a lease. In accordance with Ind AS 17, this assessment should be carried out at inception of contract or arrangement. Ind AS 101 provides an option to make this assessment on basis of facts and circumstances existing at date of transition to Ind AS except where effect is expected to be not material. Company has elected to apply this exemption for such contracts/arrangements.

D. LONG-TERM FOREIGN CURRENCY MONETARY ITEMS

Company has elected to continue its Previous GAAP policy (Paragraph 46A of AS 11 under Previous GAAP) for accounting for exchange differences arising from translation of long-term foreign currency monetary items recognised in financial statements for period ending immediately before beginning of first Ind AS financial reporting period.

53.1.2 MANDATORY EXCEPTIONS FROM RETROSPECTIVE APPLICATION

Company has applied following exceptions to retrospective application of Ind AS as mandatorily required under Ind AS 101:

A. ESTIMATES

On assessment of estimates made under Previous GAAP financial statements, Company has concluded that there is no necessity to revise estimates under Ind AS, as there is no objective evidence of an error in those estimates. However, estimates that were required under Ind AS but not required under Previous GAAP are made by Company for relevant reporting dates reflecting conditions existing as at that date.

B. CLASSIFICATION AND MEASUREMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

Ind AS 101 requires an entity to assess classification and measurement of financial assets on basis of facts and circumstances that exist on date of transition to Ind AS. Accordingly, Company has applied above requirement prospectively. Classification of financial assets to be measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income is made on basis of facts and circumstances that existed on date of transition to Ind AS.

C. DERECOGNITION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Ind AS 101 requires a first time adopter to apply derecognition provisions of Ind AS 109 prospectively for transactions occurring on or after date of transition to Ind AS. Accordingly, Company has applied derecognition requirement for financial assets and financial liabilities in Ind AS 109 prospectively for transactions occurring on or after date of transition to Ind AS.

D. IMPAIRMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

Ind AS 101 requires an entity to assess and determine impairment allowance on financial assets as per Ind AS 109 using reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort to determine credit risk at the date that financial instruments which were initially recognised and compare that to credit risk at date of transition to Ind AS. Company has applied this exception prospectively.

53.1.3 TRANSITION TO IND AS – RECONCILIATIONS

Ind AS 101 requires that an entity should explain how transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS affected its reported balance sheet, financial performance and cash flows, accordingly Company has prepared:

i. Reconciliation of Equity as at 1st April, 2016 (refer Note no. 52).

ii. Reconciliation of Equity as at 31st March, 2017 (refer Note no. 52).

iii. Reconciliation of Statement of Profit and Loss for year ended 31st March, 2017 (refer Note no. 52).

iv. Adjustments to Statement of Cash Flows for year ended 31st March, 2017 (refer Note 52).

53.1.4 NOTES TO RECONCILIATION OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT 1st APRIL, 2016 AND 31st MARCH, 2017 AND TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 2017. (refer note no. 52)

A. AMORTIZATION OF LEASE HOLD LAND

Under previous GAAP, long-term leasehold land is recognised at transaction value and annual lease rentals are recognised as expense on time period basis. Under Ind AS, long-term leasehold land are assessed as being finance or operating lease and accordingly accounted.

Company has recognised lease hold land appearing in Property Plant & Equipments under finance lease model and accordingly amortisation of leasehold land is recorded for remaining life of leasehold land considering deemed cost exemption on transition date. As a result of this change, Profit for year ended 31^{st} March, 2017 decreased by ₹ 3.57 Millions Consequently, total Equity decreased by ₹ 3.57 Millions as at 31^{st} March, 2017 (1^{st} April, 2016 NIL).

B. FAIR VALUE OF INVESTMENTS

Under previous GAAP, investments in Equity Instruments and Mutual Funds were classified as long-term investments or current investments based on intended holding period and realisability. Long-term investments were carried at cost less provision for other than temporary decline in 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. Resulting fair value changes of these investments (other than equity instruments designated as at FVOCI) have been recognised in retained earnings as at date of transition and subsequently in Profit & Loss for year ended 31^{st} March, 2017.

Fair value changes with respect to investments in equity instruments designated as at FVOCI have been recognised in FVOCI - Equity Investment Reserve as at date of transition and subsequently in other Comprehensive Income (OCI) for year ended 31^{st} March, 2017. This decreased other reserves by ₹ 3.85 Millions as at 31^{st} March, 2017 (1^{st} April, 2016 – decreased ₹ 10.62 Millions).

C. TRADE RECEIVABLES

Under previous GAAP, Company has created provision for Trade Receivables in respect of specific amounts based on management estimate of recoverability. Under Ind AS, impairment allowance has been determined based on Life time Expected Credit Loss model (ECL) for Trade Receivables. As a result of this change, Profit for year ended 31^{st} March, 2017 decreased by ₹ 43.94 Millions. Consequently, total equity decreased by ₹ 157.81 Millions as at 31^{st} March, 2017 (1^{st} April, 2016 ₹ 113.87 Millions).

D. BORROWINGS

Under previous GAAP, transaction costs incurred towards origination of borrowings were charged to profit or loss as and when incurred. Ind AS 109 requires these transaction costs to be deducted from carrying amount of borrowings on initial recognition. These costs are recognised in profit or loss over tenure of borrowing as part of interest expense by applying effective interest rate method.

Accordingly, borrowings as at 31^{st} March, 2017 have been reduced by ₹ 13.75 Millions. (1^{st} April, 2016 ₹ 30.24 Millions) with a corresponding adjustment to retained earnings. Total equity increased by an equivalent amount. Profit for year ended 31^{st} March, 2017 reduced by ₹ 16.49 Millions as a result of additional interest expense.

E. BORROWING COST & INCREASE IN VALUE OF PPE & DEPRECIATION

Under previous GAAP, Borrowing costs include interest and commitment charges on bank borrowings and other short-term and long-term borrowings. Ind AS 23 requires interest expense to be calculated using effective interest method as described in Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments.

Accordingly, borrowing cost and subsequently Property Plant & Equipment (PPE) capitalised as at 31^{st} March, 2017 have been increased by ₹ 1.48 Millions (1^{st} April, 2016: NIL). Profit for year ended 31^{st} March, 2017 reduced by ₹ 0.02 Millions as a result of additional depreciation expense.

F. BANK OVERDRAFTS & DE-RECOGNITION OF TRADE RECEIVABLES

As per Ind AS 109, Trade Debtors are derecognized only if significant control and risk are transferred. In case of factoring of debtors on 'Recourse' Debtors on account of Bill Discounting, Channel Financing & LC with Recourse added to gross Debtors, with corresponding impact on increase in short term borrowings.

Accordingly, Company has re-recognised Debtors which were de-recognised earlier on account of Bill Discounting & Channel Financing as at 31st March, 2017 have been increased by ₹ 1011.21 Millions (1st April, 2016 ₹ 689.59 Million) with corresponding impact on short term borrowings from banks. There is no impact on total equity and profit as at 1st April, 2016 & 31st March, 2017.

G. WARRANTY PROVISION

As per Ind AS - 37, Company has recognised a provision for expected cost to be incurred on completed and ongoing Turnkey Projects and Sale of Cable during effective defect liability period. Consequently, Profit for year ended 31st March, 2017 decreased by ₹ 5.41 Millions and total equity decreased by ₹ 17.81 Millions as at 31st March, 2017 (1st April, 2016 ₹ 12.40 Millions).

H. DEFERRED TAX

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

I. PROPOSED DIVIDEND

Under previous GAAP, Dividends proposed by Board of Directors after balance sheet date but before approval of financial Statements were considered as adjusting events. Accordingly, provision for Proposed Dividend was recognised as a liability till 31st March, 2016.

Under Ind AS, such Dividends are recognised when the same is approved by shareholders in the general meeting. Accordingly, liability for Proposed Dividend and Dividend Distribution Tax has been reversed with corresponding adjustment to Retained Earnings. As a result of this change, total equity increased by ₹ 46.48 Millions as at 1st April, 2016. There was no impact as at 31st March, 2017.

J. EXCISE DUTY

Under previous GAAP, Revenue from sale of products was presented exclusive of Excise Duty. Under Ind AS, revenue from sale of goods is presented inclusive of excise duty. Excise duty paid is presented on the face of the statement of profit and loss as part of expenses. This change has resulted in an increase in total revenue and total expenses for year ended 31st March, 2017 by ₹ 1661.10 Millions. There is no impact on total equity and profit as at 31st March, 2017 & 1st April, 2016.

K. CASH & TRADE DISCOUNT

Under previous GAAP, Cash & Trade discount was presented under other expenses. Under Ind AS revenue from sales of goods is recognised at fair value of consideration expected to be received. Accordingly, Cash & Trade Discount given by Company to Buyers have been re-measured. This change has resulted in decrease in total revenue and total expense for year ended 31st March, 2017 by ₹ 130.44 Million. There is no impact on total equity and profit as at 31st March, 2017 & 1st April, 2016.

L. FREIGHT INCOME & FREIGHT CHARGES

As per Ind AS 18, Revenue includes gross inflows of economic benefits received and receivable by entity on its own account. Accordingly, Freight charged by Company on invoices has been re-measured as part of Revenue. This change has resulted in increase in total revenue and total expense for year ended 31st March, 2017 by ₹ 98.24 Million. There is no impact on total equity and profit as at 31st March, 2017 & 1st April, 2016.

M. RE-MEASUREMENT OF DEFINED BENEFIT OBLIGATION

Both under previous GAAP and Ind AS, Company recognised costs related to its post employment defined benefit plan on an actuarial basis. Under previous GAAP, entire cost, including actuarial gains and losses, are charged to profit or loss. Under Ind AS, re-measurements i.e. actuarial gains and losses and return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in net interest expense on net defined benefit liability are recognised in balance sheet through other comprehensive income. Thus, employee benefits expense is reduced by ₹ 11.37 Million and is recognised in other comprehensive income during year ended 31st March, 2017. Related tax expense of ₹ 3.94 Million has also been reclassified from Profit and loss account to other comprehensive income. There is no impact on total equity as at 31st March, 2017 & 1st April, 2016.

N. SHARE BASED PAYMENTS

Under Previous GAAP, Company recognised only intrinsic value for long-term incentive plan as an expense. Ind AS requires fair value of share options to be determined using an appropriate pricing model recognised over vesting period. An additional expense of ₹ 6.47 Millions has been recognised in profit or loss for year ended 31st March, 2017. There is no impact on total equity as at 31st March, 2017 & 1st April, 2016.

O. SECURITY DEPOSITS

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

Difference between fair value and transaction value of security deposit has been recognised as prepaid rent. Consequent to this change, amount of Security Deposits decreased and proportionate decrease in prepaid rent by ₹ 2.01 Million as at 31st March, 2017 (1st April, 2016 ₹ 2.33 Million). Total profit for the year 31st March, 2017 decreased by ₹ 0.08 Millions and Total equity as at 31st March, 2017 decreased by ₹ 0.33 Millions (₹ 0.25 Millions as on 1st April, 2016) due to amortisation of prepaid rent of which is partially off-set by notional interest income recognised on security deposits.

P. LOAN & ADVANCES TO EMPLOYEES

Under previous GAAP, interest-free loan and advances given to employees and workers are reported at their transaction values. Under Ind AS, interest-free loan and advances are measured at fair value on initial recognition and at amortised cost on subsequent recognition. Difference between transaction value and fair value of loan and advances at initial recognition is treated as employee benefit expenses.

Difference between fair value and transaction value of loan and advances has been recognised as employee benefit expenses. Consequent to this change, amount of loan and advances decreased by ₹ 0.74 Million as at 31st March, 2017 (1st April, 2016 ₹ 0.47 Million). Total Profit for the year 31st March, 2017 decreased by ₹ 0.27 Million and Total equity as at 31st March, 2017 decreased by ₹ 0.74 Million (₹ 0.47 Millions as on 1st April, 2016) due to increase in employee benefits expenses which is partially off-set by notional interest income recognised on loan and advances.

Q. RETAINED EARNINGS

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

R. OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Under previous GAAP, Company had not presented Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) separately. Hence, it has reconciled Indian GAAP profit to profit as per Ind AS. Further, Indian GAAP profit is reconciled to total comprehensive income as per Ind AS.

54. Events After Balance Sheet Date:

Board of Directors have Proposed Dividend ₹ 1.00 per share on face value of ₹ 2.00 per share (previous year ₹0.60 per share on face value of ₹ 2.00 per share). If approved by Members of the Company in ensuing Annual General Meeting of the Company the total out flow of cash will be ₹ 94.47 millions Including Dividend Distribution Tax.

55. Previous Year's figures have been regrouped / rearranged wherever necessary.

As per our Separate Report of even date attached

For PAWAN SHUBHAM & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 011573C

(ANIL GUPTA)
Chairman-cum-Managing Director
DIN: 00006422

(RAJEEV GUPTA)
Executive Director (Finance) & CFO
DIN: 00128865

(PAWAN KUMAR AGARWAL)
Partner
M.No. 092345

(**KISHORE KUNAL)**
GM (Corporate) & Company Secretary
M.No. FCS-9429

(ADARSH KUMAR JAIN)
Sr. General Manager (Finance)
M.No. 502048

Place of Signing : New Delhi
Date : 17th May, 2018

Place of Signing : New Delhi
Date : 17th May, 2018