NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Corporate information

J T L Infra Limited ("JTL Infra" or "the Company") is domiciled and incorporated in India and its shares are publicly traded on the Bombay Stock Exchange ('BSE') in India. the registered office of Company is situated at SCF 18-19, First Floor, Sector-28C, Chandigarh-160002, India. The Company is a manufacturer and supplier of steel tubes, pipes and allied products having manufacturing facilities in India. Its products have application in transportation supply of water for drinking, drainage, irrigation purposes and other industrial applications such as solar structures,infra projects scaffoldings.

2 Significant accounting policies

The significant accounting policies applied by the Company in the preparation of its financial statements are listed below. These accounting policies have been applied consistently to all the periods presented in these financial statements.

2.1 Basis of preparation

a) Statement of compliance with Ind AS:

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (hereinafter referred to as the 'Ind AS') under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values, the provisions of the Companies Act 2013 ("The Act") and guidelines issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). the Ind AS are prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended and other relevant provisions of the Act

b) Basis of measurement

These financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention except for the following material items that have been measured at fair value as required by relevant Ind AS:

- defined benefit plans - plan assets measured at fair value;
- certain financial assets and liabilities
- assets held for sale – measured at fair value less cost of disposal

Fair value measurement:

Fair value is the price that would be received on sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (that is, an exit price). It is a market-based measurement, not an entity-specific measurement. the fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to the Company. the fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their best economic interest.

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

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

Where required/appropriate, external valuers are involved.

All financial assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy established by Ind As 113, that categorises into three levels, the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. these are based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety:

Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.
Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly(i.e. as prices) or indirectly(i.e. derived from prices).
Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

the fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 inputs) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 inputs).

For financial assets and liabilities maturing within one year from the Balance Sheet date and which are not carried at fair value, the carrying amount approximates fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

The Company recognises transfers between levels of fair value hierarchy at the end of reporting period during which change has occurred.

c) Current non-current classification:

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

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

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. Based on the nature of products / services and time between acquisition of assets for processing / rendering of services and their realization in cash and cash equivalents, operating cycle is less than 12 months. However, for the purpose of current/non-current classification of assets & liabilities period of 12 months has been considered as normal operating cycle.

d) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (i.e. the "functional currency"). the financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee, the national currency of India, which is the functional currency of the Company as well.

e) Rounding of amounts:

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes are in Indian Rupees rounded off to two decimal places as permitted by Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, unless otherwise stated.

2.2 Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of the Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities on the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues, expenses and the results of operations during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. the estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an "ongoing basis". Such estimates & assumptions are based on management evaluation of relevant facts & circumstances as on date of financial statements. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period; they are recognised in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

2.3 Revenue recognition

Sale of goods

Revenue from contract with customers is recognised when the Company satisfies performance obligation by transferring promised goods and services to the customer. Performance obligations are satisfied at the point of time when the customer obtains controls of the asset.

Revenue is measured based on transaction price, which is the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, stated net of discounts, returns and goods and services tax. Transaction price is recognised based on the price specified in the contract, net of the estimated sales incentives/discounts. Accumulated experience is used to estimate and provide for the discounts/right of return, using the expected value method.

Revenue (other than sale)

Revenue (other than sale) 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.

Claim on insurance company and others, where quantum of accrual cannot be ascertained with reasonable certainty, are accounted for on "acceptance basis".

Interest Income

Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the rate applicable.

Dividend

Dividend income is recognized when the Company's right to receive dividend is established by the reporting date, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

2.4 Property, plant and equipment (PPE)

Property, plant and equipment is stated at acquisition cost net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss during the period in which they are incurred.

Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises –

(i) its purchase price, including import duties and non –refundable purchase taxes (net of duty/ tax credit availed), after deducting trade discounts and rebates.
(ii) any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.
(iii) borrowing cost directly attributable to the qualifying asset in accordance with accounting policy on borrowing cost.
(iv) the costs of dismantling, removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

PPE in the course of construction for production, supply or administrative purposes are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss. Cost includes direct costs, related pre-operational expenses and for qualifying assets applicable borrowing costs to be capitalised in accordance with the Company's accounting policy. Administrative, general overheads and other indirect expenditure (including borrowing costs) incurred during the project period which are not directly related to the project nor are incidental thereto, are expensed.

Property, plant and equipment which are not ready for intended use as on the date of Balance Sheet are disclosed as "Capital work-in-progress". they are classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for intended use. Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other items of PPE, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The Company identifies and determines cost of each component/part of the plant and equipment separately, if the component/part has a cost which is significant to the total cost of the plant and equipment and has useful life that is materially different from that of the remaining plant and equipment.

Machinery spares which meets the criteria of PPE is capitalized and depreciated over the useful life of the respective asset.

On transition to Ind AS:

Under the Previous GAAP, all property, plant and equipment were carried at in the Balance Sheet on basis of historical cost. In accordance with provisions of Ind AS 101 First time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards, the Company, for certain properties, has elected to adopt fair value and recognized as of April 1, 2016 as the deemed cost as of the transition date. the resulting adjustments have been directly recognized in retained earnings. the balance assets have been recomputed as per the requirements of Ind AS retrospectively as applicable.

Depreciation:

Depreciation on Property, Plant & Equipment (other than freehold land and capital work in progress) is provided on the straight line method, based on their respective estimate of useful lives, as given below. Estimated useful lives of assets are determined based on internal assessment estimated by the management of the Company and supported by technical advice wherever so required. the management believes that useful lives currently used, which is as prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, fairly reflect its estimate of the useful lives and residual values of Property, Plant & Equipment (considered at 5% of the original cost), though these lives in certain cases are different from lives prescribed under Schedule II.

Depreciation of an asset begins when it is available for use, i.e., when it is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Depreciation of an asset ceases at the earlier of the date that the asset is retired from active use and is held for disposal and the date that the asset is derecognised.

Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets or, where shorter, the term of the relevant lease.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed periodically including at the end of each financial year. Any changes in depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are treated as a change in accounting estimate and applied/adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

2.5 Financial instruments

Financial Assets:

Initial recognition and measurement:

Financial assets are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

On initial recognition, a financial asset is recognised at fair value, except for trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price. In case of financial assets which are recognised at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), its transaction costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. In other cases, the transaction costs are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets.

Financial assets are subsequently classified and measured at

- amortised cost (if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding)
- fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)
- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

Equity Instruments:

Investment in subsidiaries are measured at cost less impairment losses, if any

All investments in equity instruments in scope of Ind AS 109 classified under financial assets are initially measured at fair value.

If the equity investment is not held for trading, the Company may, on initial recognition, irrevocably elect to measure the same either at FVOCI or FVTPL. the Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. Equity Instruments which are held for trading are classified as measured at FVTPL.

Fair value changes on an equity instrument is recognised as other income in the Statement of Profit and Loss unless the Company has elected to measure such instrument at FVOCI. Fair value changes excluding dividends, on an equity instrument measured at FVOCI are recognized in OCI. Amounts recognised in OCI are not subsequently reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss. Dividend income on the investments in equity instruments are recognised as 'other income' in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The Company does not have any equity investments designated at FVOCI.

Derivative financial instruments:

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts to mitigate its foreign currency risks and interest rate risks. Such derivative financial instruments are recorded at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

The purchase contracts that meet the definition of a derivative under Ind AS 109 are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to statement of profit or loss.

Derecognition:

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

Impairment of Financial Asset:

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies the expected credit loss ("ECL") model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on financial assets and credit risk exposures. the Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables or contract revenue receivables. Simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECL at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. This involves use of provision matrix constructed on the basis of historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward looking information. the expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the receivables that are due and the rates used in the provision matrix.

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, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the group in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. the 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

The Company measures the expected credit loss associated with its assets based on historical trend, industry practices and the business environment in which the entity operates or any other appropriate basis. the impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognised during the period is recognised as income/ expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial Liabilities and equity instruments:

Classification as debt or equity

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

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by a company entity are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement:

Financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is normally the transaction price. If the Company determines that the fair value at initial recognition differs from the transaction price, difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price shall be recognized as gain or loss unless it qualifies for recognition as an asset or liability. This normally depends on the relationship between the lender and borrower or the reason for providing the loan. Accordingly in case of interest-free loan from promoters to the Company, the difference between the loan amount and its fair value is treated as an equity contribution to the Company.

In accordance with Ind AS 113, the fair value of a financial liability with a demand feature is not less than the amount payable on demand, discounted from the first date that the amount could be required to be paid.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables and loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or 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, unless and to the extent capitalised as part of costs of an asset.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. the effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Trade and other payables

For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

Derecognition

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

Off setting of Financial Instruments

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

2.6 Impairment of Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of non-financial assets other than inventories are assessed at each reporting date to ascertain whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised, as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss, for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. the recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less cost to sell and value in use. Value in use is ascertained through discounting of the estimated future cash flows using a discount rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risk specific to the assets. For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels into cash generating units for which there are separately identifiable cash flows.

Impairment losses recognised in prior years are reversed when there is an indication that the impairment losses recognised no longer exist or have decreased. Such reversals are recognised as an increase in carrying amounts of assets to the extent that it does not exceed the carrying amounts that would have been determined (net of amortization or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised in previous years.

2.7 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs comprises interest expense on borrowings calculated using the effective interest method and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period.

The effective interest rate (EIR) is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. EIR calculation does not include exchange differences.

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are included in the cost of those assets. Such borrowing costs are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset when it is probable that they will result in future economic benefits to the entity and the costs can be measured reliably. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

The capitalisation of borrowing costs as part of the cost of a qualifying asset commences when expenditure for the asset is being incurred, borrowing costs are being incurred and activities that are necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale are in progress.

Capitalisation of borrowing costs is suspended or ceases when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying asset for its intended use or sale are interrupted or completed.

2.8 Foreign currency transactions

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), the functional currency of the Company. Items included in the financial statements of the Company are recorded using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (the 'functional currency').

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using exchange rates at the date of the transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses from settlement of these transactions, and from translation of monetary assets and liabilities at the reporting date exchange rates are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of transaction.

Under Previous GAAP, the Company had opted for paragraph 46A of Accounting Standard for 'Effect of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates' (AS 11) which provided an alternative accounting treatment whereby exchange differences arising on long term foreign currency monetary items relating to depreciable capital asset can be added to or deducted from the cost of the asset and should be depreciated over the balance life of the asset.

Ind AS 101 includes an optional exemption that allows a first-time adopter to continue the above accounting treatment in respect of the long-term foreign currency monetary items recognised in the financial statements for the period ending immediately before the beginning of the first Ind AS financial reporting period as per the previous GAAP. the Company has elected to avail this optional exemption. However, the capitalization of exchange differences is not allowed on any new long term foreign currency monetary item recognized from the first Ind AS financial reporting period.

2.9 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 fulfillment 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.

Company as a lessee

A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease.

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Finance lease:

Assets held under finance leases are initially recognised as assets of the Company at their fair value at the inception of the lease or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation.

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

A leased asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

Operating lease:

In respect of assets taken on operating lease, lease rentals are recognized as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss on straight line basis over the lease term unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which the benefit is derived from the leased asset or the payments to the lessor are structured to increase in the line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases.

2.10 Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition, are accounted for as follows:

- Raw materials, stores and spares: cost includes cost of purchase (viz. the purchase price, import duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable by the entity from the taxing authorities), and transport, handling and other costs directly attributable to the acquisition and is net of trade discounts, rebates and other similar items) and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on Moving Weighted Average Method.
- Materials and other supplies held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost.
- Spare parts, which do not meet the definition of property, plant and equipment are classified as inventory.
- Finished goods and work in progress: cost includes cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity, but excluding borrowing costs.
- Traded goods: cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on first in, first out basis.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Obsolete, slow moving and defective inventories are identified from time to time and, where necessary, a provision is made for such inventories.

2.11 Employee benefits

Short- term employee benefits

All employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits. Benefits such as salaries, wages, social security contributions, short term compensated absences (paid annual leaves) etc. are measured on an undiscounted basis at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled and are expensed in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

Post-employment benefits :

i) Defined contribution plan

The defined contribution plan is post employment benefit plan under which the Company contributes fixed contribution to a government administered fund and will have no obligation to pay further contribution. the Company's defined contribution plan comprises of Provident Fund, Employee State Insurance Scheme and Labour Welfare Fund. the Company's contribution to defined contribution plans are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which employee renders the related service.

ii) Defined benefit plan

The Company's obligation towards gratuity liability is a "defined benefit" obligation. the present value of the defined benefit obligations is determined on the basis of actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. the rate used to discount "defined benefit obligation" is determined by reference to market yields at the Balance Sheet date on Indian Government Bonds for the estimated term of obligations.

The amount recognised as 'Employee benefit expenses' in the Statement of Profit and Loss is the cost of accruing employee benefits promised to employees over the current year and the costs of individual events such as past/ future service benefit changes and settlements (such events are recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss).

The amount of net interest expense, calculated by applying the liability discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset, is charged or credited to 'Finance costs' in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Re-measurement of net defined benefit liability/ asset pertaining to gratuity comprise of actuarial gains/ losses (i.e. changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from experience adjustments and effects of changes in actuarial assumptions), the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest) and is recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to profit or loss account in subsequent periods.

Other long-term employee benefit obligations:

The liabilities for earned leave is being discharged by the company on yearly basis and is treated as short term employee benefit.

2.12 Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations

Non-current assets (or disposal group) are classified as "held for sale" if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. the criteria for "held for sale" is regarded as met only when the assets is available for immediate sale in its present condition, subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sale of such assets, its sale is highly probable; and it will genuinely be sold, not abandoned.

Non-current assets held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell, except for assets such as deferred tax assets, assets arising from employee benefits, financial assets and contractual rights under insurance contracts, which are specifically exempt from this requirement.

If the criteria for held for sale is no longer met, the asset ceases to be classified as held for sale and the asset shall be measured at the lower of :

(a) its carrying amount before the asset was classified as held for sale, adjusted for any depreciation, amortisation or revaluations that would have been recognised had the asset not been classified as held for sale, and

(b) its recoverable amount at the date of the subsequent decision not to sell.

An impairment loss is recognised for any initial or subsequent write-down of the asset (or disposal group) to fair value less costs to sell. A gain is recognised for any subsequent increase in fair value less costs to sell of an asset (or disposal group), but not in excess of any cumulative impairment loss previously recognised. A gain or loss not previously recognised by the date of the sale of the non-current asset (or disposal group) is recognised at the date of de-recognition.

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets once classified as "held for sale" are not depreciated or amortised.

A discontinued operation is a component of an entity that either has been disposed of, or is classified as held for sale, and:

- represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations,
- is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale and the assets of a disposal group classified as held for sale are presented separately from the other assets in the balance sheet. the liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale are presented separately from other liabilities in the balance sheet.

Discontinued operations are excluded from the results of continuing operations and are presented as profit or loss before / after tax from discontinued operations in the statement of profit and loss.

2.13 Taxation

Tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax and includes any adjustments related to past periods in current and/or deferred tax adjustments that may become necessary due to certain developments or reviews during the relevant period.

Current income tax:

Tax on income for the current period is determined on the basis of taxable income (or on the basis of book profits wherever minimum alternate tax is applicable) and tax credits computed in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Act 1961, and based on the expected outcome of assessments/appeals.

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 in the countries where the Group operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognised, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, is also recognized in other comprehensive income or in equity, as appropriate and not in the Statement of Profit and Loss. 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.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis.

Deferred tax:

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method 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 the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses unabsorbed tax depreciation. 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 utilised, except:

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences 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. 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.

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

2.14 Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the Balance Sheet date.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted to reflect its present value using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Where the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. the expense relating to any provision is presented in the income statement net of any reimbursement.

Contingencies:

Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is:

- a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company, or
- a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because :
  - it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or
  - the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Contingent liabilities are not recognized but disclosed unless the contingency is remote.

Contingent assets

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company.

Contingent assets are not recognised but are disclosed when the inflow of economic benefits is probable. When inflow is virtually certain, an asset is recognized.

2.15 Segment Reporting

Operating segments are defined as components of an enterprise for which discrete financial information is available that is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker, in deciding how to allocate resources and assessing performance.

The Company is engaged in manufacture and trading of synthetic yarn and textiles which is considered as the only reportable business segment. the Company's Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) is the Managing Director. He evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on analysis of various performance indicators by geographical areas only.

2.16 Related party

A related party is a person or entity that is related to the reporting entity and it includes :

(a) A person or a close member of that person's family if that person:
   (i) has control or joint control over the reporting entity;
   (ii) has significant influence over the reporting entity; or
   (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting entity or of a parent of the reporting entity.

(b) An entity is related to the reporting entity if any of the following conditions apply:
   (i) the entity and the reporting entity are members of the same Group.
   (ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity.
   (iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
   (iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
   (v) the entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the reporting entity or an entity related to the reporting entity.
   (vi) the entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a).
   (vii) A person identified in (a) (i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).
   (viii) the entity, or any member of a Group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the reporting entity or to the parent of the reporting entity.

Close members of the family of a person are those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by, that person in their dealings with the entity including:
(a) that person's children, spouse or domestic partner, brother, sister, father and mother;
(b) children of that person's spouse or domestic partner; and
(c) dependents of that person or that person's spouse or domestic partner.

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of that entity.

Related party transactions and outstanding balances disclosed in the financial statements are in accordance with the above definition as per Ind As 24.

2.17 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the Balance Sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short term deposits/investments with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. these exclude bank balances (including deposits) held as margin money or security against borrowings, guarantees etc. being not readily available for use by the Company.

For the purpose of the Statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short term deposits and exclude items which are not available for general use as on the date of Balance Sheet, as defined above, net of bank overdrafts which are repayable on demand where they form an integral part of an entity's cash management.

2.18 Cash Flow Statement

Statement of Cash Flows is prepared segregating the cash flows into operating, investing and financing activities. Cash flow from operating activities is reported using indirect method as set out in Ind AS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows', adjusting the net profit for the effects of:

i. changes during the period in inventories and operating receivables and payables transactions of a non-cash nature;

ii. non-cash items such as depreciation, provisions, deferred taxes, unrealised foreign currency gains and losses, and

iii. all other items for which the cash effects are investing or financing cash flows.

2.19 Earnings per share

The Basic Earnings per equity share ('EPS') is computed by dividing the net profit or loss after tax before other comprehensive income for the year attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company by weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Ordinary shares that will be issued upon the conversion of a mandatorily convertible instrument are included in the calculation of basic earnings per share from the date the contract is entered into. Contingently issuable shares are treated as outstanding and are included in the calculation of basic earnings per share only from the date when all necessary conditions are satisfied (i.e the events have occurred).

Diluted earnings per equity share are computed by dividing the net profit or loss before OCI attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per equity share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares (including options and warrants). the dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the equity shares been actually issued at fair value. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period unless issued at a later date. Anti-dilutive effects are ignored.

2.20 Events after Reporting date

Where events occurring after the Balance Sheet date provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, the impact of such events is adjusted within the financial statements. Where the events are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting period, the amounts are not adjusted, but are disclosed if those non-adjusting events are material.

2.21 Exceptional Items

An item of Income or expense which by its size, type or incidence requires disclosure in order to improve an understanding of the performance of the Company is treated as an exceptional item and the same is disclosed in the financial statements.

2.22 Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenditure

The Company charges its CSR expenditure during the year to the statement of profit & loss.

3 New and amended standards and interpretations: issued but not yet effective

The Company is still evaluating the applicability and relevance of certain new standards & interpretations to existing standards issued, but not yet effective, upto the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements, on the Company's operations and its impact on the financial statements of the Company in terms of results, presentation or disclosure. Those that may be relevant to the Company are set out below. Effective date for application of these amendments is annual period beginning on or after April 1, 2019. the Company is currently evaluating the effect of this amendments. the impact of the new Standards are identified to be insignificant for the current recognition and measurement.

Ind AS 116 'Leases'

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

- Full retrospective – Retrospectively to each prior period presented applying Ind AS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
- Modified retrospective – Retrospectively, with the cumulative effect of initially applying the Standard recognized at the date of initial application.

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

- Its carrying amount as if the standard had been applied since the commencement date, but discounted at lessee's incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application or
- An amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments related to that lease recognized under Ind AS 17 immediately before the date of initial application.

Ind AS 12 Appendix C, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments

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

i) Full retrospective approach – Under this approach, Appendix C will be applied retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented in accordance with Ind AS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, without using hindsight and

ii) Retrospectively with cumulative effect of initially applying Appendix C recognized by adjusting equity on initial application, without adjusting comparatives.

Amendment to Ind AS 12 – Income taxes

On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued amendments to the guidance in Ind AS 12, 'Income Taxes', in connection with accounting for dividend distribution taxes. The amendment clarifies that an entity shall recognise the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognised those past transactions or events.

Amendment to Ind AS 19 – Plan amendment, curtailment or settlement

On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued amendments to Ind AS 19, 'Employee Benefits', in connection with accounting for plan amendments, curtailments and settlements. The amendments require an entity to use updated assumptions to determine current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the period after a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement; and to recognise in profit or loss as part of past service cost, or a gain or loss on settlement, any reduction in a surplus, even if that surplus was not previously recognised because of the impact of the asset ceiling.

4. Property, plant and equipment

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Computers & Printer	Furniture & Fixtures	Telephone & Mobiles	Office Equipments	Electricals Appliance	Plant & Machinery	Land	Building	Misc. Assets	Vehicles	Total property, plant & equipment	Capital Work in progress
Gross Block												
Deemed Cost as at April 1, 2017	217,197	21,964	3,144	117,237	168,763	27,869,514	868,708	10,635,431	291,298	6,949,574	47,142,830	–
Additions	230,525	–	85,625	77,100	–	20,280,652	–	–	–	652,233	21,326,136	18,616,988
Disposal /Adjustments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
As at March 31, 2018	**447,722**	**21,964**	**88,769**	**194,337**	**168,763**	**48,150,166**	**868,708**	**10,635,431**	**291,298**	**7,601,808**	**68,468,966**	**18,616,988**
Additions	69,024	123,648	–	186,363	8,474,030	69,653,202	18,143,288	41,711,043	–	3,772,870	142,133,468	
Sales/ Adjustments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(18,616,988)
Adjustments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	363	363	–
As at March 31, 2019	**516,746**	**145,612**	**88,769**	**380,700**	**8,642,793**	**117,803,368**	**19,011,996**	**52,346,474**	**291,298**	**11,375,041**	**210,602,797**	**–**
Accumulated Depreciation												
Balance as at April 1, 2017	–	–	–	–	18,380	1,880,047	–	1,375,242	–	166,676	3,440,345	–
Charge for the period	19,578	–	2,466	17,766	–	2,369,244	–	1,375,241	–	1,189,425	4,973,721	–
Deductions /Adjustments	38,725	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(38,725)	–	–
As at March 31, 2018	**58,303**	**–**	**2,466**	**17,766**	**18,380**	**4,249,292**	**–**	**2,750,483**	**–**	**1,317,376**	**8,414,066**	**–**
Charge for the period	36,871	1,030	5,423	31,245	53,329	4,265,267	–	1,491,041	–	1,475,793	7,360,000	–
Deductions /Adjustments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
As at March 31, 2019	**95,174**	**1,030**	**7,889**	**49,012**	**71,709**	**8,514,558**	**–**	**4,241,524**	**–**	**2,793,169**	**15,774,066**	**–**
Net carrying Value												
As at March 31, 2019	421,572	144,582	80,880	331,688	8,571,084	109,288,810	19,011,996	48,104,950	291,298	8,581,872	**194,828,731**	–
As at March 31, 2018	389,419	21,964	86,303	176,571	150,383	43,900,874	868,708	7,884,948	291,298	6,284,432	**60,054,900**	18,616,988
As at March 31, 2017	217,197	21,964	3,144	117,237	150,383	25,989,466	868,708	9,260,189	291,298	6,782,898	43,702,485	–

5 Non-Current Investments

Particulars	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Invesments in Mutual Funds/Shares	1,78,416	2,09,346
Total	**1,78,416**	**2,09,346**
Aggregate amount of quoted investments	1,78,416	2,09,346
Market value of quoted investments	1,78,416	2,09,346

6 Others Non-Current Assets

Particulars	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Security Deposits	32,37,981	26,96,048
Total	**32,37,981**	**26,96,048**

7 Inventories

Particulars	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Raw Materials	14,91,92,312	11,78,99,509
Finished Goods	5,65,05,681	6,56,15,195
Consumables	1,29,81,566	39,02,931
Scrape & Wastage	19,72,120	14,82,337
Total	**220651679**	**188899972**

8 Loans

Particulars	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Loan receivables considered good- secured	–	–
Loan receivables considered good- unsecured	20,61,818	2,74,845
Loan receivables which have significant increase in credit risk and	–	–
Loan receivables- credit impaired	–	–
Total	**20,61,818**	**2,74,845**

9 Trade Receivables

Particulars	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Trade Receivables considered good - secured		–
Trade Receivables considered good - unsecured	55,68,43,222	31,51,06,869
Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	–	–
Trade receivables - credit impaired	–	–
Total	**55,68,43,222**	**31,51,06,869**

10 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Cash in Hand	17,08,170	1,90,555
Balance with Banks in Current Accounts	52,013	14,72,651
Total	**1760183**	**16,63,206**

11 Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Other Bank balances		
Deposits with remaining maturity for less than 12 months		
	1,95,72,537	1,21,91,242
Total	**1,95,72,537**	**1,21,91,242**

12 Other Current Financial Assets

Particulars	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Interest Accrued on Term Deposits	1,79,510	2,66,772
Total	**1,79,510**	**2,66,772**

13 Current Tax Assets (net)

Particulars	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Income Tax Recoverable	3,32,733	3,32,733
Total	**3,32,733**	**3,32,733**

14 Other Current Assets

Particulars	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Advance to Suppliers	3,77,33,669	7,86,88,003
Prepaid Expenses	2,71,302	2,90,542
Balance with Govt. Authorities	2,97,01,446	4,41,30,439
Export Incentive Receivables	–	1,51,432
Others Cheque Pending For Realisation	1,15,23,657	3,15,967
Total	**7,92,30,074**	**12,35,76,383**

15 Equity Share Capital

Particulars	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Authorised Share Capital		
17,000,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each (as on March 31, 2018-12,500,000 Equity Shares @ 10 each)	17,00,00,000	12,50,00,000
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares		
10,007,430 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each (as on March 31, 2018-10,007,430 Equity Shares @ 10 each)	10,00,74,300	10,00,74,300
	10,00,74,300	**10,00,74,300**

a) The company has single class of shares referred to as equity shares having par value of Rs. 10 each. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The dividend proposed, if any, by the Board of Directors, is subject to approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting except in case of Interim Dividend. In the event of liquidation of the company, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the surplus assets remaining after settlement of preferential amounts in proportion to their shareholding.

b) Reconciliation of the number of shares

Particulars	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
	No. of Shares held	No. of Shares held
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	1,00,07,430	1,00,07,430
Add : Shares issued during the year	–	–
Outstanding at the end of the year	**1,00,07,430**	**1,00,07,430**

c) Shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares

Name of the shareholder	31.03.2019		31.03.2018	
	Number	%	Number	%
Vijay Kumar Singla	14,67,600	14.67%	14,67,600	14.67%
Madan Mohan Singla	14,39,700	14.39%	14,39,700	14.39%
Rakesh Garg	14,18,700	14.18%	14,18,700	14.18%
Jagan Industries Pvt Ltd	10,00,000	9.99%	10,00,000	9.99%
Mithan Lal Singla	5,96,700	5.96%	5,96,700	5.96%

d) Details of last five years Share transections

Particulars	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15	2013-14
Share Issue as Bonus	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Preferencial allotment	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Share forfeted	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

16 Other equity

Particulars	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Reserve & Surplus		
Capital Reserve	13,20,012	13,20,012
Securities Premium	12,28,369	12,28,369
Retained Earnings (Surplus/(deficit))	27,77,80,577	13,27,67,837
Money received against share warrants	6,08,00,000	–
Total	**34,11,28,958**	**13,53,16,218**

17 Non-Current Borrowings

Particulars	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Secured		
Vehicle Loans from Banks	33,26,731	24,24,485
Less :- Current Maturities (refer note-23)	12,00,334	8,41,674
	21,26,397	**15,82,811**

(Vehicle loans secured against Hypothecation of respective vehicles.)

18 Non-Current Provisions

Particulars	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Provisions for Employee Benefits :-		
- Provision for Gratuity	33,15,145	21,55,684
- Provision for Earned Leave	–	–
	33,15,145	**21,55,684**

19 Taxation (Including deferred taxes)

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2019	Year ended 31 March, 2018
A. Component of Income Tax Expenses		
I. Tax expense recognised to Statement of Profit & Loss		
a) Current Tax		
- Current year	5,30,34,535	4,10,81,786
- Adjustment/(credits) related to previous years (net)	–	15,51,314
Total (a)	**5,30,34,535**	**4,26,33,100**
b) Deferred Tax		
- Relating to origination & reversal of temporary differences	78,80,260	36,41,659
- Relating to change in tax rate	–	3,62,701
Total (b)	**78,80,260**	**40,04,360**
Income tax expense reported in the Statement of Profit & Loss (a+b)	**6,09,14,795**	**4,66,37,461**
II. Tax on other Income/ Expenses		
Deferred Tax		
first time adoption of defined benefit plans- (Gain)/loss	–	5,19,538
Total	**–**	**5,19,538**

B. Effective tax Reconciliation

Numerical reconciliation of tax expense applicable to profit before tax at the latest statutory enacted tax rate in India to income tax expense reported is as follows:

Particulars	31 March, 2019	31 March, 2018
Accounting Profit before income tax	20,59,27,535	12,70,17,401
Enacted tax rates	29.12%	34.61%
Tax on accounting profit at above rate	5,99,66,098	4,39,58,182
Adjustments in respect of Current Income tax of Previous years	–	15,51,314
Non-deductible/(deductible) expenses for Tax purposes		
Donation	3,55,992	25,956
Other non deductible expenses	–	
Interest on TDS	7,67,425	7,39,307
Difference due to capital gain tax rate @22.042%	–	–
Profit on sale of land	–	–
Effect of deferred tax balances due to changes in income tax rate from 30.90% to 34.608%	–	3,62,701
Difference due to deferred tax considered in 2016-17 @30.90%	–	–
Income tax expense reported	**6,10,89,515**	**4,66,37,460**

C. Movement in Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

Particulars	As at 1 April, 2017	Charge/(Credit) in the Statement of Profit and Loss	Charge/(Credit) in Other Comprehensive Income	As at 31 March, 2018	Charge/(Credit) in the Statement of Profit and Loss	Charge/(Credit) in Other Comprehensive Income and effect of Ind AS 101	As at 31st March, 2019
Deferred tax liabilities On property, plant and equipment	30,22,511	42,48,616	–	72,71,127	82,20,239	–	1,54,91,366
Deferred tax assets On Gratuity	–	2,44,255	5,19,538	7,63,793	3,39,979	–	11,03,772
Total deferred tax liabilities (Net) before MAT credit entitlement	**30,22,511**	**40,04,360**	**(5,19,538)**	**65,07,333**	**78,80,261**	**–**	**1,43,87,594**
Less: MAT credit entitlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total deferred tax liabilities (Net)	**30,22,511**	**40,04,360**	**(5,19,538)**	**65,07,333**	**78,80,261**	**–**	**1,43,87,594**

20 Other Non-Current Liabilities

Particulars	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Other Advances from Buyers	1,13,76,326	2,39,83,516
	1,13,76,326	**2,39,83,516**

21 Current Borrowings

Particulars	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Working Capital Cash Credit	29,74,87,136	11,85,97,216
Packing Credit / Post Shipment loans secured	13,99,177	9,32,86,929
Loan from others	5,00,00,000	–
	34,88,86,313	**21,18,84,145**

Working capital facilities are secured on 1st charges basis by:

a) Hypothecation of all goods (i. e. Raw Material, Stock in process, Finished goods), book debts, all movable assets and properties stored or to be stored at Company's godown or in transit.

b) Equatbale mortgage of

(i) Company's land at Gholumajra, Derabssi, Punjab

(ii) Residential property at Punchkula, Haryana belonging the one of the director of the comoany and his relative

(iii) Land at Motia Khan, Mandi Govindgarh belonging to the Director's Partnership firm

c) Personal Guarntees of the all directors and co-owners of the property mortgaged to the bank.

22 Trade Payables

Particulars	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Total Outstanding dues of Micro Enterprises and small entreprises	–	–
Total Outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Entreprises*	6,01,47,163	20,17,33,748
	6,01,47,163	**20,17,33,748**

Trade Payables include credit availed by the Company from banks for payment to suppliers for raw materials purchased by the Company. The arrangements are interest-bearing and are payable within one year

23 Other Financial Liabilities

Particulars	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Current Maturities of Long Term Borrowings	12,00,334	8,41,674
Salary & Wages Payable	26,98,316	40,24,721
Other Payables	45,75,246	51,71,755
Creditors for Capital Goods	51,52,651	–
	1,36,26,547	**1,00,38,150**

24 Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
TDS Payable & GST PAYABLE	7,06,498	6,02,858
EPF Payable	56,196	34,485
Cheque Issued But Not Cleared	12,39,33,108	
Advances from Customers	1,60,04,311	6,06,740
	14,07,00,113	12,44,083

25 Current Provisions

Particulars	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Provisions for employee benefits:		
- Provision for Gratuity	59,348	51,300
- Provision for Earned leave	–	
	59,348	**51,300**

26 Revenue from Operations

Particulars	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Sale of Products	3,21,86,16,244	1,69,73,85,606
Other Operating Revenue		
Job Work Income	–	
Total	**3,21,86,16,244**	**1,69,73,85,606**

Particulars	Tons	Rs.	Tons	Rs
Galvanised Pipes	40380.373	2,17,03,43,936	17976.685	95,19,24,629
Solar Structure	7480.252	53,03,01,091	5864.691	40,66,98,259
Others		51,7971,217		33,87,62,718

27 Other Income

Particulars	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Interest Income earned on-		
Fixed Deposits with banks	8,51,432	9,30,451
Others	1,42,762	10,44,666
Other Non-Operating Income	–	
Brokerage, Commission and Discount	3,33,855	2,08,852
Gain on sale of Short Term Investments	6,449	1,39,256
Security deposited forfeited	68,49,149	–
Others	–	62,945
Total	**81,83,647**	**23,86,170**

28 Cost of Material Consumed

Particulars	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Opening Stock	12,18,02,440	9,78,56,609
Add :- Purchases	2,76,27,91,505	1,45,09,10,092
Add: Direct Expenses	10,56,45,373	4,54,61,028
Less :- Closing Stock	16,23,16,378	12,18,02,440
Total	**2,82,79,22,940**	**1,47,24,25,289**

29 Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock-in-trade and work-in-progress

Particulars	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Opening stock of inventory	6,70,97,532	6,47,01,347
Closing stock of inventory	5,83,35,300	6,70,97,532
Total	**87,62,232**	**(23,96,185)**

30 Employee benefit expenses

Particulars	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Salary & wages	75,39,059	48,29,758
Directors Remuneration	54,00,000	54,00,000
P. F. Contribution	2,27,501	2,29,277
Staff Welfare expenses	5,90,211	1,99,181
Other Benefits	57,10,214	41,79,164
Total	**1,94,66,985**	**1,48,37,380**

31 Finance Costs

Particulars	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Interest on:-		
Working Capital Loans	1,96,41,426	91,06,692
Vehicle Loans	2,65,381	3,06,664
Interest on Income Tax	26,35,387	21,36,230
Loss on foreign currency transaction and translation	44,30,926	29,48,897
Bank Charges	33,20,337	23,96,123
Other Borrowing Costs	13,83,845	6,64,202
Total	**3,16,77,302**	**1,75,58,808**

32 Depreciation and Amortisation Expense

Particulars	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Depreciation on Tangible Assets	73,60,000	49,73,721
Total	**73,60,000**	**49,73,721**

33 Other Expenses

Particulars	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Auditors Remuneration	1,00,000	1,18,000
Advertisement & Publicity	81,695	62,850
Service Charges	1,13,81,118	24,68,275
Clearing, Forwarding & Freight	9,77,83,957	5,26,55,605
Discount Allowed	21,68,739	14,98,332
Indirect Tax Expenses	–	3,69,042
Car Expenses	10,08,745	8,96,485
Computer Expenses	75,638	52,616
Office Expenses	2,39,963	46,083
Entertainment Expenses	4,22,798	1,81,122
Brokerage & Commission	6,489	4,59,421
Insurance Charges	5,14,847	3,70,464
CSR Exp	12,00,000	–
Diwali Expenses	2,39,370	16,115
Misc. Expenses	1,16,473	1,51,582
Donation	22,500	1,50,000
Postage Expenses	64,614	76,674
Printing & Stationary	2,58,944	2,11,903
Fee & Taxes	43,38,316	18,26,531
Repairs & Maintenance	16,80,804	18,62,272
Telephone & Internet Charges	3,85,849	4,89,641
Tour & Travelling Exp.	21,61,999	10,78,523
Toll Tax	13,61,170	–
Vehicle Running & Maintenance	68,869	66,467
Electricity & Water	–	2,47,359
	12,56,82,897	**6,53,55,362**

34 Financial Risk Management

Financial Risk Factors

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise borrowings, advances, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to manage finances for the Company's operations. The Company has investments, cash and short-term deposits that arise directly from its operations. The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks:

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market prices comprise two types of risk: interest rate risk and other price risks, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits and investments. Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held as at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018.

The sensitivity analysis excludes the impact of movements in market variables on the carrying value of post-employment benefit obligations provisions and on the non-financial assets and liabilities. The sensitivity of the relevant Statement of Profit and Loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in the respective market risks. The Company's activities expose it to various financial risks mainly interest rates.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counter party will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks, mutual funds and financial institutions and other financial instruments.

Trade Receivables

Receivables resulting from sale of products: The Company's trade receivables does not have any expected credit loss as registry of properties sold is generally carried out once the Company receives the entire payment. During the periods presented, the Company made no write-offs of trade receivables and no recoveries from receivables previously written off.

Liquidity Risk

The Company's objective is to at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The Company relies on a mix of borrowings, capital infusion and excess operating cash flows to meet its needs for funds. The current committed lines of credit are sufficient to meet its short to medium term expansion needs. The Company monitors rolling forecasts of its liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs while maintaining sufficient headroom on its undrawn committed borrowing facilities at all times so that the Company does not breach borrowing limits or covenants (where applicable) on any of its borrowing facilities.
The table below provides amortised value of (discounted) cash flows towards non-derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity based on the remaining period at the balance sheet to the contractual maturity date.

Particulars	Carrying Amount	On Demand	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	Total
As at March 31, 2019					
Borrowings	35,22,13,044	–	35,00,86,647	21,26,397	35,22,13,044
Other Financial Liabilites	68,09,068	–	68,09,068	–	68,09,068
Trade Payables	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**35,90,22,112**	**–**	**35,68,95,715**	**21,26,397**	**35,90,22,112**
As at March 31, 2018					
Borrowings	21,43,08,630	–	21,27,25,819	15,82,811	21,43,08,630
Other Financial Liabilites	91,96,476	–	91,96,476	–	91,96,476
Trade Payables	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**22,35,05,106**	**–**	**22,19,22,295**	**15,82,811**	**22,35,05,106**

Competition and Price Risk

The Company faces competition from local competitors. Nevertheless, it believes that it has competitive advantage in terms of high quality products and by continuously upgrading its expertise and range of products to meet the needs of its customers.

Capital Risk Management

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximize the shareholder value. The Company's primary objective when managing capital is to ensure that it maintains an efficient capital structure and healthy capital ratios and safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to support its business and provide maximum returns for shareholders. The Company also proposes to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the year ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018.

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital, share premium and all other equity reserves. Net debt includes, interest bearing loans and borrowings less cash and cash equivalents.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Loans and Borrowings	35,22,13,044	21,43,08,630
Less: Cash and Cash Equivalents	17,60,183	16,63,206
Net Debt	35,04,52,861	21,26,45,424
Total Equity	44,29,28,137	23,53,90,518
Total Capital including Debt	79,33,80,998	44,80,35,942
Gearing Ratio	**44.17%**	**47.46%**

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches of the financial covenants of any interest bearing loans and borrowing for reported periods.

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

With effect from 01.04.2017, the Company adopted the amendments to Ind AS 7 - Statement of cash flows. The amendments require entities to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes. To the extent necessary to satisfy this requirement, an entity discloses the following changes in liabilities arising from financing activities:

- Changes from financing cash flows
- Changes arising from obtaining or losing control of subsidiaries or other businesses
- The effect of changes in foreign exchange rates
- Changes in fair values
- Other changes

Paragraph 44C of Ind AS 7 states that liabilities arising from financing activities are liabilities for which cash flows were, or future cash flows will be, classified in the statement of cash flows as cash flows from financing activities. In addition, the disclosure requirement in paragraph 44A also applies to changes in financial assets (for example, assets that hedge liabilities arising from financing activities) if cash flows from those financial assets were, or future cash flows will be, included in cash flows from financing activities.

The Company disclosed information about its interest-bearing loans and borrowings. There are no obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts

The amendments suggest that the disclosure requirement may be met by providing a reconciliation between the opening and closing balances in the statement of financial position for liabilities arising from financing activities. The Company decided to provide information in a reconciliation format. The major changes in the Company's liabilities arising from financing activities are due to financing cash flows and accrual of financial liabilities. The Company did not acquire any liabilities arising from financing activities during business combinations effected in the current period or comparative period.

Particulars	01.04.2018 (opening balance of current year)	Cash Flows	Non-cash changes			31.03.2019 (closing balance of current year)
			Foreign exchange movement	Fair value changes	Others	
i. Current interest bearing loans and borrowings (excluding items listed below)	21,18,84,145	13,70,02,168	–	–	–	34,88,86,313
ii. Current maturities of Long term borrowings	8,41,674	(8,41,674)	–	–	12,00,334	12,00,334
iii. Non-current interest-bearing loans and borrowings (excluding items listed below)	15,82,811	17,43,920	–	–	(12,00,334)	21,26,397
iv. Interest accrued on borrowings	–	(2,25,42,194)	–	–	2,25,42,194	–
Total liabilities from financing activities	**21,43,08,630**	**11,53,62,220**	**–**	**–**	**2,25,42,194**	**35,22,13,044**

Particulars	01.04.2017 (opening comparative of current year)	Cash Flows	Non-cash changes			31.03.2018 (closing balance of current year)
			Foreign exchange movement	Fair value changes	Others	
i. Current interest bearing loans and borrowings (excluding items listed below)	10,72,43,024	10,46,41,121	–	–	–	21,18,84,145
ii. Current maturities of Long term borrowings	9,29,735	(9,29,735)	–	–	8,41,674	8,41,674
iii. Non-current interest-bearing loans and borrowings (excluding items listed below)	27,63,031	(3,38,546)	–	–	(8,41,674)	15,82,811
iv. Interest accrued on borrowings	–	(94,13,356)	–	–	94,13,356	–
Total liabilities from financing activities	**11,09,35,790**	**9,39,59,484**	**–**	**–**	**94,13,356**	**21,43,08,630**

The 'Other' column includes the effect of reclassification of non-current portion of interest-bearing loans and borrowings to current due to the passage of time, and the effect of accrued but not yet paid interest on interest bearing loans and borrowings.

35 Fair value measurement

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories is as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Financial assets				
Investments	1,78,416	1,78,416	2,09,346	2,09,346
Loans & Advances	20,61,818	20,61,818	2,74,845	2,74,845
Trade Receivables	55,68,43,222	55,68,43,222	31,51,06,869	31,51,06,869
Cash and cash equivalents	17,60,183	17,60,183	16,63,206	16,63,206
Bank Balances other than cash & cash equivalents	1,95,72,537	1,95,72,537	1,21,91,242	1,21,91,242
Other Financial Assets	1,79,510	1,79,510	2,66,772	2,66,772
Total	**58,05,95,686**	**58,05,95,686**	**32,97,12,280**	**32,97,12,280**
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	35,22,13,044	35,22,13,044	21,43,08,630	21,43,08,630
Other Financial Liabilities - Current	72,73,562	72,73,562	91,96,476	91,96,476
Trade and other payables	–	–	–	–
Total	**35,94,86,606**	**35,94,86,606**	**22,35,05,106**	**22,35,05,106**

Notes:-

1. Financial instruments carried at amortised cost such as trade receivables, loans and advances, other financial assets, borrowings, trade payables and other financial liabilities are considered to be same as their fair values, due to short term nature.
2. For financial assets & liabilities that are measured at fair value, the carrying amounts are equal to the fair values.
3. Investments : where most recent information to measure fair value is insufficient and where the fair value of these investments cannot be reliably measured, or if there is a wide range of possible fair value measurements, cost has been considered as the best estimate of fair value.

36 Retirement benefit obligations

1 Expense recognised for Defined Contribution plan (Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Company's contribution to provident fund	227,501	229,277
Total	227,501	229,277

2 Movement in defined benefit obligations (Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
"Present value of obligation as at the beginning of the period"	2,206,984	–
Current service cost	1,126,937	2,206,984
Interest cost	172,145	–
Benefits paid	–	
Remeasurements - actuarial loss/ (gain)	(131,573)	–
"Present value of obligation as at the End of the period "	3,374,493	2,206,984

3 Movement in Plan Assets - Gratuity (Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	–	–
Acquisitions / Transfer in/ Transfer out	–	–
Expected return on plan assets	–	–
Employer contributions	–	–
Benefits paid	–	–
Actuarial gain/ (loss)	–	–
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	–	–
Present value of obligation	–	–
Net funded status of plan	–	–
Actual return on plan assets	–	–

4 Recognised in profit and loss (Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Defined Benefit Plan- Gratuity	
	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Employee Benefit Expenses:		
Current service cost	1,126,937	705,777
Past service cost	–	–
Finance costs :		
Interest cost	–	–
Interest income	–	–
Net impact on profit (before tax)	1,126,937	705,777

5 Recognised in other comprehensive income (Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Defined Benefit Plan- Gratuity	
	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Remeasurement - Acturial loss/(gain)	–	–

6 The principal actuarial assumptions used for estimating the Company's defined benefit obligations are set out below:

Weighted average actuarial assumptions	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Financial/Economic Assumptions		
Discount rate (per annum)	7.65%	7.80%
Salary escalation rate (per annum)	5.50%	5.50%
Demographic Assumptions		
Retirement age	60 years	60 years
Mortality table	100% of IALM (2006-08)	100% of IALM (2006-08)
Withdrawal Rates Ages (years)		
Up to 30 Years	5.00%	5.00%
From 31 to 44 years	3.00%	3.00%
Above 44 years	2.00%	2.00%

Notes:-

(i) The actuarial valuation of plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out as at March 31, 2019. The present value of the defined benefit obligation and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

(ii) Discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian Government securities as at the Balance Sheet date for the estimated term of the obligations.

(iii) The salary escalation rate is arrived after taking into consideration the inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors on long term basis.

7 Sensitivity Analysis

The sensitivity of the overall plan obligations to changes in the key assumptions are:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
a) Impact of the change in discount rate		
Present Value of Obligation at the end of the period	**3,374,493**	–
(a) Impact due to increase of 0.50%	(202,453)	–
(b) Impact due to decrease of 0.50 %	222,134	–
b) Impact of the change in salary increase		
Present Value of Obligation at the end of the period	**3,374,493**	–
(a) Impact due to increase of 0.50%	225,762	–
(b) Impact due to decrease of 0.50 %	(207,321)	–

8 Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation (Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation Expected benefit payments within next-		
0 to 1 Year	59,348	51,300
1 to 2 Year	40,345	35,827
2 to 3 Year	46,939	39,250
3 to 4 Year	1,38,106	67,914
4 to 5 Year	1,18,352	80,458
5 to 6 Year	1,20,245	53,498
6 Year onwards	28,51,158	1,878,737

9 Employee benefit provision (Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Gratuity	3,374,493	2,206,984
Total	3,374,493	2,206,984

10 Current and non current provision for Gratuity (Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Defined Benefit Plan- Gratuity	
	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Current provision	59,348	51,300
Non current provision	3,315,145	2,155,684
Total provision	3,374,493	2,206,984

37 Contingent liabilities and commitments (to the extent not provided for) (Rs. In Lakhs)

i) Contingent liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	"As at March 31, 2018"	"As at April 01, 2017"
a) Guarantees issued by the Company's bankers on behalf of the Company	299.56	131.72	65.00
b) Disputed Excise duty, Custom Duty and service tax cenvat credit	–	–	19.39
c) Income tax demands against which company has preferred appeals	136.76	136.76	136.76

The income tax & sales tax liabilities have been provided based on the return filled with the authorities. The additioanl liabilities , if any arising at the timing of finilization of assessment year will be provided in the year of completion of assessment proceedings.

It is not possible to predict the outcome of the pending litigations with accuracy, the Company believes, based on legal opinions received, that it has meritorious defences to the claims. The management believe the pending actions will not require outflow of resources embodying economic benefits and will not have a material adverse effect upon the results of the operations, cash flows or financial condition of the Company.

38 Segment Information

The Company's business operations predominantly relates to manufacture of single product i.e. ERW pipes for selling worldwide. In view of this there may be product as primary segment and geography as secondary segment. All the machines, building, other infrastructure, materials and consumables are used commonly/interchangeably and it is not possible and practical to allocate revenue, profit/loss, assets or liabilities to any particular size, customer market etc. nor the specified parameters are applicable to any particular size, customer, market etc. distinguishing it as a reportable item under specified headings. However revenue from export (outside India) and home (within India) is given under geographical segment as under.

INFORMATION ABOUT REPORTABLE SEGMENT (Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
External revenue in the above reportable business segment	32,152.56	16,973.86
INFORMATION ABOUT GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS **a. Revenue from external customers**		
Within India	27,827.50	12,648.80
Outside India	4593.53	4325.06
Total	**32,152.56**	**16,973.86**
b. Non current assets (other than financial instruments and tax assets)		
Within India	879.68	813.68
Outside India	–	–
Total	**879.68**	**813.68**

c. Information about major customer :
There are no major customers contributing to more than 10% of the total revenue.

39. Related Party Disclosure:

(i) Names of related parties and nature of relationships:

a) Key managerial personnel:

i) Shri Madan Mohan Singla (Managing Director)
ii) Shri Vijay Singla (Whole time Director)
iii) Shri Mithan Lal Singla (Director)
iv) Shri Rakesh Garg (Whole time Director)
v) Shri Dhruv Singla (Chief Financial Officer)
vi) Neeraj Kaushal (Company Secretary)

b) Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key managerial personnel:

i) Chetan Industries Limited
ii) Jagan Industries Pvt. Ltd

(ii) Transactions with related parties during the year:

Nature of Transactions	Nature of Relationship	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Sales of goods and services	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key Managerial Personnel		
Chetan Industries Limited		–	–
Jagan Industries Pvt. Ltd		204.16	208.79
Purchase of goods and services	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key Managerial Personnel		
Chetan Industries Limited		937.03	645.27
Jagan Industries Pvt. Ltd		575.84	522.99
Compensation to Key Management Personnel			
- Short-term employee benefits	Key Management Personnel	64.50	64.42
- Post-employment benefits	–	–	
- Other long-term benefits	–	–	
- Termination benefits	–	–	
- Share-based payment	–	–	

As the future liability for gratuity is provided on an actuarial basis for the company as a whole, the amount pertaining to individual is not ascertainable and therefore not included above.

Balance outstanding	Nature of Relationship	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Compensation to Key Management Personnel			
Madan Mohan Singla	Key Management Personnel	–	–
Vijay Singla		–	–
Rakesh Garg		–	–
Dhruv Singla		–	–
Neeraj Kaushal		0.59	0.54
Trade Payables			
Chetan Industries Limited	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key Managerial Personnel	–	278.59
Jagan Industries Pvt. Ltd		–	–
Trade Receivables			
Chetan Industries Limited	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key Managerial Personnel	–	–
Jagan Industries Pvt. Ltd		–	–

40 Earnings per share

The following is a reconciliation of the equity shares used in the computation of basic and diluted earnings per equity share:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Issued Equity Shares	10,007,430	10,007,430
Weighted average shares outstanding - Basic and Diluted (A)	10,007,430	10,007,430

Net profit available to equity holders of the Company used in the basic and diluted earnings per share was determined as follows:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Profit/(Loss) after tax	146,737,619	80,379,941
Profit/(Loss) after tax for EPS (B)	146,737,619	80,379,941
Basic Earnings per share (B/A)	14.66	8.03
Diluted Earnings per share (B/A)	14.66	8.03

41 Details of dues to Micro Small & Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
(a) The principal amount & the interest due thereon remaining unpaid at the end of the year		
Principal Amount	–	–
Interest Due thereon	–	–
(b) Payments made to suppliers beyond the appointed day during the year		
Principal Amount	–	–
Interest Due thereon	–	–
(c) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006	–	–
(d) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year; and	–	–
(e) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006.	–	–

* The information has been given in respect of such vendor to the extent they could be identified as Micro and Small Enterprises as per MSMED Act, 2006 on the basis of information available with The Company and in cases of confirmation from vendors, interest for delayed payments has not been provided.

42 In light of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, The Company has incurred expenses on Corporate Social responsibility (CSR) aggregating to Rs. 1,200,000 (previous year Rs. Nil).

Disclosure in respect of CSR expenditure is as follows:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
a) Gross amount required to be spent by The Company during the year	1,204,592	–
b) Amount spent during the year on the following:		
1. Construction/acquisition of asset		
2. On purposes other than 1 above	1,200,000	–

43 Auditors Remuneration (excluding tax):

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
As Audit fees(including limited review)	70,000	70,000
For Tax audit fees	30,000	30,000
For Certification & other services	–	–
Out of pocket expenses	–	–
Total	100,000	100,000

44 Particulars of investment made/sold during the year as mandated by the provisions of the section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013:

(a) The company has not given any loan or provided any Guarantee during the Financial year March 31, 2019 under Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013

(b) The company has not made any investment during the Financial year March 31, 2019 under Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013

45 "Previous year's figures have been regrouped/reclassified wherever necessary, to conform to current year's classification/ disclosure."

46 Approval of Financial Statements

The Standalone Financial Statements were approved by the Board of Directors on May 18, 2019.
In terms of our report attached

For **Suresh K Aggarwal & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 021129N

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
of **J T L Infra Limited**

Suresh Kumar Aggarwal
Proprietor
M.No. : 090064

Vijay Singla
Whole Time Director
DIN: 00156801

Madan Mohan Singla
Managing Director
DIN: 00156668

Place: Chandigarh
Date : 18 May 2019

Neeraj Kaushal
Company Secretary
ACS:A42650

Dhruv Singla
Chief Financial Officer