

Independent Auditors' Report

To The Members of TECH SIS LIMITED

Report on the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements of **TECH SIS LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2018, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "Standalone Ind AS financial statements").

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Ind AS financial statements

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

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these Standalone Ind AS financial statements based on our audit. In conducting our audit, we have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder and the Order issued under section 143(11) of the Act.

We conducted our audit of the Standalone Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Standalone Ind AS financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Standalone Ind AS financial statements.

Opinion

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit, we report that:
 - a) we have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b) in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c) the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d) in our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with relevant rules issued thereunder.
 - e) on the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Company as on March 31, 2018 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2018 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
 - f) with respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.
 - g) with respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:



A. MITRA & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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- i. The Company has disclosed the impact, if any, of pending litigations as at March 31, 2018 in its standalone Ind AS financial statement - refer Note 27 ;
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivatives contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
 - iii. There was no amount required to be transferred by the Company to the Investor Education and Protection Fund.
2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For A. MITRA & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Regn. No. 5268/C)


CA A.K. MITRA
(Partner)
Membership No. - 15230



Place: New Delhi
Date: May 8, 2018

A. MITRA & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" section of our report to the Members of **TECH SIS LIMITED** as of even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **TECH SIS LIMITED** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2018 in conjunction with our audit of the Standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

- (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;
- (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and
- (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2018, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For A. MITRA & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

(Firm Regn. No. 5268/C)

CA A.K. MITRA

(Partner)

Membership No. – 15230

Place: New Delhi

Date: May 8, 2018



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ANNEXURE 'B' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of **TECH SIS LIMITED** of even date)

1. a) The Company has generally maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
b) The fixed assets have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals. As informed, the discrepancies noticed on physical verification of fixed assets as compared to book records were not material and have been properly dealt with in the books of account.
c) The Company does not have any immovable properties.
2. a) As explained to us, inventories have been physically verified by the management at regular intervals during the year.
b) The discrepancies noticed on physical verification of inventory as compared to book records were not material and have been properly dealt with in the books of account.
3. The Company has not given any loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties listed in the Register maintained under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013 and, therefore, paragraph 3 (iii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
4. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013, in respect of grant of loans, making investments and providing guarantees and securities, where applicable.
5. The Company has not accepted any deposits and so the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of section 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed there under do not apply to the Company.
6. The Central Government has not prescribed maintenance of cost records under sub section (1) of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of the products dealt with by the Company.
7. a) Statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, service tax, professional tax, customs duty, excise duty, value added tax, cess and other statutory dues applicable to the Company have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities though there have been some delays in deposit of dues relating to Service Tax and Income Tax.
b) There were no outstanding statutory dues as at March 31, 2018 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
8. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us the Company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to financial institutions, banks, Government or debenture holders.
9. a) The Company has raised term loans during the year and the same have been applied for the purposes for which they were raised
b) The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments).
10. To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.
11. In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has paid/provided for managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013.
12. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a nidhi company and, therefore, paragraph 3 (xii) of the Order is not applicable.
13. In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the Standalone Ind AS financial statements as required by the applicable Indian accounting standards.
14. During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures and, therefore, paragraph (xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
15. In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them during the year and, therefore, paragraph 3 (xv) of the Order is not applicable.



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16. The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45 IA of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Act, 1934.

For A. MITRA & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

(Firm Regn. No. 5268/C)

CA A.K. MITRA

(Partner)

Membership No. - 15230

Place: New Delhi

Date: May 8, 2018



Tech SIS Limited

(Formerly SIS Electronic Security Systems Limited)

All in INR 000s except share data

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2018

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016
A ASSETS				
Non – Current Assets				
Property, Plant and Equipment	4	47,505	1,367	1,707
Financial Assets				
(i) Other Non-Current financial assets	5	99,585	135,417	170,622
Income tax Assets	6	12,452	12,257	11,020
Total Non – Current Assets		159,542	149,041	183,349
Current Assets				
Inventories	8	29,414	28,542	7,045
Financial Assets				
(i) Trade Receivables	9	99,008	82,832	70,479
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	10	5,509	15,313	9,210
(iii) Other current financial assets	5	49,542	56,621	59,925
Other Current Assets	7	13,985	6,644	7,034
Total Current Assets		197,458	189,952	153,693
Total Assets		357,000	338,993	337,042
B EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Equity share capital	11	48,000	48,000	48,000
Other Equity	12	6,426	18,868	24,928
Equity attributable to owners		54,426	66,868	72,928
Total Equity		54,426	66,868	72,928
Liabilities				
Non – Current Liabilities				
Financial Liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	13	151,647	124,187	1,45,644
(ii) Other Financial Liabilities	15	229	17	-
Provisions	17	1,116	732	421
Deferred tax liabilities	6	2,191	5,389	7,758
Total Non- Current liabilities		155,183	130,325	153,823
Current Liabilities				
Financial Liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	13	64,107	53,964	38,418
(ii) Trade Payables	14	38,635	17,223	20,425
(iii) Others	15	26,636	57,045	46,777
Other Current Liabilities	18	16,983	12,845	4,499
Provisions	17	1,030	723	172
Total Current Liabilities		147,391	141,800	110,291
Total Liabilities		302,574	272,125	264,114
Total Equity and Liabilities		357,000	338,993	337,042

Notes: The above Balance Sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

For A. Mitra & Associates
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Regn. No. 5268/C)

A.K. Mitra

CA. A.K. Mitra
(Partner)
M. No.015230



Place: New Delhi
Date: May 8, 2018

For and on behalf of the Board

Ravindra Kishore Sinha
Ravindra Kishore Sinha
Director
(DIN: 00945635)

Rituraj Kishore Sinha
Rituraj Kishore Sinha
Director
(DIN: 00477256)

Tech SIS Limited

(Formerly SIS Electronic Security Systems Limited)

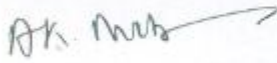
All in INR 000s except share data

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2018

S No	Particulars	Note No.	Year ended	
			March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
1	Income			
	a) Revenue from Operations	19	149,605	191,588
	b) Other Income	20	404	-
	Total Income (a + b)		150,009	191,588
2	Expenses			
	a) Purchases of Stock-in-Trade		69,860	143,379
	b) Changes in inventories of finished goods and stock - in- trade	21	(872)	(21,497)
	c) Employee benefits expense	22	28,997	22,543
	d) Finance costs	23	28,493	30,223
	e) Depreciation and amortization expenses	24	2,799	398
	f) Other expenses	25	36,288	25,364
	Total expenses (a + b + c + d + e + f + g)		165,565	200,410
3	Profit before tax and exceptional items (1-2)		(15,556)	(8,822)
4	Exceptional Items		-	-
5	Profit before tax (3+4)		(15,556)	(8,822)
6	Tax Expense	6		
	Current tax		-	-
	Deferred tax		(3,163)	(2,335)
	Total Tax expense		(3,163)	(2,335)
7	Profit for the year (5 -6)		(12,393)	(6,487)
8	Other Comprehensive income			
	Items that will be not reclassified to profit or loss:			
	a) Re-measurement of Defined benefits plan	22	(71)	(112)
	b) Income tax relating to these items	6	22	34
	Other Comprehensive income for the year (net of taxes)		(49)	(78)
9	Total Comprehensive income for the year(7 + 8)		(12,442)	(6,565)
10	Earnings Per Share (EPS) (Fair value per equity share Rs 10)	26		
	(a) Basic (Rs)		(2.58)	(1.35)
	(b) Diluted (Rs)		(2.58)	(1.35)
11	Weighted average equity shares used in computing earnings per equity share			
	(a) Basic (Nos.)		4,800,000	4,800,000
	(b) Diluted (Nos.)		4,800,000	4,800,000

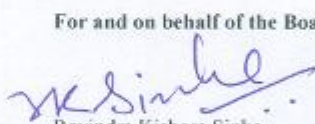
Notes: The above Profit and Loss should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

For A. Mitra & Associates
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Regn. No. 5268/C)


CA. A.K. Mitra
(Partner)
M. No.015230



For and on behalf of the Board


Ravindra Kishore Sinha
Director
(DIN: 00945635)


Rituraj Kishore Sinha
Director
(DIN: 00477256)

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 8, 2018

Tech SIS Limited

(Formerly SIS Electronic Security Systems Limited)

All in INR 000s except share data

Statement of Changes in Equity

A. Equity Share Capital

	Amounts
As at April 1, 2016	48,000
Changes in equity share capital	-
As at March 31, 2017	48,000
Changes in equity share capital	-
As at March 31, 2018	48,000

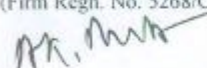
B. Other Equity

	Equity Contribution by Parent	Retained earnings	Total Other Equity
Balance as at April 1, 2016	4,103	20,825	24,928
Profit for the Year	-	(6,487)	(6,487)
Other comprehensive income	-	(78)	(78)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(6,565)	(6,565)
Financial guarantee given by Parent for the company	505	-	505
Balance as at March 31, 2017	4,608	14,260	18,868

	Equity Contribution by Parent	Retained earnings	Total Other Equity
Balance as at April 1, 2017	4,608	14,260	18,868
Profit for the Year	-	(12,393)	(12,393)
Other comprehensive income	-	(49)	(49)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(12,442)	(12,442)
Financial guarantee given by Parent for the company	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2018	4,608	1,818	6,426

Notes: The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

For A. Mitra & Associates
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Regn. No. 5268/C)

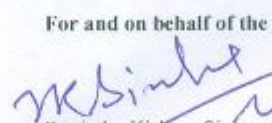

CA. A.K. Mitra
(Partner)

M. No.015230



Place: New Delhi
Date: May 8, 2018

For and on behalf of the Board


Ravindra Kishore Sinha
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(DIN: 00477256)

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Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2018

Particulars	Year ended	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Net Profit before taxation	(15,556)	(8,822)
Adjusted for:		
Depreciation and Amortization expenses	2,799	398
Finance Costs	28,493	30,129
Gratuity & Leave expenses	690	862
Interest income classified as investing cash flows	(404)	-
Bad debts written off/provided	694	170
Employee stock option compensation expense	624	485
Operating profit/(loss) before working capital changes	17,340	23,222
Decrease / increase (-) in Trade receivables	(26,065)	(13,760)
Decrease / increase (-) in other current assets	34,700	17,132
Decrease (-) / increase in Trade payables	21,413	(3,202)
Decrease (-) / increase in other current liabilities	1,155	13,229
Net cash inflow (outflow) from operating activities	48,543	36,621
B. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and changes in capital work in progress	(48,938)	(74)
Interest received	(4,171)	268
Net cash Inflow / (outflow) from investing activities	(53,109)	194
C. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Repayment of term loans	(51,162)	(43,027)
Proceeds from term loans	64,393	15,873
Interest paid	(27,793)	(33,996)
Net cash inflow (outflow) from financing activities	(14,562)	(61,150)
D Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(19,128)	(24,335)
E Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	(23,188)	1,147
F Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (D+E)	(42,316)	(23,188)

Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per the cash flow statement		
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Cash and cash equivalents as per above comprise of the following		
Cash and cash equivalents	5,509	15,313
Closing cash credit	(47,825)	(38,501)
Closing bank overdrafts	-	-
Balances as per statement of cash flows	(42,316)	(23,188)

Notes: The above statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

For A. Mitra & Associates
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Regn. No. 5268/C)

A.K. Mitra

CA. A.K. Mitra
(Partner)
M. No.015230



For and on behalf of the Board

Ravindra Kishore Sinha

Ravindra Kishore Sinha
Director
(DIN: 00945635)

Ravindra Kishore Sinha
Director
(DIN: 00477256)

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 8, 2018

Tech SIS Limited

(Formerly SIS Electronic Security Systems Limited)

All in INR 000s except share data

Notes to the financial statements

1. Company overview

Tech SIS Limited ("the Company") is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in India. The Company was incorporated on March 31, 2010 as SIS Electronic Security Systems Limited and changed its name to Tech SIS Limited on June 15, 2011. Its registered office is situated at Annapurna Bhawan, Telephone Exchange Road, Kurji, Patna, Bihar – 800010, India, and its principal place of business is situated at Plot No. 11, 2nd Floor, DDA Community Center, Okhla Phase-I, New Delhi-110020.

The Company is engaged in the trading, installation and servicing of electronic security devices and systems.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR) rounded off to nearest Thousands except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated. Due to rounding off, the numbers presented throughout the document may not add up precisely to the totals and percentages may not precisely reflect the absolute figures.

These financial statements were authorized for issue by the directors on May 8, 2018.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

This note provides a list of significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements.

2.1 Basis of preparation

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind-AS) and comply in all material respects with the Ind-AS and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Companies Act"). The Ind-AS are notified under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended from time to time.

For all periods up to and including the year ended March 31, 2017, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with accounting standards notified under the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 (as amended), read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 ("Previous GAAP"). The date of transition to Ind-AS is April 1, 2016. These financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018 are the first financial statements the Company has prepared in accordance with Ind-AS. Refer Note 33 for an explanation of how the transition from Previous GAAP to Ind-AS has affected the Company's financial position, financial performance and cash flows.

2.2 Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention on an accrual and going concern basis, except for the following material items which have been measured at fair value as required by relevant Ind-AS:

- certain financial assets and financial liabilities (including derivative financial instruments) that are measured at fair value;
- assets held for distribution to owners upon demerger that are held at lower of carrying cost and fair value less cost to distribute;
- share based payments; and
- The defined benefit asset/(liability) which is recognized as the present value of defined benefit obligation less fair value of plan assets.

Accounting policies have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

For clarity, various items are aggregated in the statements of profit and loss and balance sheet. These items are disaggregated separately in the notes to the financial statements, where applicable.

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies

a) Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/non-current classification. An asset is 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 the asset is 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. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

b) Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement

Freehold land is carried at historical cost. All other items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the construction of a qualifying asset are capitalized as part of the cost.

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of property, plant and equipment is added to its book value only if it increases the future benefits from the existing asset beyond its previously assessed standard or period of performance. All other expenses on existing property, plant and equipment, including day-to-day repairs, maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the year during which such expenses are incurred.

On transition to Ind-AS, since there is no change in the functional currency, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all its property, plant and equipment recognised as at April 1, 2016 measured as per the Previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of property, plant and equipment.



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Property, plant and equipment under construction and cost of assets not ready for use at the year-end are disclosed as capital work-in-progress.

Depreciation

The Company depreciates property, plant and equipment over the estimated useful life on a written down value method which is correct from the date the assets are available for use. Assets acquired under finance lease are depreciated over the asset's useful life, or over shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the related lease term if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership at the end of the lease term. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of estimated useful life of the asset or the related lease term.

The estimated useful lives of assets are as follows:

Category	Useful life
Buildings	60 years
Plant and machinery	15 years
Leasehold improvement	Shorter of Useful Life or Lease period
Computer equipment	3 years
Furniture and fixtures	10 years
Office Equipment	5 years
Vehicles	8 years

The useful lives as given above best represent the period over which the management expects to use these assets, based on technical assessment. The estimated useful lives for these assets may therefore be different from the useful lives prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013.

The residual values are generally not more than 5% of the original cost of the asset. The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Additions are depreciated on a pro-rata basis from the date the asset is available for use till the date the assets are de-recognised.

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

c) Investment properties

Property that is held for long-term rental yields or for capital appreciation or both, and that is not occupied by the Company, is classified as investment property.

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any.

The cost includes borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised to the asset's carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company and the cost of such expenditure can be measured reliably. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred. When part of an investment property is replaced, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized.

Investment properties are depreciated using written down value method over their estimated useful lives of 60 years. The useful life has been determined based on a technical evaluation performed by the management's expert.

Since there is no change in the functional currency, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value for all of its investment property as recognised in its Previous GAAP financial statements as deemed cost at the transition date, viz., April 1, 2016.

Investment properties are derecognised either when they have been disposed of or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in profit or loss in the period of derecognition.

d) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at historical cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised software development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

On transition to Ind-AS, since there is no change in the functional currency, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all its intangible assets recognised as at April 1, 2016 measured as per the Previous GAAP and use that carrying value as deemed cost of the intangible assets.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life on a written down value method basis and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

The estimated useful lives of intangible assets are as follows:

Category	Useful life
Computer software	5 years

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.



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Software

Costs incurred in developing products or systems and costs incurred in acquiring software and licenses that will contribute to future period financial benefits through revenue generation and/or cost reduction are capitalised to software and systems. Costs capitalised include external direct costs of materials, services, and direct payroll and payroll related costs of employees' time spent on the project.

e) Investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures

A subsidiary is an entity over which the Company has control. The company controls an investee when it is exposed to or has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

An associate is an entity over which the Company has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies. This is generally the case where the Company holds between 20% and 50% of the voting rights.

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

The considerations made in determining whether significant influence or joint control are similar to those necessary to determine control over the subsidiaries.

Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures is accounted for at cost. On transition to Ind-AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all its investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures recognized as at April 1, 2016 measured as per the Previous GAAP and used that carrying value as the deemed cost of investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures.

f) Financial instruments

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- (i) Debt instruments at amortised cost
- (ii) Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- (iii) Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- (iv) Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income FVTOCI

Financial instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

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

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset. When calculating EIR, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayments, extensions call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. 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 interest income based on EIR is included as interest income as a part of other income in the statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in profit or loss. A gain or loss on such financial asset which is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables. For more information on receivables, refer to Note 9.

Financial instrument at FVTOCI

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- (i) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- (ii) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest income calculated using the EIR method, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the profit or loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss.

Financial instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is made only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the profit or loss in respect of such assets that are not part of a hedging relationship. The gain/loss on assets measured at FVTPL are presented in the statement of profit and loss within other gains/losses in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

Equity investments



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All equity investments in scope of Ind-AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind-AS 103 applies are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCL then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to profit or loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with gain/loss presented in the statement of profit and loss within other gains/losses in the period in which it arises.

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

- (i) The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- (ii) The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognized. Similarly, where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes loss allowances on a forward-looking basis using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss. Life time ECL allowance is recognized for trade receivables with no significant financing component. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case they are measured at life time ECL. Note 31 details how the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk. The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, 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 Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered in to by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind-AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

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

Borrowings

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

Preference shares which are mandatorily redeemable are classified as liabilities. The dividends on these preference shares, to the extent such dividends are mandatorily payable, are recognised in profit or loss as finance costs.

The fair value of the liability portion of an optionally convertible debenture/ bond/ preference share or a zero-coupon debenture/ bond/ preference share or compulsorily convertible debenture where the price of conversion of the debenture into equity share is not fixed, is determined using a market rate of interest for an equivalent non-convertible bond. This amount is recorded as a liability on an amortised cost basis until extinguished on conversion or redemption of the bonds. The remainder of the proceeds is attributable to the equity portion of the compound financial instrument. This is recognised and included in shareholders' equity, net of income tax effects, and not subsequently remeasured.



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When the terms of a financial liability are renegotiated and the entity issues equity instrument to a creditor to extinguish all or part of a liability (debt for equity swap), a gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss, which is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability and the fair value of the equity instrument issued.

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

Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind-AS 109 and the amount recognised less cumulative amortisation.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss as other gains/ losses. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit and loss as other gains/losses.

Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The accounting for subsequent changes in fair value depends upon whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and if so, the nature of the item being hedged, and the type of hedge relationship designated.

Derivatives which are not designated as hedges are accounted for at fair value through profit or loss and are included in other gains/ losses.

Embedded derivatives

An embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid (combined) instrument that also includes a non-derivative host contract – with the effect that some of the cash flows of the combined instrument vary in a way similar to a stand-alone derivative. An embedded derivative causes some or all of the cash flows that otherwise would be required by the contract to be modified according to a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index, or other variable, provided in the case of a non-financial variable that the variable is not specific to a party to the contract.

If the hybrid contract contains a host that is a financial asset within the scope of Ind-AS 109, the Company does not separate embedded derivatives. Rather, it applies the classification requirements contained in Ind-AS 109 to the entire hybrid contract. Derivatives embedded in all other host contracts are accounted for as separate derivatives and recorded at fair value if their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not held for trading or designated at fair value through profit or loss. These embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss, unless designated as effective hedging instruments. Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss.

Reclassification of financial assets

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

g) Trade Receivables

Trade receivables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

h) Current and deferred tax

Income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable tax rate adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses and unused tax credits.



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The current income tax is a charge calculated on the basis of tax laws enacted or substantially enacted at the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to tax authorities.

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:

(i) 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

(ii) In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, 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. 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:

(i) 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 the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss

(ii) In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, 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 utilised.

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 assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities.

The net amount of tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet. Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

i) Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of the cost or netrealizable value. Netrealizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale. Cost includes custom duty, freight and other charges as applicable. The Company periodically reviews inventories to provide for diminution in the value of, and/or any unserviceable or obsolete, inventories.

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

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.

j) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts (including cash credit facilities) as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet.

k) Non-current assets held for sale/distribution to owners and discontinued operations

The Company classifies non-current assets and disposal groups as held for sale/distribution to owners if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale/distribution rather than through continuing use. Actions required to complete the sale/distribution should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the sale/distribution will be made or that the decision to sell/distribute will be withdrawn and Management must be committed to the sale/distribution being completed within one year from the date of classification.

Non-current assets held for sale/for distribution to owners and disposal groups are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and the fair value less costs to sell/distribute 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. Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale/distribution are presented separately in the balance sheet.

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/distribute. A gain is recognised for any subsequent increases in fair value less costs to sell/distribute an asset (or a disposal group), but not in excess of any cumulative impairment loss previously recognised. A gain or loss not previously recognised by the date of sale/ distribution of the non-current asset (or disposal group) is recognised on the date of derecognition.

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets once classified as held for sale/distribution to owners are not depreciated or amortised.

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

(i) Represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations,

(ii) Is part of a single coordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, or

(iii) Is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale

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

All other notes to the financial statements mainly include amounts for continuing operations, unless otherwise mentioned.

l) Contributed Equity

Equity shares are classified as equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.



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m) Trade and Other Payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of the financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

n) Fair value measurement

The Company records certain financial assets and liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis. The Company determines fair value based on the price it would receive to sell an asset or pay to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date and in the principal or most advantageous market for that asset or liability.

Fair value hierarchy

Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes listed equity instruments, bonds and debentures and mutual funds that have quoted price. The fair value of all financial instruments which are traded in the stock exchanges is valued using the closing price as at the reporting period.

Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximize the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3 - Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity securities included in level 3.

In accordance with Ind-AS 113, assets and liabilities are to be measured based on the following valuation techniques:

- Market approach - Prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable assets or liabilities.
- Income approach - Converting the future amounts based on market expectations to its present value using the discounting method.
- Cost approach - Replacement cost method.

o) Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

Provisions

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present legal or a constructive obligation as a result of past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are recognised for legal claims and service warranties. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is the pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in provision due to the passage of time is recognised as an interest expense.

Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. In respect of losses that are covered by insurance, such losses are recognised as an expense when there is clear evidence or determination or probability that any portion of the loss is not expected to be settled through insurance or other forms of recovery.

Asset Retirement Obligations (ARO)

ARO are recognised for those operating lease arrangements where the Company has an obligation at the end of the lease period to restore the leased premises in a condition similar to inception of lease. ARO are provided at the present value of expected costs to settle the obligation and are recognised as part of the cost of that particular asset and amortised or written down or depreciated in the same manner as the asset to which it pertains. The estimated future costs of decommissioning are reviewed annually and any changes in the estimated future costs or in the discount rate applied are adjusted from the cost of the asset.

Contingent Liabilities

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

Contingent liabilities recognised in a business combination

A contingent liability recognised in a business combination is initially measured at its fair value. Subsequently, it is measured at the higher of the amount that would be recognised in accordance with the requirements for provisions above or the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, cumulative amortisation recognised in accordance with the requirements for revenue recognition.

p) Government grants

Grants from the Government are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received, and the Company will comply with all attached conditions.

Government grants relating to income are recognised in the profit or loss over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate.

Government grants relating to the purchase of property, plant and equipment are included in non-current liabilities as deferred income and are shown as reduction of expenses in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the expected lives of related assets and presented within other income.

q) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable. Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of returns, trade allowances, discounts, rebates, deductions by customers, service tax, value added tax, goods and services tax and amounts collected on behalf of third parties.



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Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is recognized as follows:

Revenue from services represents the amounts receivable for services rendered.

- (i) For non-contract-based business, revenue represents the value of goods delivered or services performed.
- (ii) For contract-based business, revenue represents the sales value of work carried out for customers during the period. Such revenues are recognized in the period in which the service is provided.
- (iii) Unbilled revenue net of expected deductions is recognised at the end of each period. Such unbilled revenue is reversed in the subsequent period when actual invoice is raised.
- (iv) Unearned revenue represents revenue billed but for which services have not yet been performed and is included under Advances from customers. The same is released to the profit and loss account as and when the services are rendered.

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, usually on delivery of the goods. Revenue from the sale of goods is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates. Discounts and rebates are estimated based on accumulated experience. The Company recognizes normal warranty provisions for general repairs for one year on all its products sold, in line with the industry practices. A liability is recognized at the time the product is sold. Revenue is deferred and recognized on a straight line basis over the extended warranty period in case warranty is provided to customer for a period beyond one year.

Rendering of services

In contracts involving the rendering of services, revenue is measured using the proportionate completion method when no significant uncertainty exists regarding the amount of the consideration that will be derived from rendering the service. When the contract outcome cannot be measured reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent that the expenses incurred are eligible to be recovered.

Estimates of revenue, costs or extent of progress towards completion are revised if circumstances change. Any resulting increases or decreases in estimated revenue or costs are reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the circumstances that give rise to the revision become known to the management.

Multiple-element arrangements

When a sales arrangement contains multiple elements, such as services, material and maintenance, revenue for each element is determined based on each element's fair value.

Revenue recognition for delivered elements is limited to the amount that is not contingent on the future delivery of products or services, future performance obligations or subject to customer-specified return or refund privileges.

The undiscounted cash flows from the arrangement are periodically estimated and compared with the unamortized costs. If the unamortized costs exceed the undiscounted cash flow, a loss is recognized.

Interest income

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

Dividends

Dividend income from investments is recognised in profit or loss as other income when the Company's right to receive payments is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company, and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

Rental income

Rental income arising from operating leases on investment properties is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless payments are structured to increase in line with the expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increase and is included in revenue in the statement of profit or loss due to its operating nature.

r) Foreign currency translation

The financial statements of the Company are presented in Indian Rupee (INR) which is also the Company's functional currency i.e. the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

s) Employee Benefits

Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefit and compensated absences expected to be settled within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to reporting date and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liability for compensated absences is recognised in the provision for employee benefits. All other short-term employee benefit obligations are presented as other payables and accruals.



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Bonus

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

Compensated absences

The employees of the Company are entitled to compensated absences which are both accumulating and non-accumulating in nature. The employees can carry forward up to a specified portion of the un-utilized accumulated compensated absences and utilize it in future periods. The expected cost of accumulating compensated absences is determined by actuarial valuation (using the projected unit credit method) based on the additional amount expected to be paid as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the balance sheet date. The expense on non-accumulating compensated absences is recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the year in which the absences occur. Actuarial gains / losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred.

In respect of those employees who are entitled to an encashment of the leave at the end of every calendar year, a provision is created to account for the liability.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheets if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

Post-employment obligations

The Company operates the following post-employment schemes:

- i) Defined contribution plans such as provident fund and employees' state insurance; and
- ii) Defined benefit plans such as gratuity.

Defined Contribution Plan

The Company contributes on a defined contribution basis for eligible employees, to Employee's Provident Fund, Employees' Pension Scheme and Employees' State Insurance Scheme towards post-employment benefits, all of which are administered by the respective Government authorities and has no further obligation beyond making its contribution which is expected in the year in which it pertains. The contributions are accounted for as defined contribution plans and the contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

Defined Benefit Plan

The Company has a defined benefit plan, viz., Gratuity, for all its employees, the liability for which is accrued and provided for as determined by an independent actuarial valuation. The liability recognised in the balance sheet in respect of gratuity plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period. The defined benefit is actuarially determined (using the projected unit credit method) at the end of each year.

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

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

Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of:

- (i) The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- (ii) The date that the Company recognises related restructuring costs.

The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the statement of profit and loss:

- (i) Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
- (ii) Net interest expense

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

t) Cash settled stock-based compensation

Employees of the Company receive share-based compensation in the form of parent company's share options. The cost of cash-settled transactions is measured initially at fair value at the grant date based on a debit note received from the parent company. This fair value is expensed over the period until the vesting date with recognition of a corresponding liability to the parent company.

u) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs include interest calculated on the effective interest rate method basis, and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost. General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

v) Leases

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

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

Company as a lessee



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A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease. A lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the Company is classified as a finance lease.

(i) Operating leases

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease unless payments are structured to increase in line with the expected general inflation to compensate for the lessors' expected inflationary cost increase.

(ii) Finance leases

Leases where the lessor has passed substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the inception of the lease at the lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in borrowings or other financial liabilities as appropriate. The outstanding liability is included in other current/ non-current borrowings.

Each lease payment is apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance charge is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

Company as a lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income from operating lease is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease unless payments are structured to increase in line with the expected general inflation to compensate for the expected inflationary cost increase. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised in profit or loss over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned. The respective leased assets are included in the balance sheet based on their nature.

Leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership transfer from the Company to the lessee. Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the Company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the lease.

w) Impairment of non-financial assets

Goodwill and intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. Other assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of its fair value less cost of disposal and its value-in-use. Value-in-use is the present value of future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets (cash-generating units or CGU). Impairment occurs when the carrying amount of a CGU including the goodwill, exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the CGU. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to the Company's CGU's expected to benefit from the synergies arising from the business combination. Total impairment loss of a CGU is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of goodwill allocated to the CGU and then to the other assets of the CGU, pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the CGU. An impairment loss on goodwill recognized in the statement of profit and loss is not reversed in the subsequent period. Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of impairment at the end of each reporting period.

x) Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit for the period attributable to equity shareholders of the Company (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period (Note 26).

Partly paid equity shares are treated as a fraction of an equity share to the extent that they were entitled to participate in dividends relative to a fully paid equity share during the reporting period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events of bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue to existing shareholders, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares).

Diluted Earnings per share amounts are computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes but after adjusting the after income tax effect of interest and other financing cost associated with dilutive potential equity shares) by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. The diluted potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. the average market value of the outstanding shares). Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as at the beginning of the year, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each year presented.

y) Cash dividend and non-cash distribution to equity holders of the Company

The company recognises a liability to make cash or non-cash distributions to equity holders of the Company when the distribution is authorised and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

Non-cash distributions are measured at the carrying value of the assets to be distributed in case of distributions in which all owners of the same class of equity instruments are treated equally or the distributed asset is ultimately controlled by the same party or parties both before and after the distribution, and at fair value of the assets to be distributed in other cases, with such value recognised directly in equity. For this purpose, a group of individuals shall be regarded as controlling an entity when, as a result of contractual arrangements, they collectively have the power to govern its financial and operating policies so as to obtain benefits from its activities, and that ultimate collective power is not transitory. Upon distribution of non-cash assets, any difference between the carrying amount of the liability and the carrying amount of the assets distributed is recognised in the statement of profit and loss or directly in the equity as approved by the National Company Law Tribunal / applicable regulatory or other authority.

z) Cash flow statement



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

aa) Recently issued accounting pronouncements

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

This amendment will come into force from April 1, 2018. The Company has evaluated the effect of this on the financial statements and the impact is not material.

Ind AS 115, Revenue from Contract with Customers: On March 28, 2018, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified the Ind AS 115, Revenue from Contract with Customers. The core principle of the new standard is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Further the new standard requires enhanced disclosures about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from the entity's contracts with customers.

Along with the issuance of Ind AS 115, Revenue from contract with customers, the Ministry of Company Affairs has also notified consequential amendments to various other Indian Accounting Standards.

The standard permits two possible methods of transition:

- Retrospective approach - Under this approach the standard will be applied retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented in accordance with Ind AS 8, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
- Retrospectively with cumulative effect of initially applying the standard recognized at the date of initial application (Cumulative catch - up approach).

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

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

Ind AS 12, Income Taxes: The amendments clarify the requirement for recognizing deferred tax assets on unrealized losses on debt instruments that are measured at fair value. The amendment also clarifies certain other aspects of accounting for deferred tax assets. The changes will not have any material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

Ind AS 40, Investment Property: On March 28, 2018, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified amendments to Ind AS 40, Investment Property. The amendments relate to clarifications in respect of transfer of a property to, or from, investment property, apart from other changes consequential to notification of Ind AS 115, revenue from contracts with Customers.

This amendment will come into force from April 1, 2018. The Company has evaluated the effect of this on the financial statements and the impact is not material.

Ind AS 28, Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures: On March 28, 2018, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified amendments to Ind AS 28, Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures. The amendment clarifies accounting options in financial statements of a venture capital or similar entity and investment entity. These amendments are not applicable financial statements of the Company."

3. Significant accounting judgements estimates and assumptions

Use of estimates and judgment

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind-AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and other comprehensive income (OCI) that are reported and disclosed in the financial statements and accompanying notes.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. They are based on historical experience and other factors including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the Company and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Sources of estimation uncertainty

An example of critical accounting estimate that may have a significant risk of causing material adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities of the Company (is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company), is Revenue Recognition. The Company uses percentage-of-completion method in accounting for its fixed-price contracts to deliver equipment. Use of the percentage-of-completion method requires the Company to estimate the services performed to date as a proportion of the total services to be performed.

Judgements

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made various judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

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

Critical estimates and judgements

The areas involving critical estimates or judgements are:

- Estimation of current tax expense and payable - Note -6
- Estimate of defined Benefit obligation - Note -22
- Recognition of deferred tax assets for carried forward of tax losses - Note -6
- Impairment of trade receivables- Note -31
- Classification of leases as operating leases or finance leases - Note -2.3 (v)

Impairment



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The Company assesses impairment at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the Company that may lead to impairment of assets. Where an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. Value-in-use calculations performed in assessing recoverable amounts incorporate a number of key estimates. There are no reasonable foreseeable changes in these key estimates which would have caused an impairment of these assets.

Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies. Refer Note 6

Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits)

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and other post-employment benefits and the present value of the gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases, and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates.

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

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



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4. Property, plant and equipment

Year ended March 31, 2017

Description of Assets	Gross Block			As at March 31, 2017	Depreciation				Net Book Value As at March 31, 2017
	As at April 1, 2016 *	Additions during the year	Sale and adjustments		Up to March 31, 2016	For the year	Sale and adjustments	Up to March 31, 2017	
Plant & Machinery	1,486	-	-	1,486	-	267	-	267	1,219
Office Equipment	33	10	-	43	-	18	-	18	25
Computer Equipment	188	48	-	236	-	113	-	113	123
	1,707	59	-	1,765	-	398	-	398	1,367
Capital work in progress	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	1,707	59	-	1,765	-	398	-	398	1,367

Year ended March 31, 2018

Description of Assets	Gross Block			As at March 31, 2018	Up to March 31, 2017	Depreciation			Net Book Value As at March 31, 2018
	As at April 1, 2017	Additions during the year	Sale and adjustments			For the year	Sale and adjustments	Up to March 31, 2018	
Leasehold improvement	-	47,901	-	47,901	-	2,212	-	2,212	45,689
Plant & Machinery	1,486	-	-	1,486	267	219	-	486	1,000
Office Equipment	43	45	-	88	18	27	-	45	43
Computer Equipment	236	991	-	1,227	113	341	-	454	773
	1,765	48,937	-	50,702	398	2,799	-	3,197	47,505
Capital work in progress	-	38,162	38,162	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	1,765	87,099	38,162	50,702	398	2,799	-	3,197	47,505

*Deemed cost being carrying value of property, plant and equipment measured as per Previous GAAP

(i) Assets under construction

The Company has no assets under construction as at March 31, 2018, March 31, 2017 and April 1, 2016.

(ii) Property, Plant and Equipment pledged as security

Refer to Note-13 on property, plant and equipment pledged as security by the Company.

(iii) Contractual obligations

The Company has no Contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment as at March 31, 2018, March 31, 2017 and April 1, 2016.

5. Other financial assets

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016
Other non-current financial assets			
Security Deposits	3,453	3,468	2,542
Finance lease receivable	91,000	129,198	164,513
Others	5,132	2,751	3,567
Total Other non-current financial assets	99,585	135,417	170,622
Other current financial assets			
Unbilled revenue	4,349	4,541	1,295
Interest accrued on deposits	283	283	552
Finance lease receivable	44,910	51,797	58,078
Total Other current financial assets	49,542	56,621	59,925

Finance leases — Company as lessor

The Company provides various equipment on finance lease to its customers.

Lease agreements are generally for a period of three to five years. Certain agreements provide that lessee will own the equipment after the end of the lease period while other agreements provide an option to the lessee to purchase the equipment at a nominal value of INR one hundred only so that it is reasonably certain that the lessee will purchase the equipment. Lease rentals are payable on monthly/quarterly basis.

Future minimum lease receivables under finance leases contracts together with the present value of the net minimum lease payments are, as follows:

	March 31, 2018		March 31, 2017		April 1, 2016	
	Minimum lease receivables	Present value of MLR	Minimum lease receivables	Present value of MLR	Minimum lease receivables	Present value of MLR
Within one year	62,947	44,910	64,804	51,797	64,804	58,078
After one year but not more than five years	95,930	91,000	158,878	129,198	223,681	164,513
More than five years	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross investment in finance lease	158,877	135,910	223,682	180,995	288,485	222,591
Less: amounts representing finance income	22,967	-	42,686	-	65,894	-
Present value of minimum lease receivables	135,910	135,910	180,996	180,995	222,591	222,591
Unearned finance income	22,967	22,967	42,686	42,686	65,894	65,894
Unguaranteed residual values accruing to the benefit of the lessor	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provision for impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-



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6. Income tax

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017 are:

Statement of profit and loss:

Profit or loss section:

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Current income tax:		
Current income tax charge	-	-
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous year	-	-
Deferred tax:		
Decrease / (increase) in deferred tax assets	(38,445)	80,844
(Decrease) / increase in deferred tax liabilities	35,282	(83,179)
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	(3,163)	(2,335)

OCI section:

Tax related to items recognized in OCI during the year:

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Net loss/(gain) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	22	34
Income tax charged to OCI	22	34

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by the tax rate for March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2018:

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Accounting profit before tax from continuing operations	(15,528)	(8,822)
Accounting profit before income tax	(15,528)	(8,822)
At the statutory income tax rate of 25.75% (March 31, 2017: 30.90%)	(4,037)	(2,727)
Change in applicable tax rate for deferred tax assets and liabilities	(30)	-
Utilization of previously unrecognized tax losses to reduce current tax expense	(3,563)	(6,245)
Non-deductible expenses for tax purposes	4,467	6,182
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	(3,163)	(2,335)

The applicable statutory tax rate of the Company for financial year ended March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2018 is 30.90% and 25.75 %The Finance Act 2018 has increased the tax rate and the effective tax rate applicable to the Company for the financial year 2018-19 would be 26.00% (March 31, 2017, 25.75%).

The balance in deferred tax assets (liabilities) comprises temporary differences attributable to:

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016
Property, plant and equipment and investment property	28,007	32,679	46,118
Defined benefit obligations	718	443	184
Accruals and other	533	824	(46)
Business loss	3,834	7,397	13,642
Finance Lease Receivables	(35,282)	(46,732)	(67,656)
Total deferred tax assets (liabilities)	(2,191)	(5,389)	(7,758)

Reflected in the balance sheet as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities	(2,191)	(5,389)	(7,758)
Deferred tax assets(liabilities), net	(2,191)	(5,389)	(7,758)

Reconciliation of deferred tax assets (liabilities), net:

	Property, plant and equipment and investment property	Defined benefit obligations	Accruals and other	Business loss	Financial Lease Receivable	Total
As at April 1, 2016	46,118	184	(46)	13,642	(67,656)	(7,758)
Tax income/(expense) during the period recognised in profit or loss	(13,439)	225	870	(6,245)	20,924	2,335
Tax income/(expense) during the period recognised in OCI	-	35	-	-	-	35
As at March 31, 2017	32,679	443	824	7,397	(46,732)	(5,389)
Tax income/(expense) during the period recognised in profit or loss	(4,672)	253	(291)	(3,563)	11,449	3,176
Tax income/(expense) during the period recognised in OCI	-	22	-	-	-	22
As at March 31, 2018	28,007	718	533	3,834	(35,283)	(2,191)

Tax losses:

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Unused tax losses for which deferred tax asset has not been recognized	-	-
Potential tax benefit at 26.00% (March 31, 2017: 25.75%)	-	-



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Income tax assets:

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Opening balance	12,257	11,020
Add: Taxes paid	195	1,237
Less: Tax refund	-	-
Less: Current tax payable for the year	-	-
Non-current tax assets	12,452	12,257

The Company off sets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

7. Other Assets

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016
Other non-current assets	-	-	-
Total other non-current assets	-	-	-
Other current assets	-	-	-
Other advances	13,985	6,644	7,034
Total other current assets	13,985	6,644	7,034
Total other Assets	13,985	6,644	7,034

8. Inventories

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016
Stock-in-trade	29,414	28,542	7,045
Total inventories at the lower of cost and net realisable value	29,414	28,542	7,045

None of the inventories are carried at net realizable value at March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017 and April 1, 2016.

9. Trade receivables

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016
Trade Receivables	99,008	82,832	70,479
Receivables from other related parties (Note 30)	-	-	-
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	-	-	-
Total trade receivables	99,008	82,832	70,479

Break-up of security details:

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016
Secured, considered good	-	-	-
Unsecured, considered good	99,008	82,832	70,479
Doubtful	-	-	-
Total	99,008	82,832	70,479
Impairment Allowance (allowance for bad and doubtful debts)	-	-	-
Total Trade receivables	99,008	82,832	70,479

No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person and from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

For terms and conditions relating to related party receivables, refer Note 30.

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30 to 60 days.

10. Cash and bank balances

Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016
Balances with banks:			
- On current accounts	5,432	14,707	8,756
Cash on hand	77	606	454
Total	5,509	15,313	9,210

Cash-in-hand and bank balances lying in various current accounts bear no interest.

There are no repatriation restrictions with regard to cash and cash equivalents as at the end of reporting period and prior periods.

Specified Bank Notes (SBNs)

During the year ended March 31, 2017, the Company had specified bank notes or other denomination note as defined in the MCA notification G.S.R. 308(E) dated March 30, 2017 on the details of Specified Bank Notes (SBN) held and transacted during the period from November 8, 2016 to December 30, 2016. The details of SBNs and other notes as per the notification is given below:

Particulars	SBNs	Other denomination notes	Total
Closing cash in hand as on November 8, 2016	3.00	0.43	3.43
Add: Withdrawal from Bank	-	252.00	252.00
Add: Permitted receipts	-	0.20	0.20
Less: Permitted payments	3.00	140.06	143.06
Less: Amount deposited in Banks	-	-	-
Closing cash in hand as on December 30, 2016	-	112.57	112.57

For the purposes of this clause, the term "Specified Bank Notes" shall have the same meaning as provided in the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic affairs number S.O. 3407(E), dated November 8, 2016.



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11. Equity Share capital

Authorized share capital

Equity shares of INR 10 each authorized	(No. in Thousand)	(INR Thousand)
At April 1, 2016	5,000	50,000
Increase/(decrease) during the year	-	-
At March 31, 2017	5,000	50,000
Increase/(decrease) during the year	-	-
At March 31, 2018	5,000	50,000

Issued equity capital

Equity shares of INR 10 each issued	(No. in Thousand)	(INR Thousand)
At April 1, 2016	4,800	48,000
At March 31, 2017	4,800	48,000
At March 31, 2018	4,800	48,000

Subscribed and paid up equity capital

Equity shares of INR 10 each subscribed and fully paid	(No. in Thousand)	(INR Thousand)
Subscribed share capital as at April 1, 2016	4,800	48,000
At March 31, 2017	4,800	48,000
At March 31, 2018	4,800	48,000

Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity having par value of INR 10 per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to vote one per share and to participate in dividends in proportion to the number of an amounts paid on the share held. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian Rupees. In the event of the liquidation of the company the holders of equity share will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The Distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

Share held by holding/ultimate holding company and/ or their subsidiaries/ associates

Out of the equity share issued by the Company, share held by its holding Company, ultimate holding company and their subsidiaries/ associates are as below:

	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016
Security and Intelligence Services (India) Limited, parent company 4800 Thousand (March 31, 2017 : 4800 Thousand , April 1, 2016 : 4800 thousand) equity shares	48,000	48,000	48,000

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

Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2017		As at April 1, 2016	
	No. in Thousand	% holding in the class	No. in Thousand	% holding in the class	No. in Thousand	% holding in the class
Security & Intelligence Services India Limited	4,800	100%	4,800	100%	4,800	100%

12. Other equity

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016
Reserves and Surplus			
Equity contribution by parent	4,608	4,608	4,103
Retained earnings	1,818	14,260	20,825
Total Other Equity	6,426	18,868	24,928

Equity contribution by parent

At April 1, 2016	4,103
Add: Financial guarantee issued by Parent for the company	505
At March 31, 2017	4,608
Add: Financial guarantee issued by Parent for the company	-
At March 31, 2018	4,608

Retained earnings

At April 1, 2016	20,825
Add: Net Profit (Loss) for the year	(6,487)
Add: Items of Other Comprehensive Income recognized directly in retained earnings	
- Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations, net of taxes	(78)
At March 31, 2017	14,260
Add: Net Profit (Loss) for the year	(12,393)
Add: Items of Other Comprehensive Income recognized directly in retained earnings	
- Remeasurements of post-employment benefit plans directly in retained earnings	(49)
At March 31, 2018	1,818



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13. Borrowings

Particulars	Refer note below	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016
Non-current Borrowings				
Secured				
Term Loan				
From Banks				
- Yes Bank Limited	a	88,639	139,689	182,716
Total secured borrowings		88,639	139,689	182,716
Unsecured				
From other parties				
- From related parties		80,356	30,355	-
Total non-current borrowings		168,995	170,044	182,716
Less: Current maturity of long term loans		17,348	45,857	37,072
Non-current borrowings (as per balance sheet)		151,647	124,187	145,644
Current borrowings				
Secured				
Loans repayable on demand				
From Banks				
- Cash Credit from Yes Bank Limited (Delhi)	b	47,825	38,501	8,063
Unsecured				
From other parties				
- From related parties		16,282	15,463	30,355
Net current borrowings		64,107	53,964	38,418
Aggregate Secured loans		136,464	178,190	190,779
Aggregate Unsecured loans		96,638	45,818	30,355

Notes:

(a) Term Loan from Yes Bank Limited is secured by way of first charge on the fixed assets of the Company and has also guaranteed by Security & Intelligence Service (India) Limited, the parent company. The Loan is scheduled to be repaid by 2019-20. The loan carries interest @ 11 % per annum (MCLR+100bps). Term loans amounting to INR 88,639 thousand (previous year -INR 139,689 thousand) have been guaranteed by Security & Intelligence Service (India) Limited.

(b) Cash Credit facility from Yes Bank Limited is secured by a charge over trade receivables of the Company and have also guaranteed by Security & Intelligence Service (India) Limited, the parent company.

14. Trade payables

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016
Non-current	-	-	-
Current			
- Trade payables – Others	38,635	17,223	20,425
- Related parties	-	-	-
Total trade payables	38,635	17,223	20,425

The terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities are as follows:

a. Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on credit terms ranging from 30-60 days which vary by vendor and type of service.

b. For terms and conditions with related parties, refer to note 30.

Based on the information available with the Company, there are no outstanding amount payable to creditors who have been identified as "suppliers" within the meaning of "Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006" as at March 31, 2018, March 31, 2017 and April 1, 2016.

For explanations on the Company's credit risk management processes, refer to note 31.

15. Other financial liabilities

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016
Non-current			
Lease rent equalization	229	17	-
Total non-current other financial liabilities	229	17	-
Current			
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	2,450	1,750	5,618
Current maturity of long term loans (refer note 13)	17,348	45,857	37,072
others	4,170	7,648	2,674
Employee benefits payable	2,666	1,790	1,413
Total current other financial liabilities	26,636	57,045	46,777
Total other financial liabilities	26,865	57,062	46,777



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16. Financial instruments by category

	March 31, 2018			March 31, 2017			April 1, 2016		
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised cost
Financial Assets:									
Trade receivables	-	-	99,008	-	-	82,832	-	-	70,479
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Lease receivable	-	-	135,910	-	-	180,995	-	-	222,591
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	5,509	-	-	15,313	-	-	9,210
Security deposits	-	-	3,453	-	-	3,468	-	-	2,542
Other financial assets	-	-	9,764	-	-	7,575	-	-	5,414
Total Financial Assets	-	-	253,644	-	-	290,183	-	-	310,236
Financial Liabilities:									
Trade and other payables	-	-	38,635	-	-	17,223	-	-	20,425
Borrowings	-	-	215,754	-	-	178,151	-	-	184,062
Other financial liabilities	-	-	26,865	-	-	57,062	-	-	46,777
Total Financial Liabilities	-	-	281,254	-	-	252,436	-	-	251,264

Fair Values of assets and liabilities carried at amortised costs are as follows:

	March 31, 2018		March 31, 2017		April 1, 2016	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value Level 2 inputs	Carrying Value	Fair Value Level 2 inputs	Carrying Value	Fair Value Level 2 inputs
Financial Assets:						
Trade receivables	99,008	99,008	82,832	82,832	70,479	70,479
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Lease receivable	135,910	135,910	180,995	180,994	222,591	222,591
Cash and cash equivalents	5,509	5,509	15,313	15,313	9,210	9,210
Security deposits	3,453	3,447	3,468	3,574	2,542	2,542
Other financial assets	9,764	9,764	7,575	7,576	5,414	5,414
Financial Liabilities:						
Borrowings	215,754	215,754	178,151	178,151	184,062	184,062
Other financial liabilities	26,865	26,865	57,062	57,062	46,777	46,777
Trade payables	38,635	38,635	17,223	17,223	20,425	20,425

The Company assessed that fair value of cash and short-term deposits, trade receivables, capital creditors, trade payables, bank overdrafts and other current liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

Valuation processes

The finance department of the Company includes our team that performs the valuations of financial assets and liabilities required for financial reporting purposes. Including level 3 fair values. These team reports directly to the chief financial officer (CFO). Discussions of valuation processes and results are held between the CFO and the valuation team at least once every 3 months, in line with the Company's quarterly reporting period. External valuer's assistance is also taken for valuation purposes.

The main level 3 inputs for investment in equity shares of unquoted companies used by the Company are derived and evaluated as follows:

- Discounts rate are determined using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risk specific to the asset.
- Risk adjustments specific to the counter parties (including assumptions about credit default rates) are derived from credit risk grading determined by the Company's internal credit management group.
- Volatility used for option pricing model is based on historical volatility of comparable companies.
- Contingent consideration – estimated based on expected cash outflows arising from the forecasted sales and the entities; knowledge of the business and how the current economic environment is likely to impact it.

17. Provisions

Particulars	Gratuity	Leave liabilities	Total
At April 1, 2016			
Current	28	145	173
Non-current	421	-	421
Total	449	145	594
At March 31, 2017			
Current	42	682	724
Non-current	732	-	732
Total	774	682	1,456
At March 31, 2018			
Current	92	938	1,030
Non-current	1,116	-	1,116
Total	1,208	938	2,146

Refer note 22 for details of employee benefits.

The Company provides warranty to customer in respect of goods sold. However, considering the terms of the contract and back to back warranty available from the vendors, the Management has estimated that liability towards warranty obligation is immaterial.



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18. Other liabilities

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016
Other Non-current liabilities	-	-	-
Other current liabilities			
Income received in advance	20	20	20
Advances received from customers	-	6,944	770
Statutory dues payable	9,415	3,958	2,732
Other payable and accrual	7,548	1,923	977
Total other current liabilities	16,983	12,845	4,499
Total other liabilities	16,983	12,845	4,499

19. Revenue from operations

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Sale of products	89,967	62,021
From Maintenance Services	38,557	33,396
Other operating revenues	21,081	96,171
Total	149,605	191,588

20. Other income

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Interest income from financial assets at amortized cost	404	-
Total	404	-

21. Changes in inventory of Stock-in-Trade

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Inventory at the beginning of the year	28,542	7,045
Inventory at the end of the year	29,414	28,542
Changes in inventory of Stock-in-Trade - increase/(decrease)	(872)	(21,497)

22. Employee benefits expense

(a) Employee costs include:

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Salaries, wages and bonus	25,960	19,764
Contribution to provident and other funds	1,285	1,242
Employee share-based payment expense *	624	485
Gratuity expense	362	247
Leave compensation	257	537
Staff welfare expenses	509	268
Total employee benefit expense	28,997	22,543

* Employees of the company have been granted share option issued by the parent -Security & Intelligence Service (India) Ltd. The Cost of share options relating to the Company's employee is charged to the company by the parent and is reimbursed by the Company.

(b) Unfunded Scheme - Leave obligations

Leave obligations cover the Company's liability for sick and earned leave.

The amount of the provision of INR 938 thousand (March 31, 2017- INR 682 thousand, April 1, 2016 INR 145 thousand) included in Note 17 is presented as current, since the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of any of these obligations. However, based on past experience, the Company does not expect all employees to take the full amount of accrued leave within the next 12 months. The following amount reflects leave that is not expected to be taken within the next 12 months:

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Current leave obligation not expected to be settled within next 12 months	742	544

Unfunded Schemes:

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Present Value of unfunded obligations	938	682
Expenses to be recognized in the statement of Profit and Loss	257	537
Discount Rate (Per Annum)	7.20%	6.55%
Salary Escalation rate (Per Annum)	8.00%	8.00%

The liability for earned and sick leave is recognised and measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows to be made in respect of all employees at the reporting date. In determining the present value of the liability, attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation have been taken into account.

(c) Defined contribution plans

The Company has certain defined contribution plans.

Contributions are made to provident fund for employees at the rate of 12% of the salary (subject to a limit of INR 15,000 salary per month) as per regulations. The contributions are made to a statutory provident fund administered by the Government. The obligation of the Company is limited to the amount contributed and it has no further contractual or constructive obligation in this regard.

Further contributions are made in respect of Employees' State Insurance Scheme at the rate of 4.75% of the gross pay as per regulations. The contributions are towards medical benefits provided by the Government to the employees. The contributions are made to employees' state insurance authorities administered by the Government. The obligation of the Company is limited to the amount contributed and it has no further contractual or constructive obligation in this regard.



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Contributions to provident fund and employees' state insurance scheme are recognized as an expense as they become payable which coincides with the period during which relevant employee services are received. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

The expense recognised during the period towards defined contribution plans is INR 1,285 thousand (March 31, 2017 – INR 1,242 thousand).

(d) Defined benefits plans

In accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, the Company provides for a lump sum payment to eligible employees, at retirement or termination of employment based on the last drawn salary and years of employment with the Company. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement/ termination is the employee's last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied by the number of years of service. Gratuity Plan is unfunded plan.

The following tables summarizes the components of net benefit expense recognised in the statement of profit or loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for the respective plans:

Expenditure to be recognized during the period:

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Current Service Cost	312	215
Past Service Cost	1	-
Interest Cost	49	32
Total amount recognized in profit or loss	362	247
<i>Remeasurements</i>		
Gain / Loss on financial assumption	(72)	57
Gain (loss) from changes in demographics assumptions	-	-
Experience gain (loss)	143	55
Total amount recognized in other comprehensive income	71	112

Change in present value of defined benefit obligation is summarized below:

Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of Defined Benefit Obligation	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Benefit obligation at the beginning of year	774	449
Current Service Cost	312	215
Past Service Cost	1	-
Interest Cost	49	32
Remeasurements	71	112
Benefits paid	-	(34)
Defined Benefit obligation at year end	1,207	774

The present value of defined benefit obligation relates to active employees only.

The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity and post-employment benefit obligations for the Company's plans are shown below:

Principal Assumptions:

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Discount Rate	7.20%	6.55%
Future salary Increase		
- Non-Billing/ indirect employees	8.00%	8.00%
- Billing/direct employees	5.00%	8.00%
- Life expectancy		
<i>Attrition rate</i>		
<i>Non-Billing Employees</i>		
- Age from 21-30 years	15%	15%
- 31-40	13%	13%
- 41-50	11%	11%
- 51 & above	9%	9%

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as at March 31, 2018 is as shown below:

Assumptions Sensitivity Level	Discount rate		Future salary increases	
	0.5% increase	0.5% decrease	0.5% increase	0.5% decrease
Impact on defined benefit obligation				
31-Mar-17	(4.47%)	4.83%	4.74%	(4.43%)
31-Mar-18	(4.18%)	4.51%	4.45%	(4.17%)

The above sensitivity analyses are based on a change in assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions, the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected credit unit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the defined benefit liability recognised in the balance sheet.

The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the previous year.

Risk Exposure

Through its defined benefit plans, the Company is exposed to a number of risks, the most significant of which are market volatility, changes in inflation, changes in interest rates, rising longevity, changing economic environment and regulatory changes.

23. Finance costs

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Interest and finance charges on financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss	27,279	28,540
Other borrowing costs	1,214	1,683
Finance costs expensed in profit or loss	28,493	30,223



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24. Depreciation and amortization expense	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Particulars		
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (Note 4)	2,799	398
Total depreciation and amortization expense	2,799	398

25. Other expenses	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Particulars		
Training Expenses	14	-
Other Direct Operating Cost	9,940	12,608
Selling Expenses	188	96
Administrative Expenses:		
- Travelling and Conveyance	4,843	4,235
- Postage and Telephone	3,240	2,476
- Rent	5,133	317
- Stationary and Printing	194	199
- Rates & Taxes	267	350
- Insurance	86	53
- Payments to auditors (Refer details below)	100	130
- Legal and professional fees	3,567	928
- Bad and doubtful debts provided/written off	694	170
- Bank charges	95	-
- Business support services	3,780	-
- Other Administration and General Expenses	4,147	3,802
Total other expenses	36,288	25,364

Payment to Auditors	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
As auditor:		
- Audit fee	100	130
In other capacity	100	130
Total payment to auditors		

26. Earnings per share (EPS)

A reconciliation of profit for the year and equity shares used in the computation of basic and diluted earnings per equity share is set out below:

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company:		
Continuing operations	(12,393)	(6,487)
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company for basic earnings	(12,393)	(6,487)
Interest on Compulsory Convertible Debenture (CCDs) (net of tax)	-	-
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company adjusted for the effect of dilution	(12,393)	(6,487)
Weighted average number of Equity shares for basic / diluted EPS	4,800,000	4,800,000
Nominal value of equity shares (INR)	10	10
Earnings per share		
- Basic (INR)	(2.58)	(1.35)
- Diluted (INR)	(2.58)	(1.35)

27. Commitments and contingencies

(a) Leases

Operating lease commitments — Company as lessee

Operating lease arrangements comprise of office premises and Barracks. All the lease agreements are cancellable with a notice period ranging from 2 months to 6 months. Most leases also provide a renewal clause with an escalation in lease rental which is generally higher than the expected inflation rate.

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Lease rentals recognized in profit & loss account for the year	5,133	317
Minimum Lease Payments:		
- Not later than one year	6,994	189
- Later than one year but not later than five years	28,080	460
- Later than five years	28,474	-

(b) Capital Commitments

The estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account (net of capital advances) and not provided for: INR Nil (March 31, 2018), INR Nil (March 31, 2017), INR Nil (April 1, 2016)

(c) Contingent liabilities

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016
Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt	30	125	1,560

The contingent liabilities is related to claims raised by the VAT authorities and which is pending with Department and for which no reliable estimate could be made of the amount of the obligation, are not provided for in the accounts.

The Company records a liability when it is both probable that a loss has been incurred and the amount can be reasonably estimated. Significant judgment is required to determine both probability and the estimated amount. The Company reviews these provisions periodically and adjusts these provisions accordingly to reflect the impact of negotiations, settlements, rulings, advice of legal counsel, and updated information. The Company believes that the amount or estimable range of reasonably possible loss, will not, either individually or in the aggregate, have a material adverse effect on its business, financial position, results of the Company, or cash flows with respect to loss contingencies for legal and other contingencies as at March 31, 2018.



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Disputed claims against the Company, including claims raised by the tax authorities (e.g. Service tax) and which are pending in appeal /court and for which no reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation, are not provided for in the accounts. However, the present obligation, if any, as a result of past events with a possibility of outflow of resources, when reliably estimable, is recognized in the accounts as an expense as and when such obligation crystallizes.

28. Events occurring after the Balance Sheet date

There were no significant events that occurred after the Balance Sheet date.

29. Operating segment

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Revenue from security services	149,605	191,588
EBIDTA from security services	15,332	21,799

The Company is required to disclose segment information based on the 'management approach' as defined in Ind AS 108- Operating Segments, which in how the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on the analysis of the various performance indicators. In the case of the Company, the CODM reviews the results of the Company as a whole as the Company is primarily engaged in the business of rendering security services in India. Accordingly, the Company is a single CGU, hence single segment Company. The information as required under Ind AS 108 is available directly from the financial statements, hence no separate disclosures have been made.

Major Customers

The Company generates 10 % or more of its total external revenue from two customers which contributed INR 27,860 thousand and INR 23,566 thousand respectively in the year ended March 31, 2018 and INR 86,943 thousand and INR 12,725 thousand respectively in the year ended March 31, 2017.

30. Related party transactions

Names of related parties

Holding Companies (or Joint venturers or entities having significant influence over the Company)	Security and Intelligence Services (India) Limited (holding company)
Fellow Subsidiaries	SIS Cash Service Private Limited (Associate of holding company) Service Master Clean Limited (Subsidiary of holding company) Terminix SIS India Private Limited
Key Management Personnel and their relatives	Mr. Ravindra Kishore Sinha (Director) Mrs. Rita Kishore Sinha (Director) Mr. Rituraj Kishore Sinha (Director) Mr. Tapash Chaudhuri (Director) Mr. Dhiraj Singh (Director) Mr. Brajesh Kumar (Director) Mr. Chander Mohan Gujral (President)
Persons having joint control of, or significant influence over the Company	NIL
Associates/Joint Venture entities	NIL

		Holding Companies	Fellow Subsidiaries	Key Management Personnel and their relatives	Total
Transactions during the year					
Loans and advances received/repaid inward	Mar-18	42,254	-	-	42,254
	Mar-17	12,104	-	-	12,104
Interest Paid	Mar-18	8,565	-	-	8,565
	Mar-17	3,359	-	-	3,359
	Mar-17	-	-	-	-
Service charges / Expenses paid	Mar-18	1,214	3,210	-	4,424
	Mar-17	1,200	-	-	1,200
Service charges / other	Mar-18	26,252	4,910	-	31,163
Income received	Mar-17	97,416	71	-	97,487
Salary & remuneration paid	Mar-18	-	-	4,640	4,640
	Mar-17	-	-	2,559	2,559
Financial guarantee received	Mar-18	-	-	-	-
	Mar-17	-	-	-	-
Balances outstanding at end of the year					
Share Capital (including share premium)	Mar-18	48,000	-	-	48,000
	Mar-17	48,000	-	-	48,000
	Mar-16	48,000	-	-	48,000
Loan & advance payable	Mar-18	96,637	-	-	96,637
	Mar-17	45,818	-	-	45,818
	Mar-16	30,356	-	-	30,356
Other payable & Accrual	Mar-18	-	2,192	-	2,192
	Mar-17	-	298	-	298
	Mar-16	-	-	-	-
Financial guarantee received	Mar-18	2,180	-	-	2,180
	Mar-17	3,142	-	-	3,142
	Mar-16	4,103	-	-	4,103
Loan & advances and Other receivables	Mar-18	-	1,570	-	1,570
	Mar-17	-	563	-	563
	Mar-16	26	-	-	26



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Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties:

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made on normal commercial terms and conditions and at market rates. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and carry interest equivalent to market rate where specified in terms of the transactions and settlement occurs in cash.

31. Financial risk management

General

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

The Company's operations expose it to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's focus is to reduce volatility in financial statements while maintaining balance between providing predictability in the Company's business plan along with reasonable participation in market movement. It is the Company's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes may be undertaken.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk mainly comprises currency risk and interest rate risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, loans and deposits given, FVTOCI investments and derivative financial instruments.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates which arises from assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the respective entities and foreign currency revenue and cash flows. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency). The Company has limited foreign currency transactions and has limited exposure to foreign currency assets and liabilities resulting in the foreign currency risk being low.

The exchange rate between the Indian Rupee and foreign currencies has fluctuated in recent years and may continue to do so in the future. Consequently, the results of the Company's operations may be affected as the Indian Rupee appreciates/depreciates against these currencies.

The company does not have any foreign currency assets and liabilities.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk primarily arises from floating rate borrowing, including various revolving and other lines of credit. Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates arises on borrowings with floating interest rate which is not material.

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

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016
Variable rate borrowings:			
- Cash credit	47,825	38,501	8,063
- Bank overdraft			
- Loans	71,291	93,832	145,644
Fixed rate borrowings	96,637	45,818	30,355
Total borrowings	215,754	178,151	184,062

The Company's fixed rate borrowings are carried at amortised cost. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk as defined in Ind-AS 107, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.

Profit or loss is sensitive to higher/lower interest expense from borrowings as a result of changes in interest rates.

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Interest rates - increase by 25 basis points *	298	331
Interest rates - increase by 25 basis points *	298	331

*Holding all other variables constant

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the possibility that counterparties may not be able to settle their obligations as agreed resulting in a financial loss. The primary exposure to credit risk arises from Trade receivables and Unbilled revenue amounting to INR 99,008 thousand and INR 4,349 thousand respectively as at March 31, 2018 (INR 82,832 thousand and INR 4,541 thousand respectively as at March 31, 2017). These are unsecured and are managed by the Company through a system of periodically assessing the financial reliability of customers, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends, and analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivable. There is no significant concentration of credit risk. The Company uses the ECL method to assess the loss allowance for Trade receivables and Unbilled revenue taking into account primarily the historical trends and analysis of bad debts.

The credit risk for financial assets other than bank balances and trade receivables are considered low.

Significant estimates and judgements

Impairment of financial assets

The impairment provision for financial assets disclosed above are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's past history and existing market conditions. The company estimates loss arising on trade receivables as a percentage of sales based on past trends and such loss is directly debited to revenue instead of creating a provision for impairment of receivables.

Financial instruments and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy. Surplus funds are invested in bank fixed deposits or used to temporarily reduce the balance of cash credit accounts to optimize interest costs.



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Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting its obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Company consistently generates sufficient cash flows from operations and has access to multiple sources of funding to meet its financial obligations and maintain adequate liquidity for use.

Approximately 7 % of the Company's long-term debt will mature in less than one year at March 31, 2018 (March 31, 2017: 20 %, April 1, 2016: 17 %) based on the carrying value of borrowings reflected in the financial statements. The Company has assessed the concentration of risk with respect to refinancing its debt and concluded it to be low. The Company has access to a sufficient variety of sources of funding and significant portion of short term debt maturing within 12 months can be rolled over with existing lenders. The Company believes that it has sufficient working capital and cash accruals to meet its business requirements and other obligations.

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

Year ended March 31, 2018

	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Borrowings	47,825	4,337	29,293	101,647	50,000	233,102
Other financial liabilities	-	2,667	6,620	229	-	9,516
Trade and other payables	-	38,635	-	-	-	38,635

Year ended March 31, 2017

	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Borrowings	38,501	11,464	49,855	124,188	-	224,008
Trade and other payables	-	17,223	-	-	-	17,223
Other financial liabilities	-	1,789	9,399	17	-	11,205

As at April 1, 2016

	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Borrowings	8,063	9,268	58,159	145,644	-	221,134
Trade and other payables	-	20,425	-	-	-	20,425
Other financial liabilities	-	1,413	8,293	-	-	9,706

As a matter of policy, the Company does not carry out any hedging activities.

- There have been no default in servicing borrowings and / or breaches in loan covenants.
- The entity has the following financial assets which are subject to the impairment requirement of Ind AS 109. On the assessment of the future cash flows arising from these assets, the company believe that there is no provision required to be made for impairment losses of these assets.

	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016
Trade Receivable	99,008	82,832	70,479
Other Financial Assets	149,126	192,039	230,548

32. Additional capital disclosures

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium, all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise shareholder value and support its strategies and operating requirements. The key objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a stable capital structure with a focus on total equity to uphold investor, creditor, and customer confidence and to ensure future development of its business. The Company determines the capital requirement based on annual operating plans and long-term and other strategic investment plans. The funding requirements for the Company's operations are generally met through operating cash flows generated and supplemented by long-term and working capital borrowings from banks.

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to:

- safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and
- maintain an optimal capital structure to optimise the cost of capital.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants to which it is subject. 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 Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is Net Debt divided by EBITDA. The Company defines Net Debt as borrowings less cash and cash equivalents, excluding discontinued operations.

	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
Borrowings (Note 13)	215,754	178,151
Current portion of long term debt (Note 15)	17,348	45,857
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (Note 10)	5,509	15,313
Less: Unrestricted cash balances	-	-
Net Debt - A	227,593	208,695
Equity (Note 11)	48,000	48,000
Other equity (Note 12)	6,426	18,869
Shareholders fund - B	54,426	66,869
Capital employed - (C = A + B)	282,019	275,564
Average capital employed	278,791	280,208
EBITDA	15,332	21,799
EBIT	12,533	21,400
Return on Average Capital Employed (EBIT / Average capital employed)	4.50%	7.64%
Gearing ratio (Net debt / EBITDA)	14.84	9.57

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it simultaneously meets financial covenants attached to its borrowings. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings.

There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any borrowing in the current period.



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Dividends

The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. According to the Companies Act, 2013 any dividend should be declared out of accumulated distributable profits. A Company may, before the declaration of any dividend, transfer a percentage of its profits for that financial year as it may consider appropriate to the reserves.

The company has not declared or paid any dividend in the last financial year.

33. First-time adoption of Ind-AS

These financial statements, for the year ended March 31, 2018, are the first the Company has prepared in accordance with Ind-AS. For all periods up to and including the year ended March 31, 2017, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with Previous GAAP, including accounting standards notified under the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 (as amended), read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014. The date of transition to Ind-AS is April 1, 2016.

Accordingly, the Company has prepared financial statements which comply with Ind-AS applicable for periods ending on or after March 31, 2018, together with the comparative period data as at and for the year ended March 31, 2017, as described in the summary of significant accounting policies. In preparing these financial statements, the Company's opening balance sheet was prepared as at April 1, 2016, the Company's date of transition to Ind-AS. Ind-AS 101 requires that all Ind-AS standards that are effective for the first Ind-AS Financial Statements be applied consistently and retrospectively for all periods presented. This note explains the principal adjustments made by the Company in restating its Previous GAAP financial statements, including the balance sheet as at April 1, 2016 and the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2017.

Exemptions applied

Ind-AS 101 allows first-time adopters certain exemptions from the retrospective application of certain requirements under Ind-AS.

The Company has applied the following exemptions:

Optional exemptions from retrospective application

- A first-time adopter may opt to continue with the carrying value for all of its Property, plant and equipment (PPE), investment properties and intangible assets as recognised in its Previous GAAP financial statements as deemed cost at the transition date. However, it makes necessary adjustments for decommissioning liabilities to be included in the carrying value of PPE. If a first-time adopter opts to use the Previous GAAP carrying values as deemed cost at the transition date for all its PPE, investment property or intangible assets, the fact and the accounting policy will be disclosed by the entity. This disclosure is required in the entity's first Ind-AS financial statements and will continue for financial statements of subsequent years also until those items of PPE, investment properties or intangible assets, as the case may be, are significantly depreciated, impaired or derecognised from the entity's balance sheet. The Company has used this exemption to measure all its property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets at the Previous GAAP carrying amount as its deemed cost on the date of transition.
- Appendix C to Ind-AS 17 requires an entity to assess whether a contract or arrangement contains a lease. In accordance with Ind-AS 17, this assessment should be carried out at the inception of the contract or arrangement. However, the Company has used Ind-AS 101 exemptions, and assessed all arrangements based for embedded leases based on conditions in place as at the date of transition.

Mandatory Exemptions from retrospective application:

Estimates

The estimates at April 1, 2016 and at March 31, 2017 are consistent with those made for the same dates in accordance with Previous GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any differences in accounting policies).

Classification and measurement of financial assets

Financial assets have been classified and measured on the basis of facts and circumstances existing on April 1, 2016.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Company has applied the exemption available under Ind-AS 101 to apply the derecognition criteria under Ind-AS 109 prospectively for transactions occurring on or after April 1, 2016.

Reconciliations

The following reconciliations provide the effect of transition to Ind-AS from Previous GAAP in accordance with Ind-AS 101:

- Reserves as at April 1, 2016 and March 31, 2017; and
- Net Profit after tax for the year ended March 31, 2017.

Reconciliations of reserves between Ind-AS and Previous GAAP are given below:

Nature of Adjustment	As at April 1, 2016	As at March 31, 2017
Reserves as per Previous GAAP	(26,746)	(20,978)
Impact of recognizing and measuring financial assets and financial liabilities in accordance with Ind-AS	73,620	3,410
ESOP Expenses on fair value basis	-	40
Equity component of Compulsorily Convertible Debentures	-	-
Depreciation and amortization	-	27,810
Others	(446)	24,850
Deferred tax impact of Ind-AS adoption	(21,500)	(16,260)
Reserves as per Ind-AS	24,928	18,869



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Reconciliations of Net Profit after tax between Ind-AS and Previous GAAP are given below:

Nature of Adjustment	Year ended March 31, 2017
Net Profit as per Previous GAAP	5,768
Impact of changes in pattern of recognition of revenue	-
- Finance Income	24,660
- Revenue from operations	(67,240)
Finance costs – Impact arising on recognizing and measuring financial assets and financial liabilities in accordance with Ind-AS	(2,383)
ESOP expenses on fair value basis	38
Employee benefit expenses – Actuarial gain and loss on long term defined benefits plan reclassified as OCI (net of taxes)	78
Depreciation and amortization expenses	27,810
Others	(450)
Deferred tax impact of Ind-AS adoption	5,233
Net Profit as per Ind-AS (A)	(6,487)
Other comprehensive Income (net of tax) (B)	(78)
Total comprehensive income as reported under Ind-AS (A+B)	(6,565)

Footnotes to the reconciliation of reserves as at April 1, 2016 and March 31, 2017 and statement of profit or loss for the year ended March 31, 2017

a. Defined benefit obligation

Both under Previous GAAP and Ind-AS, the Company recognised costs related to its post-employment defined benefit plan on an actuarial basis. Under Previous GAAP, the entire cost, including actuarial gains and losses, are charged to profit or loss. Under Ind-AS, remeasurements (comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability) are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI. Thus, the employee benefit cost for the year ended March 31, 2017 has decreased by INR 112 thousand and re-measurement gain / loss on defined benefit plan net of related deferred taxes of INR 35 thousand has been recognized in the retained earnings through OCI.

b. Share-based payments

Under Previous GAAP, the Company recognised only the intrinsic value for the long-term incentive plan as an expense. Ind-AS requires the fair value of the share options to be determined using an appropriate pricing model recognised over the vesting period. A reduction in expense of INR 38 thousand has been recognised in profit or loss for the year ended March 31, 2017.

c. Unbilled Revenue and Deferred revenue

The Company is engaged in trading and installation of security electronic equipment and devices. The arrangement involves three deliverables i.e. sale of security system equipment, provision of service of installation, testing & training, commissioning and maintenance service. Unbilled revenue net of expected deductions is recognised at the end of each period. Such unbilled revenue is reversed in the subsequent period when actual invoice is raised. Further, the Company recognizes maintenance charges separately, during respective period of maintenance service to be provided i.e. during 2nd and 3rd year after completion of standard warranty period of one year, through recognition of upfront income received in "deferred income" account. On the date of transition, the Company has deferred revenue of INR 2,674 thousand (March 31, 2017: INR 7,648 thousand) which has been adjusted against retained earnings.

d. Deferred tax

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

In addition, the various transitional adjustments lead to different temporary differences. According to the accounting policies, the Company has to account for such differences. Deferred tax adjustments are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in retained earnings or a separate component of equity. On the date of transition, the net impact on deferred tax liabilities is of INR 21,495 thousand (March 31, 2017: 5,268 on deferred tax assets) with consequent impact on retained earnings (and net profit for the year ended March 31, 2017).

e. Other comprehensive income

Under Previous GAAP, the Company did not recognise other comprehensive income (OCI) separately. Hence, it has reconciled Previous GAAP profit or loss to profit or loss as per Ind-AS. Further, Previous GAAP profit or loss is reconciled to total comprehensive income as per Ind-AS.

f. Statement of cash flows

The transition from Previous GAAP to Ind-AS has not had a material impact on the statement of cash flows.

g. Lease accounting as lessor

Assets given on lease to customers which were earlier treated as given on operating lease are now treated as given under finance lease under Ind-AS. This has resulted in such assets being derecognized from property, plant and equipment. Instead, a finance lease receivable has been recognized based on present value of minimum lease payments on the transition date. Consequently, the Company now allocates lease rentals receivable as principal payments and finance income on effective interest rate basis instead of treating the whole lease rental as operating lease revenue under operating lease. This has resulted in increase of finance lease receivable of INR 222,188 thousand and decrease of INR 41,483 thousand as at April 1, 2016 and March 31, 2017 respectively. Further, operating revenue and depreciation have decreased by INR 41,817 thousand and INR 27,810 thousand respectively for the year ended March 31, 2017.

For A. Mitra & Associates

Chartered Accountants

(Firm Regn. No. 5268/C)

A.K. Mitra

CA. A.K. Mitra

(Partner)

M. No.015230



For and on behalf of the Board

Ravindra Kishore Sinha

Director

(DIN: 00945635)

Rituraj Kishore Sinha

Director

(DIN: 00477256)

Place: New Delhi

Date: May 8, 2018