

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Simon India Limited

Report on the Ind AS Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of Simon India Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2017, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

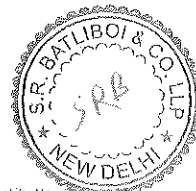
Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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 Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs (financial position), profit or loss (financial performance including other comprehensive income), cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act., read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of 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 the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial control that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the 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 Ind AS financial statements based on 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. We conducted our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing, issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, as 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 financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the 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 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 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 Ind AS financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Ind AS financial statements.



Basis for qualified opinion

As explained in Note 41, on adoption of Ind ASs, the Company has during the year ended March 31, 2016 accounted for fair valuation loss of Rs. 1831.35 lacs on purchase of 250 lacs preference shares of Rs. 2500 lacs from another fellow subsidiary company (which were originally issued by another fellow subsidiary company) as valuation adjustment on fair value of investment and amortising the loss over the remaining period of redemption of such preference shares. The carrying value of valuation adjustment on fair value of investment as on March 31, 2017 is Rs. 1698.37 lacs (March 31, 2016 Rs. 1814.76 lacs). The amortisation loss of Rs. 116.39 lacs is debited to statement of profit and loss. In our opinion, the recognition of fair value loss as deferred loss on fair value of investment constitutes a departure from Ind AS 109. As per the said standard, the fair value adjustment on acquisition of the above mentioned preference shares should have been adjusted against the retained earnings of the Company on the date of purchase, as the transaction is between two fellow subsidiaries having a common parent. Had the Company done the same, retained earnings of the Company would have been lower by Rs. 1698.37 lacs as on March 31, 2017 (March 31, 2016 Rs. 1814.76 lacs), profit before tax for the year would have been higher by Rs. 116.39 lacs (March 31, 2016 Rs. 16.58 lacs) and other non-current assets and other current assets would have been lower by Rs. 1562.21 lacs and Rs. 136.16 lacs respectively.

Qualified Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph above, the 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, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2017, its loss including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, we give in the Annexure I a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order except to the extent pertaining to overseas branch to whom this Order is not applicable.
2. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, 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 purpose of our audit;
 - (b) Except for the matter described in the basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, 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 and proper returns adequate for the purpose of our audit have been received from the branch not visited by us;
 - (c) The report on the accounts of the branch office at Kingdom of Saudi Arabia of the Company audited under Section 143(8) of the Act by branch auditor has been sent to us and has been properly dealt by us in preparing this report.



- (d) The Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account and with the audited return received from the branch not visited by us;
- (e) Except for the effect of the matter described in the basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, in our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;
- (f) The matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph above, in our opinion, may have an adverse effect on the functioning of the Company;
- (g) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2017, and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2017, from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
- (h) The qualification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph above.
- (i) 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 2" to this report;
- (j) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Ind AS financial statements – Refer Note 25(2) to the Ind AS financial statements;
 - ii. The Company had made adequate provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, on long term contracts. The Company did not have any derivative contract for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - iv. The Company has provided requisite disclosures in Note 38 to these Ind AS financial statements as to the holding of Specified Bank Notes on November 8, 2016 and December 30, 2016 as well as dealings in Specified Bank Notes during the period from November 8, 2016 to December 30, 2016. Based on our audit procedures and relying on the management representation regarding the holding and nature of cash transactions, including Specified Bank Notes, we report that these disclosures are in accordance with the books of accounts maintained by the Company and as produced to us by the Management.

Other Matter



S.R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP

Chartered Accountants

We did not audit the financial statements and other financial information of one branch office at Kingdom of Saudi Arabia included in the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of the Company whose financial statements and other financial information reflect total assets of Rs. 36.88 lacs as at March 31, 2017, total revenues of Rs. 529.33 lacs and profit before tax of Rs. 139.28 lacs for the year ended on that date. The financial statements and other financial information of this branch have been audited by the branch auditor whose reports have been furnished to us, and our opinion in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of this branch, is based solely on the report of such branch auditor. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

For S.R. Batliboi & CO. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

Anil Gupta

per Anil Gupta

Partner

Membership Number: 87921

Place of Signature: New Delhi

Date: May 16, 2017



Annexure referred to in paragraph 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' of our report of even date

Re: Simon India Limited ('the Company')

- (i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets..
- (b) Fixed asset have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were identified on such verification.
- (c) Based on our audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to information and explanations given by the management, the Company does not hold any immovable properties included in fixed assets and hence not commented upon.
- (ii) As explained to us, the Company is an engineering contract and related service company engaged in the business of execution of projects. Contract work in progress is in the nature of direct cost of goods and services. Accordingly, the Company does not hold any inventory of finished goods, stores, spare parts or raw materials on its account. Accordingly, the provisions of clause (ii) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 are not applicable.
- (iii) (a) The Company has granted loans to two companies covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. In our opinion and according to the explanations given to us, the terms and conditions of the loans are not prejudicial to the Company's interest.
- (b) In respect of loans granted, repayment of the principal amount is as stipulated and payment of interest has been regular.
- (c) There is no amount of loans granted to companies, firms or other parties listed in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013 which are outstanding for more than ninety days.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no guarantees and securities granted in respect of which provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act 2013 are applicable and hence not commented upon. Based on our audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to information and explanations given by the management, the Company has complied with provisions of Section 186 of the Companies Act 2013 in respect of loans given and investments made during the year.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public.
- (vi) To the best of our knowledge and as explained, the Central Government has not prescribed maintenance of cost records under clause 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 for the services of the company.



- (vii) (a) Undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, sales-tax, service tax, customs duty, excise duty, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities though there has been a slight delay in a few cases.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, customs duty, excise duty, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues were outstanding at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

- (c) According to the records of the Company, the dues outstanding of income-tax and service tax on account of any dispute, are as follows:

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount (Rs. in lacs)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
The Income Tax Act, 1961	Tax demand	1.84	Assessment Year 2008-2009	Income Tax Officer
The Income Tax Act, 1961	Tax demand	50.75	Assessment Year 2011-2012	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal
The Income Tax Act, 1961	Tax demand	1.69	Assessment Year 2012-2013	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal
Service Tax Law, Finance Act, 1994	Service tax Demand	86.02	Financial year 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12	Commissioner of Service tax (Appeals)
Orissa VAT Act, 2004	Sales Tax Demand	88.19	Financial Year 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14	Commission (Appeals)

- (viii) The Company did not have any outstanding dues in respect of a financial institution, banks or debentures during the year.
- (ix) Based on our audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer / further public offer / debt instruments and term loans and hence, reporting under clause (ix) is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (x) Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud on or by the officers and employees of the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (xi) Based on our audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given by the management, we report that the managerial remuneration has been paid / provided in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013.



S.R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP

Chartered Accountants

- (xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a nidhi company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (xiii) Based on our audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given by the management, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review and hence not commented upon.
- (xv) Based on our audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him.
- (xvi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 are not applicable to the Company.

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

Anil Gupta

per Anil Gupta

Partner

Membership Number: 87921

Place: New Delhi

Date: 16/5/2017



ANNEXURE 2 TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF SIMON INDIA LIMITED

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

To the Members of Simon India Limited

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Simon India Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2017 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management 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, including adherence to the Company's policies, 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

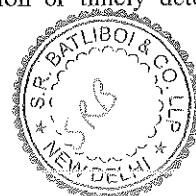
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing as specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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 auditor's 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 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. 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



S.R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP

Chartered Accountants

acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent 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.

Qualified Opinion

According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our audit, the following material weakness has been identified in the operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting as at March 31, 2017:

The Company's internal financial controls over evaluation of recognition of fair value loss of transaction of acquisition of preference shares were not operating effectively which had resulted in the Company not recognising provision for fair value loss related to said instruments.

A 'material weakness' is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal financial control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the Company's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, maintained adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting as of March 31, 2017, 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, and except for the possible effects of the material weakness described above on the achievement of the objectives of the control criteria, the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as of March 31, 2017.

Explanatory paragraph

We also have audited, in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, as specified under Section 143(10) of the Act, the Ind AS financial statements of Simon India Limited, which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2017, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information. This material weakness was considered in determining the nature, timing, and extent of audit tests applied in our audit of the March 31, 2017 financial statements of Simon India Limited and this report affect our report dated May 16, 2017, which expressed a qualified opinion on those financial statements.

For S.R. Batliboi & CO. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005



per Anil Gupta

Partner

Membership Number: 87921

Place of Signature:

Date: May 16, 2017



Simon India Limited

Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2017

(Amount in Rupees lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 31 March 2015
I. ASSETS				
(1) Non-current assets				
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	3	51.22	42.18	77.75
(b) Other Intangible Assets	4	31.54	63.77	68.29
(c) Financial Assets				
(i) Investments	5	2,705.73	1,891.94	810.00
(ii) Loans	5	49.86	47.50	46.11
(iii) Others	5	0.30	0.30	0.30
(d) Deferred tax assets(net)	16	486.01	10.81	7.39
(e) Other non-current assets	6	1,568.50	1,707.81	13.28
(2) Current assets				
(a) Financial Assets				
(i) Investments	5	-	1,597.24	306.61
(ii) Trade receivables	7	4,291.64	4,552.76	7,463.33
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	8	2,214.93	226.16	145.96
(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	9	338.69	1,072.57	979.93
(v) Loans	5	1,030.80	1,100.00	3,500.00
(vi) Others	5	1,743.90	1,581.01	3,318.04
(b) Current Tax Assets (Net)		1,225.01	1,182.41	958.17
(c) Other current assets	6	1,631.70	721.51	777.37
TOTAL		17,369.83	15,797.96	18,472.53
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
(1) Equity				
(a) Equity Share capital	10	500.00	500.00	500.00
(b) Other Equity	11	10,262.91	10,496.38	10,552.84
(2) LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities				
(a) Financial Liabilities				
(i) Trade payables	14	3,756.26	3,342.36	4,043.82
(ii) Other financial liabilities	12	15.58	14.58	14.63
(b) Other current liabilities	15	2,092.44	1,268.32	2,934.81
(c) Provisions	13	742.64	176.32	426.43
TOTAL		17,369.83	15,797.96	18,472.53

Summary of significant accounting policies 2.1

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For S R Batliboi & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm registration number: 301003E/E300005

Anil Gupta

per Anil Gupta

Partner

Membership No.: 87921



Place: NEW DELHI

Date: May 16, 2017

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

of Simon India Limited

Suresh Krishnan

Narayanan Suresh Krishnan

Chairman

DIN No.: 00021965

Vijay Kathuria

Vijay Kathuria

Chief Financial Officer

Sandeep Fuller

Sandeep Fuller

Director

DIN No.: 06754262

Gaurav Dutta

Gaurav Dutta

Company Secretary



Simon India Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2017
(Amount in Rupees lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
I REVENUE			
Revenue From Operations	17	8,944.87	8,742.42
Other Income	18	621.95	596.06
Total Revenue (I)		9,566.82	9,338.48
II EXPENSES			
Project expenses	19	7,338.65	5,642.55
Employee Benefits Expense	20	2,318.12	2,372.40
Finance Costs	21	42.22	8.29
Depreciation and amortization expense	22	49.52	88.61
Other Expenses	23	1,212.79	1,150.19
Total expenses (II)		10,961.31	9,262.04
III Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax (I-II)		(1,394.49)	76.44
IV Exceptional Items			0.00
V Profit/(loss) before tax (III-IV)		(1,394.49)	76.44
VI Tax expense:			
(1) Current Tax	16	-	3.22
(2) Deferred Tax	16	(473.24)	(7.38)
(3) Taxes for earlier years	16	4.70	0.00
Total tax expense		(468.54)	(4.16)
VII Profit (Loss) for the year (V-VI)		(925.95)	80.60
VIII Other Comprehensive Income			
A Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		(0.49)	(3.64)
Foreign Currency Translation Reserve		(0.49)	(3.64)
Income tax effect		-	-
B Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		692.99	(133.41)
Re-measurement gains (losses) on defined benefit plans	33	(6.39)	12.00
Income tax effect	16	1.97	(3.97)
Net (loss)/gain on FVTOCI equity securities	16	697.40	(141.45)
Income tax effect	16	-	-
Total (A + B)		692.50	(137.05)
IX Total Comprehensive Income for the year (VII + VIII)		(233.45)	(56.45)
X Earnings per equity share (nominal value of share of Rs. 10/- (31 March 2016: Rs. 10/-))			
(1) Basic (Rs.)		(18.52)	1.61
(2) Diluted (Rs.)		(18.52)	1.61

Summary of significant accounting policies 2.1

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For S R Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number: 301003E/E300005

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of Simon India Limited

Anil Gupta

per Anil Gupta
Partner
Membership No.: 87921



Place: NEW DELHI
Date: May 16, 2017

Suresh Krishna

Narayanan Suresh Krishnan
Chairman
DIN No.: 00021965

Vijay Kathuria
Vijay Kathuria
Chief Financial Officer

Sandeep Fuller

Sandeep Fuller
Director
DIN No.: 06754262

Gaurav Dutta
Gaurav Dutta
Company Secretary



Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2017
(Amount in Rupees lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(a) Equity Share Capital

Particulars	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Number	Amount
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
At 1 April 2015	5,000,000	500.00
At 31 March 2016	5,000,000	500.00
Issue of share capital	-	-
At 31 March 2017	5,000,000	500.00

(b) Other equity

For the year ended 31 March 2017:

	Retained Earnings Surplus in the statement of profit and loss	Items of OCI		Total
		FCTR	Equity instruments through OCI	
As at 1 April 2016	10,535.32	(3.64)	(35.31)	10,496.38
Profit/(loss) for the year	(925.95)	-	-	(925.95)
Other comprehensive income	(4.41)	(0.49)	697.40	692.50
Total comprehensive income	9,604.96	(4.13)	662.09	10,262.92
Appropriation towards general reserve	-	-	-	-
Deemed dividend distribution	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2017	9,604.96	(4.13)	662.09	10,262.92

For the year ended 31 March 2016:

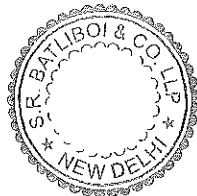
	Retained Earnings Surplus in the statement of profit and loss	Items of OCI		Total
		FCTR	Equity instruments through OCI	
As at 1 April 2015	10,446.69	0.00	106.14	10,552.83
Profit for the year	80.60	0.00	0.00	80.60
Other comprehensive income	8.03	(3.64)	(141.45)	(137.06)
Total comprehensive income	10,535.32	(3.64)	(35.31)	10,496.37
Appropriation towards general reserve	-	-	-	-
Deemed dividend distribution	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2016	10,535.32	(3.64)	(35.31)	10,496.37

As per our report of even date

For S R Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number: 301003E/E300005

Anil Gupta

per Anil Gupta
Partner
Membership No.: 87921



Place: NEW DELHI
Date: May 16, 2017

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of Simon India Limited

Suresh Krishnan

Narayanan Suresh Krishnan
Chairman
DIN No.: 00021965

Sandeep Fuller

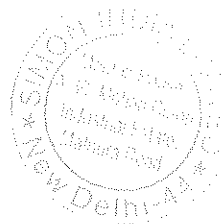
Sandeep Fuller
Director
DIN No.: 06754262

Vijay Kathuria

Vijay Kathuria
Chief Financial Officer

Gaurav Dutta

Gaurav Dutta
Company Secretary



Simon India Limited
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2017
(Amount in Rupees lakhs, except otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
A. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before tax		(1,394.49)	76.44
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:			
Depreciation and Amortisation	3, 4	49.52	88.61
Loss on fixed assets sold/ discarded (net)	23	-	9.38
Finance income (including fair value change in financial instruments)	18	(320.46)	(394.90)
Dividend income	18	(119.27)	(119.76)
Unrealised (gain)/loss on foreign exchange fluctuation (net)		-	-
Interest expense	21	0.27	0.29
Unspent liabilities/provisions/credit balances written back	18	(53.84)	(61.35)
		(1,838.27)	(401.29)
Working capital adjustments:			
(Decrease)/Increase in trade payables	14	467.80	(640.11)
(Decrease)/Increase Other Financial Liability	12	1.00	(0.05)
(Decrease)/Increase in provisions	13	559.93	(238.11)
Increase/(Decrease) in other current liabilities	15	824.13	(1,666.50)
(Increase) in trade receivables	7	261.11	2,910.57
Decrease/(Increase) Other Financial assets	5	(199.98)	1,721.71
Decrease/(Increase) Other current and non current assets	6	(886.54)	176.09
Cash from / (used in) operations		(810.82)	1,862.31
Direct taxes paid		(47.37)	(227.45)
Net cash from / (used in) operating activities		(858.19)	1,634.86
B. CASH FLOWS (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of fixed assets		(27.09)	(60.55)
Sale of fixed assets		-	2.69
Purchase of long term investments		-	(3,038.15)
Purchase of current investments	5a	(9,480.00)	(9,725.00)
Sale of current investments	5a	11,077.25	8,434.36
Dividend received		119.27	119.76
Fixed Deposits placed with banks	9	(3,922.69)	(1,072.31)
Fixed Deposits matured	9	4,656.58	979.63
Advance against purchase of shares received back		-	1,500.00
Loans given	5	(48.83)	-
Loans received back	5	115.67	898.62
Interest received		357.56	410.22
Net cash from / (used in) investing activities		2,847.72	(1,550.73)
C. CASH FLOW FROM (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Interest paid		(0.27)	(0.29)
Net cash (used in) financing activities		(0.27)	(0.29)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)		1,989.26	83.84
Exchange fluctuation translation difference		(0.49)	(3.64)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	8	226.16	145.96
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	8	2,214.93	226.16
Components of cash and cash equivalents:			
Cash in hand		0.90	1.44
With banks-			
Deposit with original maturity of less than 3 months on current accounts		1,800.00	-
Cheque in Hand		298.34	224.72
		115.69	-
		2,214.93	226.16

Summary of significant accounting policies

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For S R Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number: 301003E/E300005

Anil Gupta

per Anil Gupta
Partner
Membership No.: 87921



Place: NEW DELHI
Date: May 16, 2017

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of Simon India Limited

Suresh Krishnan

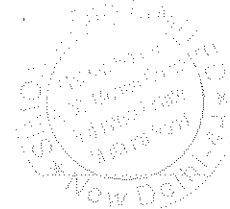
Narayanan Suresh Krishnan
Chairman
DIN No.: 00021965

Sandeep Fullar

Sandeep Fullar
Director
DIN No.: 06754262

Vijay Kathuria
Vijay Kathuria
Chief Financial Officer

Gaurav Dutta
Gaurav Dutta
Company Secretary



SIMON INDIA LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017

1. Corporate information

The stand-alone financial statements of "Simon India Limited" ("the Company" or "SIL") are for the year ended 31 March 2017. Simon India Limited ("the Company") is a public limited company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. The registered office of the Company is located at Birla Mills complex, P.O. Birla Lines, GT Road, Near Clock Tower, Delhi – 110007

The Company is in the engineering and contracting sector and offers technology, basic engineering, detailed engineering, project management, procurement and construction services and contracting capability covering a wide spectrum of the process industries.

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Zuari Global Limited. Information on related party relationships of the Company is provided in Note 35.

The financial statements were approved for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 16th May 2017.

2. Basis of preparation

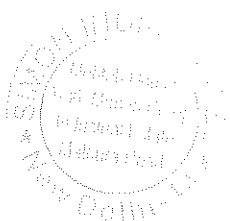
The separate financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and subsequent amendments. The Company has prepared these financial statements to comply in all material respects with the Accounting Standards notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act").

For all periods up to and including the year ended 31 March 2016, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with the accounting standards notified under the Section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Indian GAAP). These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 are the first, the Company has prepared in accordance with Ind AS. Refer to Note 34 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.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value:

- ▶ Derivative financial instruments,
- ▶ Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments),

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee (Rs.) and all values are rounded to the nearest Lakhs (Rs. 1,00,000) except when otherwise stated.



2.1 Summary of significant accounting policies

a. Basis of classification of Current and Non-Current

Assets and Liabilities in the balance sheet have been classified as either current or non-current based upon the requirements of Schedule III notified under the Companies Act, 2013.

An asset has been classified as current if (a) it is expected to be realized in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Company's normal operating cycle; or (b) it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded; or (c) it is expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting date; or (d) it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date. All other assets have been classified as non-current.

A liability has been classified as current when (a) it is expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle; or (b) it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded; or (c) it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting date; or (d) the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date. All other liabilities have been classified as non-current.

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

An operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash or cash equivalents.

b. Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)

Plant and equipment are stated at acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation and cumulative impairment. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. i.e it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity; the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. All repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

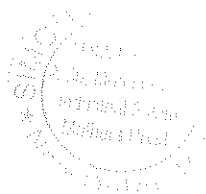
Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of tangible assets are measured as the difference between the net disposable proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognized.

(a) Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on reporting 's monetary items at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded during the year, or reported in previous financial statements, are recognized as income or as expenses in the year in which they arise

(b) Exchange differences pertaining to long term foreign currency loans obtained or re-financed on or before 31 March 2016:

Exchange differences on long-term foreign currency monetary items relating to acquisition of depreciable assets are adjusted to the carrying cost of the assets and depreciated over the balance life of the assets.

Exchange differences pertaining to long term foreign currency loans obtained or re-financed on or after 1 April 2016:



The exchange differences pertaining to long term foreign currency working capital loans obtained or re-financed on or after 1 April 2016 is charged off or credited to profit & loss account under Ind AS.

On transition to Ind AS i.e April 01, 2015, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognised as at April 01, 2015 measured as per previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of the PPE.

c. Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Intangibles representing computer software are amortized using the Straight Line basis over their estimated useful economic lives of three years.

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 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 unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset. Company has considered finite life of 3 years for Intangible assets in form of purchased softwares.

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of intangible assets are measured as the difference between the net disposable proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognized.

d. Depreciation on property, plant and equipment

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated on a straight-line basis using the rates arrived at based on the useful lives estimated by the management. The Company has used the following rates to provide depreciation on its fixed assets.

Name of the Asset	Useful live considered
Office Equipment	
Telephone Equipments	3 years
Air- Conditioners	5 years
Others	5 years
Furniture and Fittings	
Others	10 years
Computer Systems	3 years
Technical Codes and Standards	5 years
Vehicles (Motor Car)	8 years

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the primary lease period of the properties.

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.



e. **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 1 April 2015, the Company has determined whether the arrangement contain lease on the basis of facts and circumstances existing on the date of transition.

Where the Company is the lessee

Leases where the lessor does not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the leased items, are classified as operating leases, Lease rentals are recognized as expense or income on a straight line basis with reference to lease terms and other considerations except where-

- (i) Another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern of the benefit derived from the asset taken or given on lease; or
- (ii) The payments to the lessor are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases

f. **Impairment of non-financial assets**

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) net selling price and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

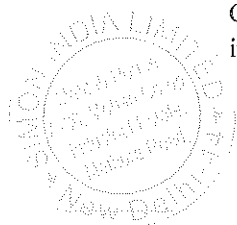
In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining net selling price, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations which are prepared separately for each of the Company's cash-generating units to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations are generally covering a period of five years. For longer periods, a long term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the



asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the statement of profit and loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

g. Foreign currency transactions

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's financial statements are presented in INR, which is also its functional currency.

Initial Recognition

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the reporting currency, by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

Conversion

Foreign currency monetary items are translated using the exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the initial transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value denominated in a foreign currency are, translated using the exchange rates that existed when the fair value was determined.

Exchange differences

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on reporting Company's monetary items at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded during the year, or reported in previous financial statements, are recognised as income or as expenses in the year in which they arise.

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).

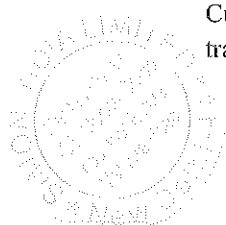
Translation of a foreign operation

The results and financial position of a foreign operation (none of which has the currency of a hyperinflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- (i) assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented (i.e. including comparatives) are translated at the closing rate at the date of that balance sheet;
- (ii) income and expenses for each statement of profit and loss presented (i.e. including comparatives) are translated at average exchange rates; and
- (iii) all resulting exchange differences have been recognised in other comprehensive income.

On disposal of a foreign operation, the associated exchange differences are reclassified to profit or loss, as part of the gain or loss on disposal.

Cummulative currency translation differences for a foreign operation are deemed to be zero at the date of transition, viz., April 01, 2015. Gain or loss on a subsequent disposal of any foreign operation excludes



translation differences that arose before the date of transition and includes only translation differences arising after the transition date.

h. Contingent Liabilities

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

i. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Warranty Provision

Provisions for warranty-related costs are recognized when the product is sold or service provided. Provision is based on historical experience. The estimate of such warranty-related costs is revised annually.

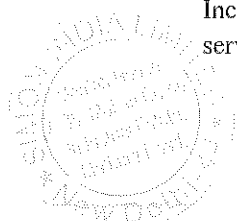
j. Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Contract revenue and contract costs associated with the construction contract are recognised as revenue and expenses respectively by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity at the end of the reporting period, when the outcome of a construction contract can be estimated reliably.

Income from Service

Revenue from fixed price construction contracts is recognized by reference to the stage of completion of the project at the balance sheet date. The stage of completion of project is determined by the proportion that contract costs incurred for work performed up to the balance sheet date bear to the estimated total contract cost. The cost incurred is measured by the jointly certified progress of work done by the Company and its sub-contractors as at the end of the financial year, if the sub-contractor/supplier has not raised bills on the Company for the work completed by the sub-contractor/supplier.

Income from engineering and other service contracts is recognized on accrual basis to the extent the services have been rendered and invoices are raised in accordance with the contractual terms with the



customers and recoveries are reasonably certain. Contract revenue earned in excess of billing has been reflected under other current assets and billing in excess of contract revenue has been reflected under current liabilities in the balance sheet.

Liquidated damages / penalties are provided for, based on management's assessment of the estimated liability, as per contractual terms and / or acceptances. Possible liquidated damages which can be levied by customers for delay in execution of project are accounted for on an estimate basis and are netted off against the revenue on estimate basis.

Interest

Interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the applicable interest rate. Interest income is included under the head "other income" in the statement of profit and loss.

Dividends

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

k. Income Tax

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income Tax Act, 1961 enacted in India. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

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

Deferred Tax

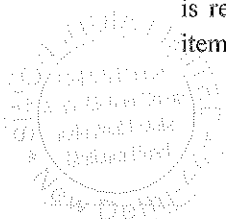
Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

-When the deferred tax liability arises from an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss;

-In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries 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 and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction in OCI or directly in equity.



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.

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.

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.

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

I. Retirement and other employee benefits

All employee benefits payable/available within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits. Benefits such as salaries, wages and bonus etc., are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

Provident Fund:

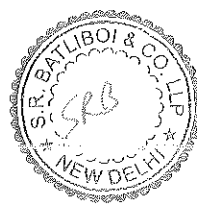
Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expenditure, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

Superannuation:

Retirement benefit in the form of Superannuation Fund are defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the Superannuation Fund to Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) against the insurance policy taken with them. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the Superannuation Fund as expenditure, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

Gratuity:

Gratuity is a defined benefit obligation. The Company has taken an insurance policy under Group Gratuity Scheme with Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) to cover the gratuity liability of the employees and amount paid/ payable in respect of present value of liability for past services is charged to



Statement of Profit and Loss on the basis of actuarial valuation carried out as per projected unit credit method at the end of the financial year. The effect of changes to the asset ceiling and the return on plan assets is reflected immediately in the statement of Comprehensive Income. All other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in the Statement of profit and Loss.

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 in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of the date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and the date that the Company recognises related restructuring costs

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset.

Leave encashment:

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next 12 months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the balance sheet date. The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months as long term employee benefit for measurement purpose. Such long term compensated absences are provided for based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year end. The Company presents the leave as a current liability in the balance sheet, to the extent it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for 12 months after the reporting date. Where the Company has the unconditional legal and contractual right to defer the settlement for a period beyond 12 months, the same is presented as non-current liability.

m. Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date.

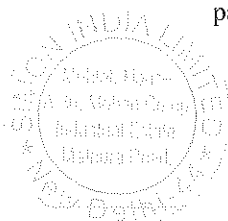
Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

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

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



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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

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

The Company's management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value, and for non-recurring measurement, such as assets held for distribution in discontinued operation.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as properties and unquoted financial assets, and significant liabilities, such as contingent consideration, if any.

At each reporting date, the management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the management verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

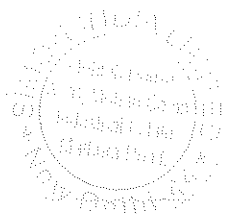
The management, in conjunction with the Company's external valuers, also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

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

This note summarises accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

n. 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. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss. 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:

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

Debt instruments at amortised cost

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

- a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- b) 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. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Debt instrument at FVTOCI

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

- a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- b) 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, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the P&L. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to P&L. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading.

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 FVTOCI, 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 P&L, 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 all changes recognized in the P&L.

Derecognition

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

- ▶ The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- ▶ 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 transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the company could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

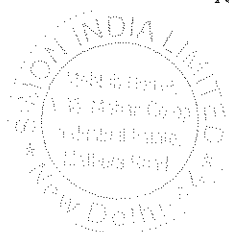
In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

- a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance
- b) Financial guarantee contracts which are not measured as at FVTPL

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component.

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

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



Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, 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 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 into 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.

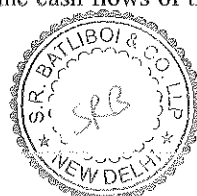
Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risks are recognized in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to P&L. 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. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit and loss.

Derecognition

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

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 standalone 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 nonfinancial variable that the variable is not specific to a party to the contract. 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.

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.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated 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.

Derivative financial instrument - Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts to hedge its foreign currency risks. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

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

o. Segment Reporting Policies

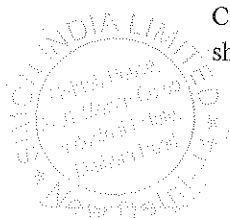
Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker. Chief Operating Decision Maker review the performance of the Company according to the nature of products manufactured, traded and services provided, with each segment representing a strategic business unit that offers different products and serves different markets. The analysis of geographical segments is based on the locations of customers.

Segment accounting policies

The Company prepares its segment information in conformity with the accounting policies adopted for preparing and presenting financial statements of the Company as a whole.

p. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of cash flow statement comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less.



q. Earning per share

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

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

Recent Accounting pronouncements

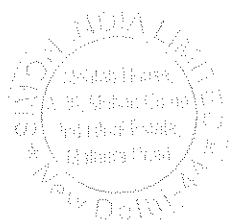
Standards issued but not yet effective

In March 2017, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendments) Rules, 2017, notifying amendments to Ind AS 7, 'Statement of cash flows'. These amendments are in accordance with the recent amendments made by International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) to IAS 7, 'Statement of cash flows'. The amendments are applicable to the Company from April 01, 2017.

Amendment to Ind AS 7:

The amendment to Ind AS 7 requires the entities to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes, suggesting inclusion of a reconciliation between the opening and closing balances in the balance sheet for liabilities arising from financing activities, to meet the disclosure requirement.

The Company is evaluating the requirements of the amendment and the effect on the financial statements will be given in due course.



3. Property, Plant and Equipment

(Rs in lakhs)

	Office Equipment	Computer System	Lease Hold Improvements	Technical Codes and Standards	Furniture and Fittings	Vehicles	Total
Deemed Cost							
At 1 April 2015	8.09	42.87	9.30	1.24	3.72	12.53	77.75
Additions	0.49	6.42	-	0.13	-	-	7.04
Disposals	0.02	0.15	-	-	-	12.52	12.69
At 31 March 2016	8.56	49.14	9.30	1.37	3.72	-	72.10
Additions	4.77	21.57	-	0.00	-	-	26.34
Disposals	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	0.01
At 31 March 2017	13.32	70.71	9.30	1.37	3.72	-	98.44
Depreciation							
At 1 April 2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	3.58	23.37	2.00	0.43	0.58	0.76	30.73
Disposals	-	0.05	-	-	-	0.76	0.81
At 31 March 2016	3.58	23.32	2.00	0.43	0.58	-	29.92
Charge for the year	1.40	12.95	2.00	0.35	0.58	-	17.29
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2017	4.98	36.27	4.01	0.78	1.17	-	47.22
Net Block							
At 31 March 2016	4.98	25.82	7.30	0.94	3.14	-	42.18
At 31 March 2017	8.33	34.44	5.29	0.59	2.55	-	51.22

4. Intangible assets

(Rs in lakhs)

	Software	Total
Deemed Cost		
At 1 April 2015	68.32	68.32
Additions	53.51	53.51
Less: Disposals	0.18	0.18
At 31 March 2016	121.65	121.65
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
At 31 March 2017	121.65	121.65
Amortisation		
At 1 April 2015	-	-
Charge for the year	57.88	57.88
Disposals	-	-
At 31 March 2016	57.88	57.88
Charge for the year	32.23	32.23
Disposals	-	-
At 31 March 2017	90.11	90.11
Net Block		
At 31 March 2016	63.77	63.77
At 31 March 2017	31.54	31.54



5. Financial assets

(Rs in lakhs)

5a. Investments	Non Current			Current		
	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	01-Apr-15	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	01-Apr-15
Investments in equity shares						
Investments at fair value through OCI:						
Quoted:						
22,00,000 (31 March 2016: 22,00,000, 01 April 2015: 12,00,000) Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid-up of Chambal Fertilisers and Chemicals Limited	1,904.10	1,206.70	810.00	-	-	-
Sub-total	1,904.10	1,206.70	810.00	-	-	-
Unquoted:						
9800 (31 March 2016: 9800, 01 April 2015: 9800) Equity Shares of Omani Riyal 1 each fully paid-up in Simon Engineering and Partners LLC , Sultanate of OMAN)	10.45	10.45	10.45	-	-	-
Less: Provision for diminution in value of investment	(10.45)	(10.45)	(10.45)	-	-	-
Sub-total	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment in Preference shares						
Investments at fair value through profit or loss:						
Unquoted:						
250,00,000 (31 March 2016: 250,00,000, 01 April 2015: NIL) 7% Non-Convertible Non-Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of Rs 10 each fully paid up in Gobind Sugar Mills Ltd.	801.63	685.24	-	-	-	-
Sub-total	801.63	685.24	-	-	-	-
Investment in Mutual Funds						
Investments at fair value through profit or loss:						
Unquoted:						
Nil units of the Face value of Rs. 1000 (31 March 2016: 50,650.416, 01 April 2015: 20,056.33) Reliance Liquid Fund-Treasury Plan - Institutional Option - Daily Dividend	-	-	-	-	774.31	306.61
Nil units of the Face Value of Rs. 100 (31 March 2016: 300,377.029, 01 April 2015: Nil) ICICI Prudential Liquid Fund Regular - Daily Dividend Re-investment	-	-	-	-	300.57	-
Nil units of the Face Value of Rs. 1000 (31 March 2016: 51,666.027, 01 April 2015: Nil) Tata Money Market Fund Regular Plan - Daily Dividend	-	-	-	-	517.44	-
Nil units of the Face Value of Rs. 1000 (31 March 2016: 491.444, 01 April 2015: Nil) Tata Money Market Fund Direct Plan - Daily Dividend	-	-	-	-	4.92	-
Sub-total	-	-	-	-	1,597.24	306.61
Total	2,705.73	1,891.94	810.00	-	1,597.24	306.61
Aggregate book value of quoted investments	1,904.10	1,206.70	810.00	-	-	-
Aggregate market value of quoted investments	1,904.10	1,206.70	810.00	-	-	-
Aggregate value of unquoted investments	812.08	695.69	10.45	-	1,597.24	306.61
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	10.45	10.45	10.45	-	-	-



(Rs in lakhs)

5b. Loans (at amortised cost)	Non Current			Current		
	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	01-Apr-15	31-Mar-16	01-Apr-15	
Loans						
To Related party (Refer Note 35a)						
Secured, Considered Good	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unsecured, Considered Good	-	-	-	1,030.00	1,100.00	2,000.00
Unsecured, Considered Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	1,030.00	1,100.00	2,000.00
Less : Provision for Doubtful Advances	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	1,030.00	1,100.00	2,000.00
Security Deposits						
i) Secured, Considered Good	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Unsecured, Considered Good	49.86	47.50	46.11	0.80	-	-
iii) Unsecured, Considered Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
	49.86	47.50	46.11	0.80	-	-
Less : Provision for Doubtful Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-
	49.86	47.50	46.11	0.80	-	-
Advance against purchase of shares pending allotment	-	-	-	-	-	1,500.00
Sub Total	49.86	47.50	46.11	1,030.80	1,100.00	3,500.00

(Rs in lakhs)

5c. Other Financial assets	Non Current			Current		
	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	01-Apr-15	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	01-Apr-15
Balances with banks - in Deposit accounts (at amortised cost)*	0.30	0.30	0.30	-	-	-
Interest accrued but not due on deposits (at amortised cost)	-	-	-	13.94	51.04	66.36
Loan to employees	-	-	-	-	-	7.02
Unbilled revenue (at amortised cost)	-	-	-	1,728.22	1,527.59	3,243.97
Forward contracts (at FVPL)	-	-	-	1.74	2.37	0.69
Sub Total	0.30	0.30	0.30	1,743.90	1,581.01	3,318.04

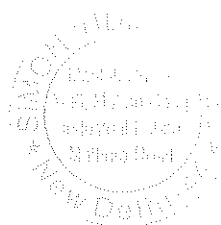
* Pledged with sales tax authorities

Total Financial Assets (5a+5b+5c)	2,755.89	1,939.74	856.41	2,774.70	4,278.25	7,124.65
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6. Other assets

(Rs in lakhs)

	Non-current			Current		
	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	01-Apr-15	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	01-Apr-15
Capital advances	0.75	-	-	-	-	-
Valuation adjustment on investment in Non cummulative non convertible redeemable preference shares of Gobind sugar mills limited (to be amortised) (refer note no. 34)	1,562.21	1,698.37	-	136.16	116.39	-
Balance with sales tax authorities	-	-	-	24.09	8.21	19.42
Balance with excise authorities	-	-	-	238.98	236.81	167.78
Advance to vendors	-	-	-	1,188.82	289.66	546.16
Prepaid expenses	-	0.05	0.05	39.80	66.59	40.16
Prepaid lease	5.54	9.39	13.23	3.85	3.85	3.85
Total	1,568.50	1,707.81	13.28	1,631.70	721.51	777.37



7. Trade receivables

(Rs. in lakhs)

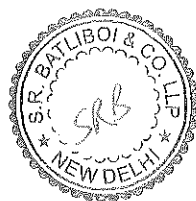
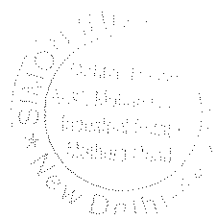
	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	01-Apr-15
Trade receivables - related parties (refer note 35a)	36.93	36.93	66.88
Trade receivables - others	4,254.71	4,515.83	7,396.45
Total Trade Receivables	4,291.64	4,552.76	7,463.33

Break-up for security details:

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	01-Apr-15
Unsecured – considered good	4,291.64	4,552.76	7,463.33
Unsecured – considered doubtful	20.09	20.53	19.39
	4,311.73	4,573.29	7,482.72
Provision for Doubtful	(20.09)	(20.53)	(19.39)
Total trade receivables	4,291.64	4,552.76	7,463.33

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

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



8. Cash and Cash Equivalents

(Rs. in lakhs)

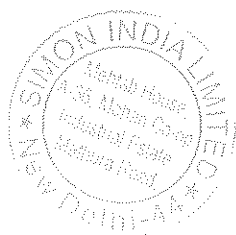
Particulars	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	01-Apr-15
Cash and Cash Equivalents			
Balances with Banks:			
on current accounts	298.34	224.72	145.31
Deposit with original maturity of less than 3 months	1,800.00	-	-
Cash in hand	0.90	1.44	0.65
Cheque in Hand	115.69	-	-
TOTAL	2,214.93	226.16	145.96

9. Other bank balances

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	01-Apr-15
Bank Balances :			
Deposits with original maturity for more than 3 months but less than 12 months*	338.69	1,072.57	979.93
TOTAL	338.69	1,072.57	979.93

*Including fixed deposit receipts pledged with banks and sales tax authorities for Rs. 145.36 Lakhs (31 March 2016: Rs. 25.80 Lakhs, 01 April 2015: Nil) as margin money



18. Share Capital

Particulars	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	1 April 2015
Authorized:			
50,00,000 (31 March 2016: 50,00,000, 01 April 2015: 50,00,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each	500.00	500.00	500.00
	500.00	500.00	500.00
Issued Subscribed and Paid Up:			
50,00,000 (31 March 2016: 50,00,000, 01 April 2015: 50,00,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each	500.00	500.00	500.00
TOTAL	500.00	500.00	500.00

A. Reconciliation of No. of Equity Shares

At the beginning of the year	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Issued during the year	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000

B. Terms/Rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

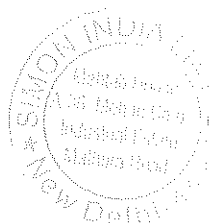
C. Shares held by holding company

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015
Zuari Global Limited	500.00	500.00	500.00
50,00,000 (31 March 2016: 50,00,000, 01 April 2015: 50,00,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each			

D. Details of shareholders holdings more than 5% shares

Name of Shareholder	31 March 2017		31 March 2016		1 April 2015	
	Number of shares held	Percentage of Holding	Number of shares held	Percentage of Holding	Number of shares	Percentage
Equity Shares -						
Zuari Global Ltd	5,000,000	100.00%	5,000,000	100.00%	5,000,000	100.00%

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownership of shares.



11. Other Equity

(Rs in lakhs)

Particulars	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	1 April 2015
Foreign currency translation reserve:			
Balance as per last financial statements	(3.64)	-	-
During the year	(0.49)	(3.64)	-
	(4.13)	(3.64)	-
Balance of Retained earnings/ General Reserve			
Balance Bought Forward from Last Year's Account (Retained earnings)	10,535.32	10,446.70	9,565.80
Add: Profit/(loss) for the Year	(925.95)	80.60	880.90
Deemed dividend distribution	-	-	-
Add/Less: Re-measurement gains (losses) on defined benefit plans	(4.41)	8.03	-
	-	-	-
Balance carried forward to next year (Retained earnings)	9,604.96	10,535.33	10,446.70
	9,600.83	10,531.69	10,446.70
FVTOCI Reserve			
Balance Bought Forward from Last Year's Account	(35.31)	106.14	-
Add/Less: Movement during the year	697.40	(141.45)	106.14
Balance carried forward to next year	662.09	(35.31)	106.14
Total Reserves and Surplus	10,262.92	10,496.38	10,552.84



12. Other Financial Liabilities

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Non Current			Current		
	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	1 April 2015	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	1 April 2015
Forward contracts (at FVPL)	-	-	-	-	-	0.21
Employee benefit Payable (at amortised cost)	-	-	-	15.58	14.58	14.42
Total other financial liabilities	-	-	-	15.58	14.58	14.63
Total other financial liabilities	-	-	-	15.58	14.58	14.63

13. Provisions (Current and Non-Current)

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Non Current			Current		
	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	01 April 2015	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	01 April 2015
Provision for employee benefits						
Provision for gratuity (Refer note 33 for Ind AS 19 disclosures)	-	-	-	16.97	-	2.71
Provision for Leave benefits	-	-	-	171.10	144.79	149.31
Provision for warranty*	-	-	-	89.99	31.53	274.41
Provision for Contingencies**	-	-	-	464.58	-	-
Total	-	-	-	742.64	176.32	426.43

* A provision for warranty for expected claims / expenditure is based on the past experience of the Company of the level of claims / expense incurred in the past. The Company expects that a significant portion of the cost will have to be incurred / utilised in the next financial year and has accordingly classified the entire amount as current provision.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Provision for warranty	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	01 April 2015
At the beginning of the year	31.52	274.41	1,065.54
Arising during the year	58.46	15.51	180.45
Utilised during the year	-	4.61	58.11
Unused amounts reversed	-	253.79	913.46
At the end of the year	89.98	31.52	274.42

** Provision for contingencies is in relation to forecasted loss on completion of the projects other than warranty claims mentioned above. The Company expects that a significant portion of the cost will have to be incurred / utilised in the next financial year and has accordingly classified the entire amount as current provision.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Provision for Contingencies	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	01 April 2015
At the beginning of the year	-	-	-
Additions during the year	464.58	-	-
Reversal during the year	-	-	-
At the end of the year	464.58	-	-



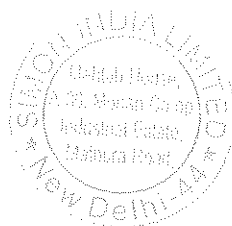
14. Trade payables (at amortised cost)

Particulars	(Rs in lakhs)		
	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	1 April 2015
Trade payables			
Dues to Related Parties (Refer note. 35a for details of related parties balances)	3.12	24.56	-
Dues to others (Refer note. 31 for details of dues to micro and small enterprises)	3,753.14	3,317.80	4,043.82
TOTAL	3,756.26	3,342.36	4,043.82

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-60 day terms. For explanations on the Company's credit risk management processes, refer to Note 28

15. Other Liabilities

	(Rs in lakhs)					
	Non Current			Current		
	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	1 April 2015	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	1 April 2015
Statutory dues	-	-	-	77.41	82.75	81.78
Deferred revenue	-	-	-	28.73	131.81	-
Advances from Customers	-	-	-	1,986.30	1,053.76	2,853.03
Total	-	-	-	2,092.44	1,268.32	2,934.81



16. Income Tax

(Amount in lakhs)

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016 are:

Profit or loss section

Particulars	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Current income tax:		
Current income tax charge	-	3.22
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous year	4.70	-
Deferred tax:		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(473.24)	(7.38)
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	(468.54)	(4.16)

OCI section

Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during in the year:

Particulars	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Net loss/(gain) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	6.39	(12.00)
Deferred tax charged/(credit) to OCI	(1.97)	3.97

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-17	As at 31-Mar-16
Accounting profit/(loss) before Income tax	(1,394.49)	76.44
At India's statutory income tax rate of 30.90%% (March 31, 2016: 33.063%)	(430.90)	25.00
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous year	4.70	-
Tax effects of Non-deductible expenses for tax purposes:		
Interest on income tax	0.08	0.10
Donation and CSR Expenses	2.23	8.14
Others	-	1.76
Tax effects of income not considered for tax purposes:		
Dividend Income on non current investments	(12.92)	(7.54)
Dividend Income on Current Investments	(23.94)	(32.06)
Others	(8.79)	0.44
Impact of others items:		
Change in tax rate Deferred tax calculated (March 31, 2017: 30.90%) (March 31, 2016: 33.063%)	0.86	-
Utilisation of previously unrecognised tax eligible expenses	-	-
Difference in opening block of fixed asset block	0.13	-
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss at the effective income tax rate of 30.90%% (March 31, 2016: 33.063%)	(468.54)	(4.16)

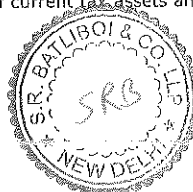
Deferred tax:

	As at 01-Apr-15	Provided during the year	As at 31-Mar-16	Provided during the year	As at 31-Mar-17
Deferred tax liability:					
Fixed assets Impact of difference between tax depreciation and depreciation/amortisation charged for the financial reporting	7.49	(3.71)	3.78	(5.67)	(1.89)
Others (rent equalisation)	43.79	(1.30)	42.49	(42.49)	-
Total deferred tax liability (A)	51.28	(5.01)	46.27	(48.16)	(1.89)
Deferred tax assets:					
Provision for doubtful debts	6.59	0.20	6.79	(0.58)	6.21
Expenses allowable in Income tax on payment basis and deposition of Statutory dues	51.67	(0.89)	50.78	7.33	58.11
Unabsorbed Depreciation and business loss	-	-	-	276.79	276.79
Provision for forecasted loss	-	-	-	143.56	143.56
MTM of outstanding derivative contracts	0.41	(1.06)	(0.65)	0.11	(0.54)
Others (security deposits)	-	0.16	0.16	(0.16)	-
Total deferred tax assets (B)	58.67	(1.59)	57.08	427.04	484.12
Deferred Tax Asset (Net) (B - A)	7.39	3.42	10.81	475.20	486.01

Reconciliation of deferred tax liabilities (net):

Particulars	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Opening Balance	(10.80)	(7.39)
Tax (income)/expense during the year recognised in profit or loss	(473.24)	(7.38)
Tax (income)/expense during the year recognised in OCI	(1.97)	3.97
Closing balance	(486.01)	(10.80)

The Company offsets 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.



17. Revenue From Operations

Breakup of "Revenue From Operations" in profit and loss is as follows:

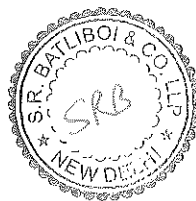
	Rs in lakhs	
	Year Ended 31-Mar-17	Year Ended 31-Mar-16
Sale of engineering supplies and services	9,197.44	8,774.45
Less: Service Tax	252.57	32.03
Total	8,944.87	8,742.42

18. Other income

	Rs in lakhs	
	Year Ended 31-Mar-17	Year Ended 31-Mar-16
Other income		
Interest on		
Bank deposits	85.26	86.09
Other	222.17	257.08
Income tax refunds (for an earlier year)	13.03	51.73
Dividend from		
Dividend income on non-current investments	41.80	22.80
Dividend income on current investments	77.47	96.96
Excess provision and unspent liabilities written back	40.10	22.26
Profit on sale of current non trade investments (net)	-	-
Exchange fluctuation (net)	1.51	1.25
Credit balances written back	13.74	39.09
Fair value gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	116.39	16.58
Miscellaneous income	10.47	2.22
	621.94	596.06

Total interest income (calculated using the effective interest method) for financial assets that are not at fair value through profit or loss

	Year Ended 31-Mar-17	Year Ended 31-Mar-16
In relation to Financial assets classified at amortised cost	307.43	343.17
In relation to Financial assets classified as FVOCI	-	-
Total	307.43	343.17



19. Project construction and development expenses

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Year Ended 31-Mar-17	Year Ended 31-Mar-16
Project supplies	3,934.97	1,947.74
Travelling and conveyance	228.66	187.14
Sub-contracting fee	2,217.79	3,380.63
Legal and professional fees	151.81	69.48
Insurance	6.85	4.36
Bank charges	34.90	39.86
Site office expenses	70.91	93.77
Printing, stationery and communication	11.36	10.03
Rates & Taxes	34.31	137.27
Provision for forecasted Loss	464.58	-
Provision for Warranties (refer note no. 13)	58.46	15.51
Miscellaneous expenses	124.05	10.55
Less : Warranty provision of earlier years reversed	-	(253.79)
	7,338.65	5,642.55



20. Employee Benefits Expense

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Year Ended 31-Mar-17	Year Ended 31-Mar-16
Salaries, wages and bonus	2,141.63	2,189.11
Contribution to provident and other funds	88.30	93.72
Gratuity (Refer note 33)	24.62	21.23
Staff welfare expenses	63.58	68.34
	2,318.13	2,372.40

21. Finance Costs

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Year Ended 31-Mar-17	Year Ended 31-Mar-16
Interest expense:		
Others	-	0.18
Interest on Income tax	0.27	0.11
Bank charges	41.95	8.00
	42.22	8.29

Total Interest expense (calculated using the effective interest method) for financial liabilities that are not at fair value through profit or loss

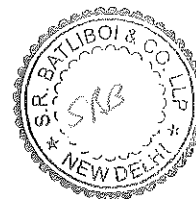
(Rs. in lakhs)

	Year Ended 31-Mar-17	Year Ended 31-Mar-16
In relation to financial liabilities classified at amortised cost	-	0.18
	-	0.18

22. Depreciation and amortization expense

(Rs in lakhs)

	Year Ended 31-Mar-17	Year Ended 31-Mar-16
Depreciation of tangible assets (refer note no. 3)	17.29	30.73
Amortisation of intangible assets (refer note no. 4)	32.23	57.88
	49.52	88.61



23. Other expenses

(Rs in lakhs)

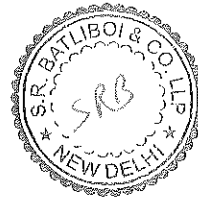
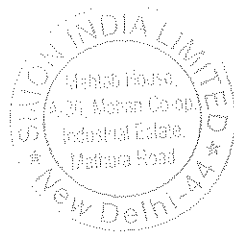
	Year Ended 31-Mar-17	Year Ended 31-Mar-16
Power and fuel	66.18	68.21
Rent	327.99	338.36
Travelling and conveyance	84.69	118.93
Communication costs	49.45	47.87
Printing and stationery	9.93	9.64
Lease rentals for equipment / Vehicle	5.66	8.58
Rates and taxes	50.09	43.31
Insurance	3.56	3.87
Repairs and maintenance (others)	225.62	233.17
Legal and professional fees	207.23	174.57
Payment to statutory auditor (refer details below)	16.65	17.76
Business promotion expenses	3.23	0.00
Recruitment and relocation expenses	27.44	23.68
Brokerage and commission (other than sole selling agents)	-	0.39
Loss on fixed assets sold/discarded (net)	-	9.38
Provision for doubtful debts	-	1.14
Amortisation of Deferred fair valuation loss	116.39	16.58
Loss on sale of current investments	0.76	-
Donations	7.22	-
Bank charges	2.22	3.65
CSR Expense (Refer Note no. 41)	-	24.62
Miscellaneous expenses	8.48	6.48
Total	1,212.79	1,150.19
As Auditor:		
Audit fee	14.29	15.57
Tax audit fee	1.50	1.42
Reimbursement of expenses	0.86	0.78
	16.65	17.77



24. Disclosures relating to Projects (as required under Ind-AS 11 on Construction Contracts)*:

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2017	For the year ended 31st March, 2016
	Rs. Lakhs	Rs. Lakhs
Contract revenue recognized as revenue in (para 39(a))	8,170.29	8,735.53
Aggregate Amount of cost incurred and recognized profits up to the reporting date on contract under progress (para 40(a))	47,567.60	39,397.31
Amount of advance received on contract under progress and outstanding at year end. (para 40(b))	1,986.30	1,053.75
Amount of retention on contract under progress (para 40(c))	1,702.08	3,034.77
Gross amount due from customers for contract work as an asset (para 42(a))	1,728.21	1,527.59
Gross amount due to customers for contract work as a liability (para 42(b))	-	-
Method used to determine contract revenue recognised during the year (para 39(b))	Refer accounting policy for revenue recognition	Refer accounting policy for revenue recognition
Method used to determine the stage of completion of contracts in progress (para 39(c))	Refer accounting policy for revenue recognition	Refer accounting policy for revenue recognition

* Excluding engineering and other monthly service contracts.



25. Commitments and Contingencies

(1) Leases

Operating lease -- as lessee

a) Motor cars

Certain vehicles are obtained on operating lease. The lease term is for 3 to 5 years and renewable at the option of the Company. There is no escalation clause in the lease agreements. There are no restrictions imposed by the lease arrangements. There are no subleases.

Lease Rentals charged to the Statement of profit and loss and maximum obligations on long term non-cancellable operating leases payable as per the rentals stated in the respective lease agreements

	31-Mar-17 Rs. in lakhs	31-Mar-16 Rs. in lakhs	01-Apr-15 Rs. in lakhs
Lease rentals recognized during the year	5.66	8.58	9.12
Lease Obligations			
- Within one year	2.08	4.80	9.12
- After one year but not more than five years	-	-	5.80

- More than five years

b) Office premises

Office premises are obtained on operating lease. The lease term is for 3 years and renewals for further 6 years at the option of the company at an escalation of 15% every years. There are no restrictions imposed by the lease arrangements. There are no subleases.

Lease Rentals charged to the Statement of profit and loss and maximum obligations on long term non-cancellable operating leases payable as per the rentals stated in the respective lease agreements

	31-Mar-17 Rs. in lakhs	31-Mar-16 Rs. in lakhs	01-Apr-15 Rs. in lakhs
Lease rentals recognized during the year	317.40	310.11	310.11
Lease Obligations			
- Within one year	317.40	341.70	310.11
- After one year but not more than five years	660.59	893.41	1,212.03
- More than five years	-	-	-

(2) Contingent Liabilities

	31-Mar-17 Rs. in lakhs	31-Mar-16 Rs. in lakhs	01-Apr-15 Rs. in lakhs
Contingent liabilities not provided for in respect of:			
Income tax demand for Assessment year 2014-15	18.35	-	-
Income tax demand for Assessment year 2013-14	29.93	29.93	-
Income tax demand for Assessment year 2012-13	27.18	27.18	27.18
Income tax demand for Assessment year 2011-12	422.66	422.66	422.66
Income tax demand for Assessment year 2010-11	17.38	17.38	17.38
Income tax demand for Assessment year 2009-10	2.99	2.99	2.99
Orissa Value Added Tax, 2004 for Financial Year 2009 to 2014	101.98	101.98	-
Service tax demand for financial year 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12	86.02	86.02	86.02
Total	706.49	688.14	556.23

*The Company is contesting the above demands and the management based on advice from consultants, believe that its position will likely be upheld in the appellate process. No tax expense has been accrued in the financial statements for the tax demand raised. The management believes that the ultimate outcome of this proceeding will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position and result of operation.



26. Earnings Per Share (EPS)

Basic and Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year.

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

Particulars	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Profit/(Loss) attributable to equity holders of the parent	(925.95)	80.60
Weighted Average number of equity shares used for computing Earning Per Share (Basic & Diluted)	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00
Earning Per Share (Basic and Diluted) (Rs)	(18.52)	1.61
Face value per share (Rs)	10.00	10.00

27. Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. Currently the Company has not raised any debt for financing its capital requirement. However, management keeps monitoring changes in economic conditions and evaluate best possible financing options for future capital requirement, if required. Presently, to maintain adequate working capital, Company used to monitor the credit period for outstanding trade receivables and trade payables on periodic basis.



28. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprises of trade and other payables, advances from customers, deferred revenue and employee liabilities. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables, and cash and short-term deposits that derive directly from its operations. The Company also holds FVTOCI investments and enters into derivative transactions.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's risk management is carried out by Finance department under the policies approved by the Board of Directors. Finance department identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the Company's operating units.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits, FVTOCI investments and derivative financial instruments.

The sensitivity analyses in the following sections relate to the position as at 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016.

The sensitivity analyses have been prepared on the basis that the amount of net debt, the ratio of fixed to floating interest rates of the debt and derivatives and the proportion of financial instruments in foreign currencies are all constant and on the basis of hedge designations in place at 31 March 2017.

The analyses exclude the impact of movements in market variables on: the carrying values of gratuity and other post-retirement obligations; provisions; and the non-financial assets and liabilities.

The following assumptions have been made in calculating the sensitivity analyses:

- The sensitivity of the relevant profit or loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held at 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016.

Interest rate risk

Since presently, the Company is not having any borrowings there is no direct impact of fluctuations in interest rates on the Company.

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. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities in form of purchases and revenue from operations in foreign currency and the Company's net investments in foreign entity.

The Company manages its foreign currency risk by hedging payables in foreign currency. Based on the judgement of forex market, the Company avails forward cover booking from banks for its liabilities payable in foreign currency if adverse movement is anticipated.

Foreign currency sensitivity

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

	Change in USD rate	Effect on profit before tax
		Payables
31-Mar-17	+5%	12.36
	-5%	-12.36
31-Mar-16	+5%	5.41
	-5%	-5.41

	Change in SAR rate	Effect on profit before tax
31-Mar-17	+5%	1.55
	-5%	-1.55
31-Mar-16	+5%	3.04
	-5%	-3.04

Equity price risk

The Company's listed equity securities are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities. The Company manages the equity price risk through diversification and by placing limits on individual and total equity instruments. Reports on the equity portfolio are submitted to the Company's senior management on a regular basis. The Company's Board of Directors reviews and approves all equity investment decisions.

At the reporting date, the exposure to listed equity securities at fair value was INR 1904.10 lacs. A decrease of 5% on the NSE market index could have an impact of approximately Rs. 95.21 lacs on the OCI or equity attributable to the Company. An increase of 5% in the value of the listed securities would also impact OCI and equity. These changes would not have an effect on profit or loss.



Credit risk

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

a. Trade receivables

The Company consider the credit risk in relation to trade receivables as Low. Presently, Company is providing services to only to limited customers for which outstanding balances are regularly monitored. Company used to obtain confirmations from the customers on periodic basis and resolve any issues in the balances if any. Regular follow up is made with customers for payment of outstanding Invoices. An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for customers and if required necessary provision is recognised.

b. Financial instruments and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks is managed by the Company's finance department in accordance with the guidelines framed by the board of directors of the Company. Guidelines broadly covers the selection criterion and overall exposure which the Company can take with a particular financial institution or bank. Further the guideline also covers the limit of overall deposit which the Company can make with a particular bank or financial institution. The Company does not maintain the significant amount of cash and deposits other than those required for its day to day operations.

Liquidity risk

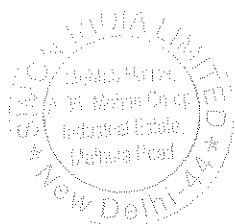
The Company's objective is to maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements at all times. The Company monitors rolling forecasts of its liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs while maintaining sufficient headroom.

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

	Less than 1 year (Rs. in lakhs)	1 to 5 years (Rs. in lakhs)	> 5 years (Rs. in lakhs)	Total (Rs. in lakhs)
Year ended				
31-Mar-17				
Trade payables	3,756.26	-	-	3,756.26
Other financial liabilities	15.58	-	-	15.58
	3,771.84	-	-	3,771.84
Year ended				
31-Mar-16				
Trade payables	3,342.36	-	-	3,342.36
Other financial liabilities	14.58	-	-	14.58
	3,356.94	-	-	3,356.94
As at 1 April 2015				
Trade payables	4,043.82	-	-	4,043.82
Other financial liabilities	14.63	-	-	14.63
	4,058.45	-	-	4,058.45

Collateral

The Company has pledged part of its short-term deposits in order to fulfil the collateral requirements for the derivatives contracts. At 31 March 2017, 31 March 2016 and 1 April 2015, the fair values of the short-term deposits pledged were Rs. 145.36 Lakhs, Rs. 25.80 Lakhs and Rs. Nil, respectively. The counterparties have an obligation to return the securities to the Company.



29. Fair values

Set out below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments.

	Carrying value			Fair value		
	As at 31-Mar-17 (Rs in lakhs)	As at 31-Mar-16 (Rs in lakhs)	As at 01-Apr-15 (Rs in lakhs)	As at 31-Mar-17 (Rs in lakhs)	As at 31-Mar-16 (Rs in lakhs)	As at 01-Apr-15 (Rs in lakhs)
Financial assets						
A. FVTOCI financial instruments:						
Quoted equity shares	1,904.10	1,206.70	810.00	1,904.10	1,206.70	810.00
B. FVTPL financial instruments:						
Un-Quoted preference shares	801.63	685.24	-	801.63	685.24	-
Forward Contracts	1.74	2.37	0.69	1.74	2.37	0.69
Investment in mutual funds	-	1,597.24	306.61	-	1,597.24	306.61
C. Amortised Cost:						
Security deposits	50.66	47.50	46.11	50.66	47.50	46.11
Loans	1,030.00	1,100.00	2,000.00	1,030.00	1,100.00	2,000.00
Loan to employee	-	-	7.02	-	-	7.02
Advance against purchase of shares pending allotment	-	-	1,500.00	-	-	1,500.00
Total	3,788.13	4,639.05	4,670.43	3,788.13	4,639.05	4,670.43
Financial liabilities						
FVPL financial instruments:						
Forward Contracts	-	-	0.21	-	-	0.21
Total	-	-	0.21	-	-	0.21

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, trade receivables, unbilled revenue, loan to employees, employee benefit payable, loan to related party and trade payables approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

(i) Derivative financial instruments - The fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is determined using the forward exchange rates at the balance sheet date.

(ii) Mutual Funds - The fair value of Mutual Funds is determined using the NAV at the balance sheet date.

(iii) Security deposits / loans / Employee loans / Advance against purchase of shares pending allotment - The fair value of security deposits / employee loans approximates the carrying value and hence, the valuation technique and inputs have not been given.

(iv) The fair values of the quoted equity shares are based on price quotations at the reporting date. The fair value of unquoted preference shares is estimated by discounting future cash flows using rates currently available for debt on similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities. In addition to being sensitive to a reasonably possible change in the forecast cash flows or the discount rate, the fair value of the equity instruments is also sensitive to a reasonably possible change in the growth rates. The valuation requires management to use unobservable inputs in the model, of which the significant unobservable inputs are disclosed in the tables below. Management regularly assesses a range of reasonably possible alternatives for those significant unobservable inputs and determines their impact on the total fair value.

The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy together with a quantitative sensitivity analysis as at 31 March 2017, 31 March 2016 and 1 April 2015 are as shown below:

Description	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Range (weighted average)	Sensitivity of the input to fair value
As on March 31, 2017				
FVTPL assets in unquoted preference shares	DCF method	Long-term growth rate for cash flows for subsequent years	16%	Increase (decrease) in risk adjusted discount rate by 0.50% would result in decrease (increase) in fair value by Rs.27.44 lacs and Rs.(28.45 lacs) respectively.
As on March 31, 2016				
FVTPL assets in unquoted preference shares	DCF method	Long-term growth rate for cash flows for subsequent years	16%	Increase (decrease) in risk adjusted discount rate by 0.50% would result in decrease (increase) in fair value by Rs.26.63 lacs and Rs.(27.74 lacs) respectively.



30. Fair Hierarchy

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's assets and liabilities.

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at 31 March 2017:

	Date of valuation	Total	Fair value measurement using		
			Quoted prices in active markets	Significant observable inputs	Significant unobservable inputs
			(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)
Assets measured at fair value:					
A. FVOCI financial instruments:					
Quoted equity shares	31-Mar-17	1,904.10	1,904.10	-	-
B. FVTPL financial instruments:					
Un-Quoted preference shares	31-Mar-17	801.63	-	-	801.63
Forward Contracts	31-Mar-17	1.74	-	1.74	-
C. Amortised Cost:					
Security deposits	31-Mar-17	50.66	-	50.66	-
Loans	31-Mar-17	1,030.00	-	1,030.00	-

There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the period.

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for liabilities as at 31 March 2016:

	Date of valuation	Total	Fair value measurement using		
			Quoted prices in active markets	Significant observable inputs	Significant unobservable inputs
			(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)
Assets measured at fair value:					
A. FVOCI financial instruments:					
Quoted equity shares	31-Mar-16	1,206.70	1,206.70	-	-
B. FVPL financial instruments:					
Un-Quoted preference shares	31-Mar-16	685.24	-	-	685.24
Forward Contracts	31-Mar-16	2.37	-	2.37	-
Investment in mutual funds	31-Mar-16	1,597.24	1,597.24	-	-
C. Amortised Cost:					
Security deposits	31/03/2016	47.50	-	47.50	-
Loans	31/03/2016	1,100.00	-	1,100.00	-

There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during year ended 31 March 2016.

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at 1 April 2015:

	Date of valuation	Total	Fair value measurement using		
			Quoted prices in active markets	Significant observable inputs	Significant unobservable inputs
			(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)
Assets measured at fair value:					
A. FVOCI financial instruments:					
Quoted equity shares	01-Apr-15	810.00	810.00	-	-
B. FVPL financial instruments:					
Forward Contracts	01-Apr-15	0.69	-	0.69	-
Investment in mutual funds	01-Apr-15	306.61	306.61	-	-
C. Amortised Cost:					
Security deposits	01-Apr-15	46.11	-	46.11	-
Loans	01-Apr-15	2,000.00	-	2,000.00	-
Loan to employee	01-Apr-15	7.02	-	7.02	-
Advance against purchase of shares pending allotment	01-Apr-15	1,500.00	-	1,500.00	-

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for liabilities as at 1 April 2015:

	Date of valuation	Total	Fair value measurement using		
			Quoted prices in active markets	Significant observable inputs	Significant unobservable inputs
			(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)
FVPL financial instruments:					
Forward Contracts	01-Apr-15	0.21	-	0.21	-



31. Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under the MSMED Act, 2006

	31 March 2017 Rs. in lakhs	31 March 2016 Rs. in lakhs	1 April 2015 Rs. in lakhs
(i) Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of accounting period (including retention money against performance).	148.23	217.40	318.11
(ii) Interest due on above.		0.18	-
Total of (i) & (ii)	148.23	217.58	318.11
(iii) Amount of interest paid by the Company to the suppliers in terms of section 16 of the Act.			
(iv) Amount paid to the suppliers beyond the respective due date.	-	-	-
(v) Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in payments (which have been paid but beyond the due date during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the Act.	-	-	-
(vi) Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of accounting period.	-	-	-
(vii) Amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of this Act.	-	-	-



32. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

Judgements

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

Contingencies

Contingent liabilities may arise from the ordinary course of business in relation to claims against the Company, including legal, contractor, land access and other claims. By their nature, contingencies will be resolved only when one or more uncertain future events occur or fail to occur. The assessment of the existence, and potential quantum, of contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgement and the use of estimates regarding the outcome of future events

Estimates and Assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

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.

Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits)

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan 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 parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation. The underlying bonds are further reviewed for quality. Those having excessive credit spreads are excluded from the analysis of bonds on which the discount rate is based, on the basis that they do not represent high quality corporate bonds.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the specific countries. 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 for the respective countries.

Further details about gratuity obligations are given in Note 33.

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 DCF 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. See Note 29 and 30 for further disclosures.



33. Gratuity and other post-employment benefit plans

Plans	Rs in lakhs		
	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	01-Apr-15
- Gratuity (Funded)	(16.97)	1.63	(2.71)
	(16.97)	1.63	(2.71)

Gratuity:

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service. The scheme is funded with an Insurance Company in the form of a qualifying Insurance policy.

The following tables summarise 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:

Net employee benefit expense (recognised in Employee Cost) for the year ended 31st March, 2017

Particulars	Rs in lakhs	
	2016-17	2015-16
Current Service Cost	23.94	21.01
Net Interest Cost	(0.13)	0.22
	23.81	21.23

* Rs. 0.81 lacs direct payment made by Company to employees not included above, however included in Gratuity expense disclosed in Note 70

Amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31st March, 2017

Particulars	Rs in lakhs	
	2016-17	2015-16
Actuarial (gain)/ loss on obligations	2.11	(9.46)
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense) (gain)/loss	4.28	(2.54)
	6.39	(12.00)

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are, as follows:

Particulars	Rs in lakhs	
	2016-17	2015-16
Opening defined benefit obligation	129.40	132.89
Current service cost	23.94	21.01
Interest cost	10.35	10.63
Past service cost	0.00	0.00
Benefits paid	(15.58)	(25.67)
Actuarial (gain)/ loss on obligations - OCI	2.11	(9.46)
Closing defined benefit obligation	150.22	129.40

Changes in the fair value of plan assets are as follows:

Particulars	Rs in Lakhs	
	2016-17	2015-16
Fair value of plan assets	131.03	130.18
Interest income	6.20	12.96
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense) - OCI	-	-
Contribution by Employer	11.60	13.57
Benefits paid	(15.58)	(25.67)
Service cost (Transfer In)	-	-
Closing fair value of plan assets	133.25	131.03

The Company expects to contribute INR 26,28,354 (Previous year INR 22,89,129) towards gratuity during the year 2016-17.

The major categories of plan assets of the fair value of the total plan assets are as follows:

Investment Details	31st March 2017	31st March 2016	1st April 2015
	Gratuity		
	Funded		
Investment with Insurer (LIC)	100%	100%	100%

The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity obligations for the Company's plans are shown below:

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	01-Apr-15
Discount rate (in %)	7.5%	8%	8%
Salary Escalation (in %)	9% for 1st 2 Years & 7.5% thereafter	8%	8%

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as at 31 March 2016 is as shown below:

Gratuity Plan	Sensitivity Level			
	31-Mar-17		31-Mar-16	
	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase
Discount rate (-/+ 1%)	3.05	(2.93)	2.99	(2.96)
Future salary increases (-/+ 1%)	(2.94)	3.03	2.97	2.97

Sensitivities due to mortality & withdrawals are not material & hence impact of change not calculated

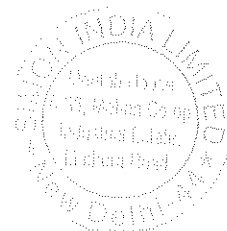
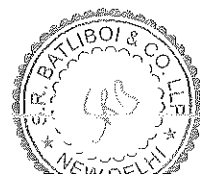
Sensitivities as to rate of inflation, rate of increase of pensions in payment, rate of increase of pensions before retirement & life expectancy are not applicable being a lump sum benefit on retirement.

The sensitivity analyses above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period.

The following payments are expected contributions to the defined benefit plan in future years:

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
	INR	
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	26.57	17.10
Between 2 and 5 years	61.56	69.44
Beyond 5 years	62.09	42.86
Total expected payments	150.22	129.40

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 1 years (31 March 2016: 1 years).



34. First Time Adoption of Ind AS

These are the Company's first financial statement prepared in accordance with Ind AS. The accounting policies set out in note 2 have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended March 31,2017, the comparative information presented in these financial statements for the year ended March 31,2016 and in the preparation of an opening Ind AS balance sheet as at April 01, 2015 (the date of transition). In preparing its opening Ind AS balance sheet, the Company has adjusted the amount reported previously in financial statement prepared in accordance with the accounting standards notified under Companies (Accounting Standard) Rules, 2006 (as amended) and other relevant provisions of the Act (previous GAAP on Indian GAAP). An explanation of how the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS has affected the Company's financial position, financial performance and cash flows is set out in the following tables and notes.

Exemptions applied

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

The the following exemptions are available to the company:

a. Mandatory exemptions:

(i) Classification and measurement of financial assets:

Financial Instruments: (Loan to employees, Security deposits received and security deposits paid) :

Financial assets like loan to employees, security deposits received and security deposits paid, has been classified and measured at amortised cost on the basis of the facts and circumstances that exist at the date of transition to Ind ASs. Since, it is impracticable for the Company to apply retrospectively the effective interest method in Ind AS 109, the fair value of the financial asset or the financial liability at the date of transition to Ind AS by applying amortised cost method, has been considered as the new gross carrying amount of that financial asset or the financial liability at the date of transition to Ind AS.

(ii) Impairment of financial assets: (Trade receivables and other financial assets)

At the date of transition to Ind AS, the Company has determined that there significant increase in credit risk since the initial recognition of a financial instrument would require undue cost or effort, the Company has recognised a loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses at each reporting date until that financial instrument is derecognised (unless that financial instrument is low credit risk at a reporting date).

(iii) Estimates

An entity's estimates in accordance with Ind ASs at the date of transition to Ind AS shall be consistent with estimates made for the same date in accordance with previous GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any difference in accounting policies), unless there is objective evidence that those estimates were in error.

Ind AS estimates as at 1 April 2015 are consistent with the estimates as at the same date made in conformity with previous GAAP. The Company made estimates for following items in accordance with Ind AS at the date of transition as these were not required under previous GAAP:

- FVTOCI – unquoted equity shares
- FVTOCI – debt securities
- Impairment of financial assets based on expected credit loss model

b. Optional exemptions:

(i) Fair value measurement of financial assets or financial liabilities

First-time adopters may apply Ind AS 109 to day one gain or loss provisions prospectively to transactions occurring on or after the date of transition to Ind AS. Therefore, unless a first-time adopter elects to apply Ind AS 109 retrospectively to day one gain or loss transactions, transactions that occurred prior to the date of transition to Ind AS do not need to be retrospectively restated.

(ii) Deemed cost

Since there is no change in the functional currency, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value for all of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets, as recognised in its Indian GAAP financial as deemed cost at the transition date.

(iii) Cumulative translation differences

A first-time adopter need not comply with the requirements in Ind AS 21 to recognise cumulative translation differences on foreign operations (i.e., cumulative translation differences that existed at the date of transition to Ind AS). If a first-time adopter uses this exemption:

- a) The cumulative translation differences for all foreign operations are deemed to be zero at the date of transition to Ind AS
- b) The gain or loss on a subsequent disposal of any foreign operation must exclude translation differences that arose before the date of transition to Ind AS and shall include later translation differences.

The exemption applies to all cumulative translation differences arising from the translation of foreign operations, including related gains or losses on related hedges.



Simon India Limited
Profit Reconciliation

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Net Profit as per previous GAAP (Indian GAAP)		89.40
Add:		
MTM gain on forward contracts	1d	2.60
Unwinding of security deposit paid	1c	3.37
Loss on foreign exchange fluctuation (net)	1d	0.64
Tax impact of above adjustments		(2.19)
Less:		
Re-measurement of Defined Benefit Plans	3	12.00
Rent equalisation reserve impact reversed	5	3.92
Amortisation of prepaid rent	1c	3.85
Tax impact of above adjustments	2	(6.54)
Net Profit for the period as per Ind AS (A)		80.59
Other Comprehensive Income (net of tax)		
Re-measurement of Defined Benefit Plans	3	12.00
Tax impact of above adjustments	2	(3.92)
Foreign Currency Translation Reserve		(3.64)
Net (loss)/gain on FVTOCI financial Instruments	1a	(141.45)
Total Other Comprehensive Income for the period under Ind AS (B)		(137.05)
Total Comprehensive Income for the period under Ind AS C = (A+B)		(56.46)

Other Equity Reconciliation

Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March'16	As At 01 April'15
Other Equity as per previous GAAP (Indian GAAP)		10,444.65	10,358.88
Add:			
Investment in Equity Shares-FVTOCI	1a	(35.31)	106.14
Reversal of rent equalisation	5	128.52	132.44
Tax impact of above adjustments	2	(42.49)	(43.79)
Less:			
Forward contracts against an underlying and highly probable transaction	1d	(1.97)	1.25
Impact of Interest free Security deposit	1c	0.48	0.00
Tax impact of above adjustments	2	0.49	(0.41)
Equity as per Ind AS		10,496.36	10,552.83

Footnotes to the reconciliation of equity as at 1 April 2015 and 31 March 2016 and profit or loss for the year ended 31 March 2016

1. Financial assets

a The Company has investments in quoted equity shares. In line with the requirements of Ind AS 109, the Company has decided the value all such investments at its fair value. On doing so, the company has elected to remeasure the investments held under equity shares via Other Comprehensive Income at the date of transition and accordingly the Company has credited FVTOCI reserve and debited investments as on transition date. Similarly during the year ended 31 March 2016, the company has recognised a loss owing to decline in value of equity investments through FVTOCI Reserve.

b The company has subscribed to preference shares of a subsidiary carrying a concessional rate which were being carried over at nominal cost under IGAAP. On application of Ind AS 109, all such financial assets are now being measured at amortised cost using effective rate of interest. At the date of transition to Ind AS, difference between the fair value and Indian GAAP on 1 April 2015 and has been treated as valuation adjustment Investment under Other Assets .

The Company has recognised interest on value of preference shares investments using effective interest method. The interest is taken to income over the remaining period of the instrument. The Company has also taken amortisation impact on valuation adjustment in its statement of profit & loss.

c Financial assets such as interest free security deposits were being carried over at nominal cost under IGAAP. On application of Ind AS 109, all such financial assets are now being measured at amortised cost using effective rate of interest. At the date of transition to Ind AS, there has been no impact since the company has availed Ind AS 101 exemption with respect to measurement of financial instruments. During the year ended 31 March 2016, the Company's profit has increased owing to net effect of unwinding of finance income in relation to these financial assets and amortisation of prepaid rent recognised.

d Under Indian GAAP, the Company is required to mark to market valuation for outstanding derivatives as on reporting date. Under existing GAAP, only mark to market losses are required to be recognised and the mark to market gains are ignored. Under Ind-AS, as on transition date, the Company has done the mark to market valuation for all outstanding derivative contracts and recognised the fair value gains in retained earnings.

2. Deferred taxes

Indian GAAP requires 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 Indian GAAP.

In addition, the various transitional adjustments lead to 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 Company has recognised incremental deferred with a corresponding credit to retained earnings, further during the year ending 31 March 2016, there has been a decrease in net profit owing to increase in deferred tax expense. Further income tax pertaining to earlier years recognised for the period ending 31 March 2016 have been adjusted from retained earnings as on 1 April 2015.

3. Defined benefit liabilities

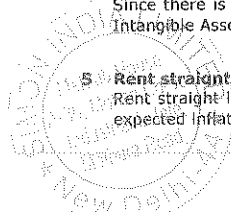
Both under Indian GAAP and Ind AS, the Company recognised costs related to its post-employment defined benefit plan on an actuarial basis. Under Indian GAAP, the entire cost, including actuarial gains and losses, are charged to profit or loss. Under Ind AS, remeasurements [comprising of actuarial gains 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 in OCI. Due to this, for the year ended 31 March 2016, the employee benefit cost is reduced and remeasurement gains/ losses on defined benefit plans has been recognized in the OCI .

4. Property, plant and equipment

Since there is no change in the functional currency, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value for all of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets, as recognised in its Indian GAAP financial as deemed cost at the transition date.

5. Rent straightlining

Rent straight lining is mandatory under existing IGAAP. However, Ind-AS 17 requires the Company to avoid straight-lining of rentals in case escalates or reflects expected inflationary cost increases. The same has been reversed by the company as the increase in rent is within 5-7% p.a. which is within the inflation rate.



35. Related Party disclosures

A. The list of related parties as identified by the management is as under:

i) Holding Company:

- 1) Zuari Global Ltd.

ii) Fellow Subsidiaries:

- 1) India Furniture Products Ltd.
- 2) Zuari Investment Ltd.
- 3) Zuari Infraworld India Ltd.
- 4) Soundaryaa a IFPL Interiors Limited (w.e.f. 04/12/2014)
- 5) Zuari Infra Middle East Limited (w.e.f. 10/09/2014)
- 6) Zuari Sugar & Power Ltd.
- 7) Zuari Insurance Brokers Ltd.
- 8) Zuari Commodity Trading Ltd.
- 9) Zuari Management Services Ltd.
- 10) Gobind Sugar Mills Ltd. (wef 25/08/2014)

iii) Joint Ventures of the Company:

- 1) Simon Engineering and Partners, LLC

iv) Associates:

- 1) Zuari Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd. (Subsidiary of the associate of the holding company)

v) Key Management Personnel

- 1) Mr. S.S. Nandurdikar, Managing Director (upto 30/06/2015)
- 2) Mr. Ashok Grover, CEO & Executive Director (w.e.f. 01/07/2015)
- 3) Mr. Marco Wadia (Independent Director)
- 4) Mr. Sunil Sethy (Independent Director)
- 5) Mr. Sandeep Fuller (Non-Executive Director)
- 6) Mr. Narayanan Suresh Krishnana (Non-Executive Director)
- 7) Mr. Vijay Kathuria (Chief Financial Officer)
- 8) Mr. Gaurav Dutta(Company Secretary)

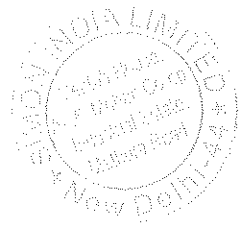
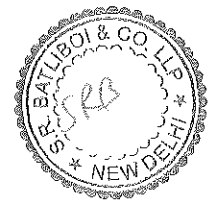
vi) Post-employment benefit plan

- 1) Simon India Ltd. Staff Superannuation Fund
- 2) Simon India Ltd Gratuity Fund

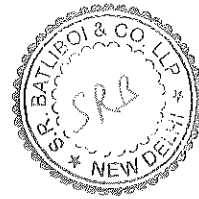


33a. Related Party disclosures

S.No.	Transaction details	Holding company		Fellow subsidiary		Joint venture		Associates		Post-employment benefit plan		Key Management Personnel		Total	
		2016-17	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16
	Transactions during the year (Amount excluding reimbursement made for expenses in the course of employment)														
1	Managerial Remuneration														
	- Mr. S.S. Nandurdikar, Managing Director												15.00		15.00
	- Mr. Ramesh Khurana, Chief Financial Officer												34.10		34.10
	- Mrs Megha Bhutani, Company Secretary											1.70	8.82	1.70	8.82
	- Mr. Gaurav Dutta, Company Secretary											4.96		4.96	
	- Mr. Rakesh Verma, CEO											16.14		16.14	
	- Mr. Ashok Grover, CEO & Executive Director (including Inquiries)											85.79	61.15	85.79	61.15
	- Mr. Marco Wadia (Independent Director)											4.10		4.10	
	- Mr. Sunil Sethy (Independent Director)											4.10		4.10	
2	Sale of Fixed Assets														2.64
	- Mr. S.S. Nandurdikar, Managing Director														2.64
3	Sale of engineering services/supplies/projects (Amount billed)														
	- Zuan Fertilisers & Chemicals Ltd.														592.11
4	Purchases														
	- Indian Furniture Products Ltd.				24.50										24.50
5	Brokerage / Demat Expense														
	- Zuari Investments Limited.				1.54										1.54
6	Management Fees														
	- Zuari Global Limited.				60.30										60.30
7	Reimbursement of expenses (given)/received														
	- Zuar Infraworld India Ltd				0.27										0.27
	- Zuari Global Limited.				-0.03										-0.03
	- Indian Furniture Products Ltd.				0.06										0.06
8	Advance Received for Purchase of Shares (Received back)														
	- Zuari Global Ltd.				1,500.00										1,500.00
9	Purchase of Shares														
	- Zuari Investment Ltd				2,500.00										2,500.00
10	Interest received														
	- Zuari Investment Ltd				138.04										138.04
	- Indian Furniture Products Ltd.				117.69										117.69
11	Loan received back														
	- Indian Furniture Products Ltd.				900.00										900.00
12	Fair value gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss														
	- Gobind Sugar Mills Limited				116.39										116.39
13	Gratuity paid														
	- Simon India Ltd Gratuity Fund														11.60
	- Superannuation paid														10.86
14	Superannuation paid														
	- Simon India Ltd. Staff Superannuation Fund														7.29
15	Corporate guarantee on behalf of Company (given to a bank)														
	- Zuari Global Ltd.				5,000.00										5,000.00



S.No.	Balance outstanding at the end of the year	Holding company			Fellow subsidiary			Joint venture			Key Management Personnel			Associate			Total			
		2016-17	2015-16	2014-15	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15	
1	Accounts receivable - Simon Engineering and Partners, LLC - Zuari Infraworld India Ltd. - Zuari Fertilisers & Chemicals Ltd. - Indian Furniture Products Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.09	20.53	19.39	-	
					36.93	36.93	36.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36.93	36.93	36.93	-	
					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	496.86
					-	-	-	29.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29.95
2	Loan recoverable - Zuari Investments Ltd. - Indian Furniture Products Ltd.	-	-	-	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	-	
					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000.00
3	Advance received - Zuari Fertilisers & Chemicals Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	204.47
4	Accounts payable - Zuari Global Ltd. - Indian Furniture Products Ltd. - Zuari Agro Chemicals Ltd. - Zuari Investment Ltd.	3.10	-	-	-	24.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.10
					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.56
					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.30
					-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02
5	Provision for Doubtful debts - Simon Engineering and Partners, LLC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
					-	-	-	19.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.09	20.53	19.39	-	
6	Interest Receivable - Indian Furniture Products Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.00
					-	-	-	3.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.00
7	Investment in Preference shares - Gobind Sugar Mills Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	801.63
					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	685.24
8	Remuneration Payable - Mr. Ashok Grover, CEO & Executive Director - Mr. Gaurav Datta - Mr. Rakesh Verma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.14
					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.23
					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.04



36 Segment Information

Information regarding Primary Segment Reporting as per Ind AS-108

A. Operating Segments:

The Company's operations predominantly comprise of only one segment i.e. engineering and contracting services, hence the entire business has been considered as a single segment by the management

B. Geographical information

The geographical segments considered for disclosure are based on the services rendered within India and services rendered outside India on the basis of location of customers.

The following is the distribution of the Company's revenues by geographical market:

Particulars	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Year Ended 31-Mar-17	Year Ended 31-Mar-16
India	8,210.64	7,928.53
Middle east	716.16	813.89
America	18.07	-
	8,944.87	8,742.42

The following is the distribution of the Company's trade receivables by geographical market:

Particulars	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	As at 31-Mar-17	As at 31-Mar-16
India	4,020.94	4,269.74
Middle east	270.71	283.03
	4,291.65	4,552.76

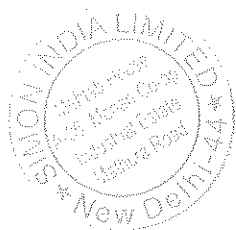
The Company has common fixed assets in India for its operations. Management believes that it is currently not practical to provide segment disclosures relating to the carrying amount of segment fixed assets and addition of fixed assets.

C. Information about revenue from major customers which is included in revenue

	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Year Ended 31-Mar-17	Year Ended 31-Mar-16
Paradeep Phosphates Ltd	1,929.69	7,033.06
OCL India Ltd.	1,546.06	-
Gujarat State Fertiliser Ltd	4,723.38	290.19
	8,199.14	7,323.25

Revenue from major products and services

Particulars	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Revenue from AS 7	8,098.19	8,404.61
Other Services	557.64	288.73
Reimbursement of Expenses	289.04	49.09
	8,944.86	8,742.42



a. Particulars of Loans given:

Sr. No.	Name of the Loanee	Opening Balance	Loan Given	Loan repaid	Outstanding Balance	Purpose
1	Zuarj Investment Ltd.	1,000.00	30.00	-	1,030.00	General Business Purpose
2	Indian Furniture Product Ltd.	100.00	15.67	115.67	-	General Business Purpose

38. Details of Specified Bank notes (SBN) held and transacted during the period from 08th November 2016 to 30th December 2016

Particulars	SBNs	Other Denomination notes	Total
Closing Cash in hand as on 08.11.2016	1.11	0.03	1.14
(+) Permitted receipts	-	7.54	7.54
(-) Permitted Payments	-	(6.80)	(6.80)
(-) Amount deposited in Banks	(1.11)	-	(1.11)
Closing Cash in hand as on 30.12.2016	-	0.77	0.77

39. Detail of Corporate social responsibility expense

In light of Section 135 of Companies Act, 2013, the Company has incurred Nil during the current year on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) against gross amount required to be spent Rs. 17.69 Lakhs

Particulars	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Gross amount required to be spent by the company during the year	17.69	24.77
Amount spent during the year on the following:*		
1 Promoting Education	-	20.02
2 Socio Economic Development	-	4.60

*The Company has during the year given an advance of Rs.5 Lakhs to National Skill Development Corporation for CSR Expense

40. Change in Estimated Cost & Revenue on Projects

During the year, in respect of some of the contracts, consequent to the change in the estimation of the projects, forecasted cost of the project has increased by Rs. 357.40 Lakhs (Previous year Rs. 98.95 Lakhs) and contract revenue has gone up by Rs. 1270.09 Lakhs. (Previous year - Rs. 863.46 Lakhs).

41. Investment in preference shares of fellow subsidiary

On adoption of Ind AS, the Company has during the year ended March 31, 2016 accounted for fair valuation loss of Rs. 1831.35 lacs on purchase of preference shares from another fellow subsidiary company which were issued by another fellow subsidiary company as deferred loss on fair value of investment and amortising the loss over the remaining period of redemption of such preference shares. The carrying value of deferred loss on fair value of investment as on March 31, 2017 is Rs. 1698.37 lacs (March 31, 2016 Rs. 1814.76 lacs). The amortisation loss of Rs. 116.39 lacs is debited to statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2017 (March 31, 2016: Rs. 16.58 lacs). The management has relied on the interpretation that, since the Company does not hold any equity investment in the fellow subsidiary and the transaction is not carried out on the direction of the parent company, the loss on account of fair valuation of preference shares would not be classified as deemed dividend which need to be adjusted with the retained earnings. Accordingly, the fair valuation loss on purchase of preference shares is deferred and amortised over the remaining period maturity of preference shares by following para 5.1.2A of Ind AS.

42. Interest in Joint venture

The Company had 49% interest in the assets, liabilities, expenses and output of the Simon Engineering & Partners LLC, incorporated in Sultanate of Oman (JV Company), which is involved in Engineering, Construction & Procurement Services. The Company had created a provision for diminution in the value of investment in the share capital of the JV Company of Rs 10.45 Lakhs and provision against amount receivable of Rs 20.09 Lakhs from the JV Company against the invoices raised by the Company in the financial statements. The Company is of the opinion that they have no control on the said JV Company and hence disclosure related to the JV Company has not been given as required under Ind AS 28 - Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures as specified under Section 133 of the Act., read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.

43. Particulars of unhedged foreign currency exposure and forward contracts outstanding as at the reporting date

Particulars	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Export trade receivables	Rs. 261.79 Lakhs (USD 4.06 Lakhs @ closing rate of USD = Rs. 64.46)	Rs. 211.94 Lakhs (USD 3.22 Lakhs @ closing rate of USD = Rs. 65.8775)
Import trade payables	Rs. 8.68 Lakhs (USD 0.133 Lakhs @ closing rate of 1USD = Rs 65.2675)	NIL
Advances from customers	Rs. 5.77 Lakhs (USD 0.0884 Lakhs @ closing rate of 1USD = Rs 65.2675)	Rs. 103.84 Lakhs (USD 1.56 Lakhs @ closing rate of 1USD = Rs 66.5650)
Saudi Bank (SAR) (Banque Saudi Fransi Bank, Saudi British Bank)	Rs. 31.04 Lakhs (SAR 1.8055 Lakhs @ closing rate of 1SAR = Rs 17.1893)	Rs. 60.99 Lakhs (SAR 3.47 Lakhs @ closing rate of 1SAR = Rs 17.57)

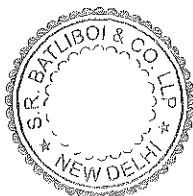
Forward Contract outstanding as at Balance Sheet Date

Particulars	2016-17	2015-16
	USD	USD
	Rs. Lakhs	Rs. Lakhs
Against Forecasted Trade Receivables (sell)	-	2.48
Against Trade Receivables	0.45	0.72

For S R Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number: 301003E/E300005

per Anil Gupta
Partner
Membership No.: 87921

Place: NEW DELHI
Date: May 16, 2017



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Simon India Limited

Narayanan Suresh Krishnan
Chairman
DIN No.: 00021965

Vijay Kathuria
Chief Financial Officer

Sandeep Fuller
Director
DIN No.: 06754262

Gaurav Dutta
Company Secretary

