LODHA
& CO
Chartered Accountants

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
To the Members of SAIL Bansal Service Centre Limited
Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of SAIL Bansal Service Centre Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and Other Explanatory Notes for the year ended on that date (hereinafter referred to as "Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2019, and profit, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis For Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), as specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Financial Statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Material Uncertainty related to Going Concern

Attention is invited to Note 39 of the Financial Statement of the Company. The accounts of the Company have been prepared on a going concern assumption, notwithstanding the fact that the major portion of the Shareholders' Fund is eroded. The appropriateness of preparing the account on going concern assumptions is entirely dependent on the service orders from its Venture Company. In the event of this not getting finally materialized, there is significant doubt about Company's ability to continue as going concern which require adjustments, the impact of which is presently not ascertainable and as such cannot be commented upon by us.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Information Other than theFinancial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Reportbut does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other informationand, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report with respect to the above.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these 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), Changes in Equity and Cash Flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act.

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 design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Standard on Auditing (SAs) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Financial Statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. Therisk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also

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responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or inaggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions ofa reasonably knowledgeable user of the financialstatements may be influenced. We consider quantitativemateriality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

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 A", a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent 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 purposes of our audit.

   b) In our opinionproper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

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c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.

d) in our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;

e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on March 31, 2019 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal control with reference to financial statements; and

g) 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, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

I. The Company does not have any pending litigation having material impact on the financial position of the company which have not beendisclosed in the financial statement as required in terms of the accounting standards and provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

II. The Company did not have any long-term contracts, including derivative contracts, for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

III. There are no amounts required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

3. With respect to the reporting under Section 197 (16) of the Act to be included in the Auditors' Report, in our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, no Remuneration has been paid by the Company to its Directors.Accordingly provisions of Section 197 are not applicable to the Company.

For Lodha& Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's ICAI Registration No.:301051E

LODHA & CO. KOLKATA Chartered Accountants

Boman R Parakh
Partner
Membership No:053400

Place: Kolkata
Date: May20,2019

SAIL Bansal Service Centre Limited

"Annexure A" to the Auditor's Report of even date:

i) a. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars,including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment.

b. All the property, plant and equipment have been physically verified by the management during the year, which in our opinion is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its business. As informed, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

c. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in respect of immovable properties taken on lease, the lease agreements are in the name of the Company.

ii. As explained to us, the inventories were physically verified by the management at the year-end only.The discrepancies noticed on verification of inventory between the physical stocks and the book records were not material.

iii The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnership or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act.Accordingly clause 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

iv In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act, with respect to the loans and investments, guarantee and security made.

v. The Company has not accepted any deposits from public covered under Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and rules framed thereunder.

vi According to the information and explanations given to us, the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act has not been prescribed and as such, paragraph 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

vii a. According to the information and explanations given to us, during the year, the Company has generally been regular in depositing to the appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, Goods and Service Tax, duty of Customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess, and other statutory dues as applicable to it. However, according to the information and explanations given to us, following undisputed amounts payable in respect of these which were in arrears as on March 31, 2019 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

Nature of Statutory Dues	Amount (Rupees in Lakhs)
Professional Tax	0.037

b. According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no disputed amounts of Service Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Sales Tax, Income Tax,Custom Duty, Excise Duty and Value added Tax that have not been deposited as on March 31, 2019on account of dispute.

viii) In our opinion and on the basis of information and explanations given to us by themanagement, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to banks and others. As explained, the company does not have any loan or borrowings from any financial institution, governments or any dues to debenture holders.

ix) The Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). As per the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not availed fresh term loan during the year.

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x) During the course of our examination of books of account carried out in accordance with generally accepted auditing practices in India, we have neither come across any incidence of material fraud by the Company or material fraud on the Company by its officers or employees nor have we been informed of any such cases by the management.

xi) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not paid/ provided for managerial remuneration during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year.

xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.

xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.

LODHA & CO ★ KOLKATA ★ Chartered Accountants

For Lodha & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's ICAI Registration No.:301051E

Boman R Parakh
Partner
Membership No:053400

Place: Kolkata
Date: May 20, 2019

ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph ii (f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' of our report of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference tofinancial statementsunder Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act").

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to thefinancial statements of SAIL Bansal Service CentreLimited ("the Company") as at March 31, 2019 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 financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 (the "Guidance Note") 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 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 Act.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements. 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 control with reference tofinancial statements were 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 with reference tofinancial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference tofinancial statements included obtaining an understanding of such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of thefinancial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

A Company's internal financial control with reference tofinancial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation offinancial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Company's internal financial control with reference to financial statements 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

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principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference tofinancial statements, 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 with reference to financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2019, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For Lodha & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's ICAI Registration No.:301051E

Boman R Parakh
Partner
Membership Number:053400

LODHA & CO
KOLKATA
Chartered Accountants

Place: Kolkata
Date: 20th May, 2019

Sail Bansal Service Centre Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2019

Rupees in Lakhs

Particulars	Notes No.	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Assets			
1 **Non-current Assets**			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	2	280.57	337.30
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Other Financial Assets	3	3.77	3.77
(c) Deferred tax assets(Net)	4	22.45	41.44
(d) Current Tax Assets	10	31.02	28.23
(e) Other Non current assets	5	59.00	64.42
Total Non-current Assets		**396.81**	**475.16**
2 **Current Assets**			
(a) Inventories	6	18.73	22.92
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Trade receivables	7	38.08	66.10
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	8	49.36	23.24
(iii) Loans	9	0.63	-
(c) Other current assets	11	27.64	18.09
Total Current Assets		**134.44**	**130.35**
Total Assets		**531.25**	**605.51**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	12	800.00	800.00
(b) Other Equity	13	(619.43)	(635.00)
Total Equity		**180.57**	**165.00**
Liabilities			
1. Non-current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
i) Borrowings	14	-	-
(b) Provisions	15	18.60	20.52
Total Non-current Liabilities		**18.60**	**20.52**
2. Current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
i) Borrowings	16	293.10	332.89
ii) Trade Payables	17		
(a) Total Outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
(b) Total Outstanding dues to creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		21.93	33.76
iii) Other Financial Liabilities	18	9.98	41.00
(b) Other current liabilities	19	6.78	10.18
(c) Provisions	20	0.29	2.16
Total Current liabilities		**332.08**	**419.99**
Total Liabilities		**350.68**	**440.51**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**531.25**	**605.51**

Summary of significant accounting policies 1
Notes on Financial Statements 2 to 41
These notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date

For Lodha & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Boman R Parakh
Partner
M.No : 053400
Place: Kolkata
Date:- 20th May, 2019

Ram Gopal Bansal
DIN: 00144159

Abhishek Agarwal
DIN: 06517531

Arbind Kumar Jain
Company Secretary

LODHA & CO. KOLKATA Chartered Accountants

Sail Bansal Service Centre Limited

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2019

Rupees in Lakhs

Particulars	Notes No.	For the year ended 31.03.2019	For the year ended 31.03.2018
I Revenue from operations	21	303.44	322.21
II Other Income	22	17.12	1.17
III **Total Income (I + II)**		**320.56**	**323.38**
IV **EXPENSES**			
(a) Cost of materials consumed	23	-	5.72
(b) Changes in inventories of Finished Goods, Stock in Trade and Work-in-progress	24	2.63	(1.65)
(c) Employee benefits expense	25	69.83	63.55
(d) Finance costs	26	0.36	16.68
(e) Depreciation and amortisation expense	2	56.73	67.67
(f) Other expenses	27	140.33	136.65
Total Expenses (IV)		**269.88**	**288.62**
V **Profit before tax (III - IV)**		**50.68**	**34.76**
VI Tax Expense			
(1) Current tax	28	6.11	-
(2) Deferred tax- Charge/(Credit)	4	17.75	4.09
Total tax expense		**23.86**	**4.09**
VII **Profit for the year (V-VI)**		**26.82**	**30.67**
VIII **Other comprehensive income**			
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
-Remeasurement gains on defined benefit plans		4.46	0.74
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	28.3	(1.24)	(0.36)
Other Comprehensive Income for the year(net of tax)		**3.22**	**0.38**
IX **Total comprehensive income for the year comprising profit and other comprehensive income for the year (VII + VIII)**		**30.04**	**31.05**
X **Earnings per Equity share (of par value Rs 10 each):**			
(1) Basic	33	0.34	0.38
(2) Diluted	33	0.34	0.38

Summary of significant accounting policies 1

Notes on Financial Statements 2 to 41

These notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date

For Lodha & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Boman R Parakh
Partner
M.No: 053400

Place: Kolkata
Date:- 20th May, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board

Abhishek Agarwal

Ram Gopal Bansal
DIN: 00144159

Abhishek Agarwal
DIN: 06517531

Arbind Kumar Jain
Company Secretary

LODHA & CO. KOLKATA Chartered Accountants

SAIL BANSAL SERVICE CENTRE LIMITED

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2019

Rupees in Lakhs

Particulars	31.03.2019		31.03.2018	
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES :				
NET PROFIT/(LOSS)BEFORE TAX		50.68		34.76
ADJUSTMENTS FOR -				
Depreciation	56.73		67.67	
Impairment allowances for doubtful debts written back	-		-	
Sundry balances written off (Net)	5.82		7.65	
Finance costs	0.36		16.68	
Amortisation of Leasehold Prepayments	5.41		5.41	
Insurance Claim Received	-		-	
Interest on income tax refund	-		-	
		68.32		97.41
OPERATING PROFIT BEFORE WORKING CAPITAL CHANGES		119.00		132.17
ADJUSTMENTS FOR -				
Trade & other receivables	28.03		(39.09)	
Inventories	4.19		(2.60)	
Loans and advances	(15.98)		11.73	
Trade Payables & other liabilities	(10.91)	5.33	3.26	(26.70)
CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS		124.33		105.47
Direct Taxes Paid		(8.91)		(6.08)
NET CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		115.42		99.39
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES :				
Interest on income tax refund		-		-
Insurance Claim Received		-		-
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES		-		-
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:				
Interest Paid	(0.36)		(19.13)	
Repayment of Long term Borrowings	(34.68)		(75.01)	
Repayment of Unsecured loan	(39.79)		(40.29)	
Dividend Paid including Corporate Dividend Tax	(14.47)		-	
Proceeds from Unsecured Loan	-		105.00	
Proceeds/(Repayment) from Short Term Borrowings (Net)	-		(67.84)	
		(89.30)		(97.27)
NET CASH USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES		(89.30)		(97.27)
Net Increase in CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS (A+B+C)		26.12		2.12
Cash & Cash Equivalents as at beginning of the Year (Refer Note 8)		23.24		21.12
Cash & Cash Equivalents as at the end of the year (Refer Note 8)		49.36		23.24

Notes :

1. Cash and Cash Equivalents consists of cash on hand and Bank balances in Current Account, Cash Credit Account. The details of cash and cash equivalents as per Note 8 of the Standalone Balance Sheet is as under:

Rupees in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Balances with banks		
(i) In Current account	49.35	2.67
(ii) In Cash Credit account	-	20.56
Cash on hand	0.01	0.01
	49.36	23.24

2.Changes in Liabilities arising from Financing activities

Rupees in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March 2018	Proceeds raised	Repayment	As at 31st March 2019
Long Term Borrowings from Bank	-	-	-	-
Current Maturities of Long Term Borrowings from Bank	34.68	-	(34.68)	-
Short Term Borrowings				
-From Bank	-			-
- Bodies Corporate	332.89	-	(39.79)	293.10
Total	367.57	-	(74.47)	293.10

Summary of significant accounting policies 1

Notes on Financial Statements 2-41

These notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date

For Lodha & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Boman R Parakh

Partner

M-No : 053400

Place: Kolkata

Date:- 20th May, 2019

LODHA & CO. KOLKATA Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Ram Gopal Bansal	Abhishek Agarwal	Arbind Kumar Jain
DIN: 00144159	DIN: 06517531	Company Secretary

Statement of changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March, 2019

(a) Equity Share Capital

Rupees in Lakhs

Particulars	Amount
Balance as at April 1, 2017	**800.00**
Changes during the year	-
Balance As at 31st March, 2018	**800.00**
Changes during the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2019	**800.00**

(b) Other Equity

Rupees in Lakhs

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus	Amount
	Retained Earnings	
Balance As at 31.03.2017	(666.05)	(666.05)
Profit for the year	30.67	30.67
Other Comprehensive Income arising from Re measurement of defined benefit obligation (Net of Income Tax)	0.38	0.38
Balance As at 31.03.2018	**(635.00)**	**(635.00)**
Profit for the year	26.82	26.82
Payment of dividends	(12.00)	(12.00)
Corporate Dividend Tax on Interim dividends	(2.47)	(2.47)
Other Comprehensive Income arising from Re measurement of defined benefit obligation (Net of Income Tax)	3.22	3.22
Balance As at 31.03.2019	**(619.43)**	**(619.43)**

Refer Note No. 13 for nature and purpose of reserves

Summary of significant accounting policies	1
Notes on Financial Statements	2 to 41

These notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board

For Lodha & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Boman R Parakh
Partner
M.No: 053400

Place: Kolkata
Date:- 20th May, 2019

Ram Gopal Bansal
DIN: 00144159

Abhishek Agarwal
DIN: 06517531

Arbind Kumar Jain
Company Secretary

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Note 1

1. Corporate Information

SAIL Bansal Service Centre Limited ('the Company') is a public limited company incorporated in India as a joint venture between Steel Authority of India and BMW Industries Limited. The corporate office as well as registered office of the Company is situated at 119 Park Street. White House, 3rd Floor, Kolkata, West Bengal- 700016.The Company is engaged in the business of processing and trading of steel and all other activities are incidental thereto. Its parent and ultimate holding Company is BMW Industries Limited.

The Standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31,2019 were approved for issue by the Board of Directors of the company on May 20, 2019 and are subject to the adoption by the Shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

2. Statement of Compliance and Recent Accounting Pronouncements

A. Statement of Compliance

These Standalone financial statements are prepared on going concern basis following accrual system of accounting and comply with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and subsequent amendments thereto, the Companies Act, 2013 to the extent notified and applicable.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued Indian Accounting Standard is initially adopted or a revision to when existing main accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policies hitherto in use.

B. Application of new and revised standards

(i) Ind AS 115- Revenue from Contracts with Customers: With effect from 1st April, 2018, the Company has adopted Ind AS 115 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" using the cumulative catch-up method.

(ii) Appendix B to Ind AS 21- "Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration and Ind AS 12- Income Taxes have been revised with effect from 1st April, 2018.

The application of Ind AS 115 and revisions/amendments in other standards do not have any material impact on the financial statements.

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C. Recent Pronouncements

On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") has issued Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2019 notifying Ind AS 116, Leases and Appendix C, 'Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments' to Ind AS 12, 'Income Taxes', which are applicable with effect from financial period ending on or after April 1, 2019.

Standards issued but not yet effective:

Ind AS 116 - Leases

Ind AS 116 will affect the accounting of lessees primarily by removing the current distinction between operating and finance leases. This requires recognition of an asset (the right-of-use the leased item) and a financial liability to pay rentals over the period all lease contracts. An optional exemption exists for short-term and low-value leases.

The statement of profit and loss will also be affected because the expense in the earlier years of a lease is expected to be higher.

Presently, the Company is in the process of evaluating the impact that application of Ind AS 116 is expected to have on its financial statements.

Appendix C, 'Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments', to Ind AS 12, 'Income Taxes'

The appendix explains the recognition and measurement of deferred and current income tax assets and liabilities where there is uncertainty over a tax treatment.

Presently, the Company is in the process of evaluating the impact that application of this appendix is expected to have on its financial statements.

3. Significant accounting policies

A. Basis of Preparation

The Financial Statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention on accrual basis except certain financial instruments that are measured in terms of relevant Ind AS at amortized costs at the end of each reporting period.

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

As the operating cycle cannot be identified in normal course, the same has been assumed to have duration of 12 months. All Assets and Liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the operating cycle and other criteria set out in IND AS-1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' and Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

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The functional currency of the company is determined as the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates. The Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees and values are rounded off to the nearest two decimal thousands except otherwise stated.

Fair Value Measurement

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 under current market conditions.

The Company categorizes assets and liabilities measured at fair value into one of the three levels depending on the ability to observe inputs employed for such measurement:

(a) Level 1: inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

(b) Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable either directly or indirectly for the asset or liability.

(c)Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability which are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. This includes a finance team that has overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurements who regularly review significant unobservable inputs, valuation adjustments and fair value hierarchy under which the valuation should be classified.

B. Property Plant and Equipment (PPE)

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost of acquisition, construction and subsequent improvements thereto less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. For this purpose, cost include deemed cost on the date of transition and comprises purchase price of assets or its construction cost including duties and taxes, inward freight and other expenses incidental to acquisition or installation and adjustment for exchange differences wherever applicable and any cost directly attributable to bring the asset into the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the management.

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the income statement when incurred.

Depreciation and Amortization:

Depreciation on PPE is provided as per Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 on straight line method.

Assets costing rupees five thousand or less are being depreciated fully in the year of addition/acquisition.

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Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.Based on above, the estimated useful lives of assets for the current period are as follows.

Category	Useful life
Buildings Factory Building	30 Years
Plant and Equipment	15 Years
Computer equipment	3 Years
Furniture and fixtures, Electrical Installations	10 Years
Office equipment	6 Years
Vehicles Motor cycles, scooters and other mopeds	10 Years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed and adjusted as appropriate, at each reporting date.

C. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost comprising of purchase price inclusive of duties and taxes less accumulated amount of amortization and impairment losses. Such assets are amortised over the useful life using straight line method and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication of the same.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed and adjusted as appropriate, at each reporting date.

D. Derecognition of Tangible and Intangible assets

An item of PPE is de-recognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from its use or disposal. Gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of PPE is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

E. Leases

Leases are classified as finance lease whenever the terms of the lease transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to the ownership of an asset to the Company. All other leases are classified as operating lease.

Finance leases are capitalized at the inception of the lease at lower of its fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments and a liability is recognised for an equivalent amount. Any initial direct costs of the lessee are added to the amount recognised as an asset.

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Each lease payments are apportioned between finance charge and reduction of the lease liability. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of interest on the outstanding amount of the liabilities.

Payments made under operating leases are recognised as expenses on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless the lease arrangements are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation or another systematic basis which is more representative of the time pattern of the benefits availed. Contingent rentals, if any, arising under operating leases are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

F. Impairment of Tangible and Intangible Assets

Tangible and Intangible assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date for impairment. In case events and circumstances indicate any impairment, recoverable amount of assets is determined. An impairment loss is recognized in the statement of profit and loss, whenever the carrying amount of assets either belonging to Cash Generating Unit (CGU) or otherwise exceeds recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of assets' fair value less cost to disposal and its value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows from the use of the assets are discounted to their present value at appropriate rate.

Impairment losses recognized earlier may no longer exist or may have come down. Based on such assessment at each reporting period, the impairment loss is reversed and recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. In such cases, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the lower of its recoverable amount and the carrying amount that have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

G. Financial instrument - Financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities (financial instruments) are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The financial assets and financial liabilities are classified as current if they are expected to be realised or settled within the operating cycle of the company or otherwise these are classified as non-current.

The classification of financial instruments whether to be measured at Amortized Cost, at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (FVTPL) or at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI) depends on the objective and contractual terms to which they relate. Classification of financial instruments are determined on initial recognition.

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I. **Cash and cash equivalents**

All highly liquid financial instruments, which are readily convertible into determinable amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value and are having original maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase, are considered as cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents includes balances with banks which are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage.

II. **Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost**

Financial Assets held within a business whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding are measured at amortized cost.

The above Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities subsequent to initial recognition are measured at amortized cost using Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method.

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts (including all fees and points paid or received, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the Financial Asset or Financial Liability to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

III. **Financial Asset at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)**

Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if these financial assets are held within a business whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at fair value and changes therein are recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

For the purpose of para (ii) and (iii) above, principal is the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition and interest consists of consideration for the time value of money and associated credit risk.

IV. **Financial Assets or Financial Liabilities at Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)**

Financial Instruments which does not meet the criteria of amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income are classified as Fair Value through Profit or loss. These are recognised at fair value and changes therein are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

V. **Impairment of financial assets**

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A financial asset is assessed for impairment at each reporting date. A financial asset is considered to be impaired if objective evidence indicates that one or more events have had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset.

The company measures the loss allowance for a financial asset at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

However, for trade receivables that result in relation to revenue from contracts with customers, the company measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

VI. **Derecognition of financial instruments**

The Company derecognizes a financial asset or a group of financial assets when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party.

On derecognition of a financial asset (except for equity instruments designated as FVTOCI), the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

On derecognition of assets measured at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment.

Financial liabilities are derecognized if the Company's obligations specified in the contract expire or are discharged or cancelled. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss.

H. Inventories

Inventories other than scrap are valued at lower of cost or net realisable value.

Cost in respect of raw materials and stores and spares includes expenses incidental to procurement of the same. The cost in this respect is determined on First in First out Basis. Cost in respect of finished goods and stores and spares determined on average basis. Scrap generated is valued at net realizable value.

Stock of Work in Progress represents conversion cost incurred in respect of materials converted and not lifted by the customers till the year end.

I. Equity Share Capital

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An equity instrument is a contract that evidences residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Par value of the equity shares is recorded as share capital and the amount received in excess of par value is classified as Securities Premium.
Costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

J. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions involving substantial degree of estimation in measurement are recognized when there is a legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that there will be an outflow of resources and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of obligation. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses. The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period,taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

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

Contingent assets are disclosed in the Financial Statements by way of notes to accounts when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

K. Employee Benefits

Employee benefits are accrued in the year in which services are rendered by the employees. Short term employee benefits are recognized as an expense in the statement of profit and loss for the year in which the related service is rendered.
Contribution to defined contribution schemes such as Provident Fund. Superannuation Fund etc. and are recognized as and when incurred.
Long-term employee benefits defined benefit scheme such as contribution to gratuity are determined at close of the year at present value of the amount payable using actuarial valuation techniques.
Leave encashment is not allowed to the employees.
Actuarial gain and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in other comprehensive income.

L. Revenue Recognition

Revenue from Operations

Revenue is measured based on the considerations specified in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The revenue from sales is recognised when control over a product or service has been transferred and /or products/services are delivered/provided to the customers. The delivery occurs when the product has been shipped

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or delivered to the specific location as the case may be and the customer has either accepted the products in accordance with contract or the company has sufficient evidence that all the criteria for acceptance has been satisfied. Returns, discounts and rebates collected, if any, are deducted there from sales.

Other Income

Interest, Dividend and Claims:

Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive payment is established. Interest has been accounted using effective interest rate method. Revenue in respect of claims of insurance, etc. are recognized only when there is reasonable certainty as to the ultimate collection.

M. Borrowing Costs

Borrowing cost comprises of interest and other costs incurred in connection with the borrowing of the funds. All borrowing costs are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss using the effective interest method except to the extent attributable to qualifying Property Plant Equipment (PPE) which are capitalized to the cost of the related assets. A qualifying PPE is an asset, that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent considered as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

N. Taxes on Income

Income tax expense representing the sum of current tax expenses and the net charge of the deferred taxes is recognized in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current income tax is provided on the taxable income and recognized at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Financial Statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

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

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized.

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O. Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share are computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the company by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

P. Segment Reporting

Operating segments are identified and reported taking into account the different risk and return, organisation structure and internal reporting system.

4. Critical accounting judgments, assumptions and key sources of estimation and uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with the measurement principle of Ind AS requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions. These estimates, judgments and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Differences between the actual results and estimates are recognized in the year in which the results are known / materialized and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

Application of accounting policies that require significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments and the use of assumptions in the financial statements have been disclosed below. The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the balance sheet date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

A. Depreciation / amortization of and impairment loss on property, plant and equipment / intangible assets.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated and intangible assets are amortized on straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives (or lease term if shorter) in accordance with Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013, taking into account the estimated residual value, wherever applicable.

The company reviews its carrying value of its Tangible and Intangible Assets whenever there is objective evidence that the assets are impaired. In such situation asset's recoverable amount is estimated which is higher of asset's or cash generating units' (CGU) fair value less cost of disposal and its value in use. In assessing value in use the estimated future cash lows are discounted using pre–tax discount rate which reflect the current assessment of time value of money. In determining fair

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value less cost of disposal, recent market realisations are considered or otherwise in absence of such transactions appropriate valuations are adopted.The Company reviews the estimated useful lives of the assets regularly in order to determine the amount of depreciation / amortization and amount of impairment expense to be recorded during any reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in such expenses in future periods.

B. Impairment loss on trade receivables

The Company evaluates whether there is any objective evidence that trade receivables are impaired and determines the amount of impairment loss as a result of the inability of the debtors to make required payments. The Company bases the estimates on the ageing of the trade receivables balance, credit-worthiness of the trade receivables and historical write-off experience. If the financial conditions of the trade receivable were to deteriorate, actual write-offs would be higher than estimated.

C. Income taxes

Significant judgment is required in determination of taxability of certain income and deductibility of certain expenses during the estimation of the provision for income taxes.

D. Provisions and Contingencies

Provisions and liabilities are recognized in the period when it becomes probable that there will be a future outflow of funds resulting from past operations or events and the amount of cash outflow can be reliably estimated. The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability requires the application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change.

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

The carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities and estimation for contingencies are reviewed regularly and revised to take account of changing facts and circumstances.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

2. Property Plant and Equipment

Rupees in Lakhs

Particulars	Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Computers	Amount
(A) Gross Carrying Amount					
As at April 1,2017	268.69	338.64	0.69	0.16	608.18
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal / Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31,2018	268.69	338.64	0.69	0.16	608.18
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal / Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31,2019	268.69	338.64	0.69	0.16	608.18
(B) Accumulated Depreciation					
As at April 1,2017	26.73	176.37	0.11	-	203.21
Charge for the period	13.37	54.30	-	-	67.67
Other Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31,2018	40.10	230.67	0.11	-	270.88
Charge for the period	13.37	43.36	-	-	56.73
Other Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31,2019	53.47	274.03	0.11	-	327.61
(C) Net Carrying Amount (A-B)					
As at March 31,2018	228.59	107.97	0.58	0.16	337.30
As at March 31,2019	215.22	64.61	0.58	0.16	280.57

Notes:

2.1 Also Refer Note No. 14.1 in respect of charge created against Borrowings

Notes to the Financial Statements

3 Other Financial Assets

Rupees in Lakhs

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Security Deposits		3.77	3.77
		3.77	**3.77**

4 Deferred tax liabilities/ (assets) (Net)

The following is the analysis of Deferred Tax liabilities/(assets) presented in the Standalone Balance Sheet

Rupees in Lakhs

	Particulars	Note No.	As at 31.03.19	As at 31.03.18
(a)	Deferred Tax Liabilities		32.30	43.88
(b)	Deferred Tax Assets		54.75	85.32
	Net Deferred Tax Liabilities/(Assets)		**(22.45)**	**(41.44)**

Components of Deferred tax (Assets)/ Liabilities as at March 31, 2019 are given below:

Rupees in Lakhs

2018-19	Opening Balance	Recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Closing Balance
Deferred tax liabilities				
(a) Timing difference with respect to Property, Plant and Equipment	43.87	(11.57)	-	32.30
(b) Amortisation of Transaction cost on loan	0.01	(0.01)	-	-
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Gross)	**43.88**	**(11.58)**	-	**32.30**
Deferred tax assets				
(a) Provision for Post Retirement Benefits and Other Employment Benefits	5.58	(0.35)	-	5.93
(b) Brought Forward Unabsorbed Depreciation*	78.39	29.68	-	48.71
(c) Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	1.35	-	1.24	0.11
Deferred Tax Assets (Gross)	85.32	29.33	1.24	54.75
Net Deferred Tax Liability/(assets) (Net)	(41.44)	17.75	1.24	(22.45)

* Based on receipt of assessment order during the year

Components of Deferred tax (Assets)/ Liabilities as at March 31, 2018 are given below:

2017-18	Opening Balance	Recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Closing Balance
Deferred tax liabilities				
(a) Timing difference with respect to Property, Plant and Equipment	60.33	(16.46)	-	43.87
(b) Amortisation of Transaction cost on loan	0.09	(0.08)	-	0.01
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Gross)	**60.42**	**(16.54)**	-	**43.88**
Deferred tax assets				
(a) Provision for Post Retirement Benefits and Other Employment Benefits	5.41	(0.17)	-	5.58
(b) Brought Forward Unabsorbed Depreciation	99.19	20.80	-	78.39
(c) Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	1.71	-	0.36	1.35
Deferred Tax Assets (Gross)	106.31	20.63	0.36	85.32
Net Deferred Tax Liability/(assets) (Net)	(45.89)	4.09	0.36	(41.44)

4.1 Deferred tax asset on account of timing differences with respect to depreciation has been considered and recognised in the accounts.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

5 Other Non Current Assets

Rupees in Lakhs

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Prepayments-Lease Land		59.00	64.42
		59.00	**64.42**

6 Inventories (Valued at lower of Cost or Net Realisable Value)

Rupees in Lakhs

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
(a) Work in progress		5.64	8.27
(b) Stores and spares		13.09	14.65
		18.73	**22.92**

Notes:

6.1 Refer Note No. 14.1 in respect of charge created against Borrowings

7 Trade Receivables

Rupees in Lakhs

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Trade Receivables- Unsecured		38.08	66.10
		38.08	**66.10**

Notes:

7.1 The average credit period for conversion is 60 days. Complete Trade Receivables are Non- Interest bearing.

7.2 The ageing of Trade Receivable are as follows :

Rupees in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Within the credit period	37.48	62.71
1-180 days past due	0.06	2.87
More than 180 days past due	0.54	0.52
Total	**38.08**	**66.10**

7.3 Refer Note No. 14.1 in respect of charge created against Borrowings

7.4 **Information about major customers**

The Company's significant revenues are derived from its joint venturer,Steel Authority of India Limited(SAIL). The invoice value of services rendered including transportation charges recovery excluding taxes to SAIL amounted to Rs. 228.96 lakhs in 2018-19 and Rs.276.00 lakhs in 2017-18.

7.5 The company has reviewed its account receivable based on the financial condition of the customer after considering the current economic environment on case to case basis.Based on such review there does not exist any circumstances requiring any impairment in these financial statement.

7.6 The concentraion of credit risk is limited to the fact that Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), which is a public sector undertaking.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

8 Cash and cash equivalents
(As certified by the management)

Rupees in Lakhs

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
(a) Balances with banks			
(i) In Current account		49.35	2.67
(ii) In Cash Credit account		-	20.56
(b) Cash on hand		0.01	0.01
		49.36	**23.24**

9 Loans

Rupees in Lakhs

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
(Unsecured, Considered good unless otherwise stated)			
At Amortised Cost			
Loans and advances to employees		0.63	-
		0.63	-

10 Current tax assets

Rupees in Lakhs

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Income Tax Deducted at Source (Net)		31.02	28.23
		31.02	**28.23**

11 Other Current Assets

Rupees in Lakhs

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Advances other than capital advances			
(a) Advances against goods and services		-	3.50
(b) Balances with government authorities		-	2.19
(c) Surplus in gratuity fund	11.1	20.02	5.81
(d) Prepaid expenses		2.19	1.18
(e) Prepayments- Lease Land		5.43	5.41
		27.64	**18.09**

Notes:

11.1 Surplus in Gratuity Fund represents balanvce available with Employee Gratuity Fund under Group Gratuity Cash Accumulation (GGCA Schemes). The Company has discontinued the annual contribution under the said scheme since earlier years. During the year, the Company has recognised the interest income of Rs. 14.21 Lakhs accrued on the balance available with the said fund.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

Rupees in Lakhs

12 Equity Share Capital

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Authorised:			
80,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each			
(31.03.2018: 80,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each)		800.00	800.00
		800.00	**800.00**
Issued,Subscribed and fully paid up:			
80,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each			
(31.03.2018: 80,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each)		800.00	800.00
		800.00	**800.00**

Notes:

12.1 The company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend, if any, proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company, in proportion to their shareholding.

12.2 There has been no changes/movements in number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period.

12.3 **Shareholders holding more than 5% equity shares**

Name of Equity Shareholders	Number of Equity Shares Held	
	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
BMW Industries Limited (Holding Company) and its nominee	4,800,000	4,800,000
Steel Authority Of India Limited	3,200,000	3,200,000

13 Other Equity

Rupees in Lakhs

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Retained earnings	13.2	(619.43)	(635.00)
		(619.43)	**(635.00)**

Notes:

13.1 Refer Statement of Changes in Equity for movement in balances of Reserves.

13.2 Retained Earnings generally represent the undistributed profits /amount of accumulated earnings/(deficit) of the Company and includes remeasurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit obligations.

13.3 Relying on the expert opinion that the fourth proviso to Section 123(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 being not applicable, the Board of Directors at their meeting held on 22nd November, 2018, declared an Interim dividend of Rs. 12 lakhs at the rate of Rs 0.15 per equity share (1.5%) out of the profits for the current financial year. The amount of Dividend distribution tax on the said dividend is Rs. 2.47 lakhs.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

14 Borrowings

Rupees in Lakhs

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31.03.2019		As at 31.03.2018	
		Non current	Current	Non current	Current
Secured- at amortised cost					
Term loan					
From bank		-	-	-	34.68
		-	-	-	34.68

14.1 Nature of Security:

Term Loan facility was secured by 1st hypothecation charge of all the Current Assets (including raw materials, work in process, finished goods and sundry debtors) of the steel service centre of the company. Collateraly secured by 2nd Mortgage Charge on all Fixed assets of the company (including Land & Building, Plant & Machinery, both present & future) of the Steel Service centre of the company situated at Bokaro, Jharkhand both present and future.This was further secured by Personal Guarantee of one of the Directors of the Company and Corporate Guarantee of the Holding Company.

14.2 Details of Default of Term Loan as on 31st March, 2019

Rupees in Lakhs

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Principal Overdue	14.2.1	-	15.97

14.2.1 C.Y. -Nil .(P.Y.- Overdue from 31st March 2018 to 3rd April 2018.)

15 Provisions

Rupees in Lakhs

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Provision for employee benefits	15.1	18.60	20.52
		18.60	20.52

Notes:

15.1 For other disclosures, refer Note 35

16 Borrowings

Rupees in Lakhs

	Particulars	Note No.	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
	Unsecured			
i)	Loan from Bodies Corporate-interest free		-	8.00
ii)	Loan from Related Party	16.1& 36	293.10	324.89
			293.10	332.89

16.1 Interest has been waived on the loan.

17 Trade payables

Rupees in Lakhs

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprise and small enterprises	17.1	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprise and small enterprises		21.93	33.76
	17.2	21.93	33.76

17.1 There are no dues to Micro and Small enterprises as at 31st march, 2019. This information as required to be disclosed under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the company.

17.2 Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30 to 60 day terms.

18 Other financial liabilities

Rupees in Lakhs

	Particulars	Note No.	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
(a)	Financial Liabilities at amortised cost			
	Current maturities of long-term debts **(Refer Note 14)**		-	34.68
(b)	Others- Employee related expenses, Liabilities for Expenses, etc.		9.98	6.32
			9.98	41.00

19 Other Current liabilities

Rupees in Lakhs

	Particulars	Note No.	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
(a)	Advances received from customers		-	7.00
(b)	Statutory Dues (GST, TDS etc.)		6.78	3.18
			6.78	10.18

20 Provisions

Rupees in Lakhs

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Provision for employee benefits		0.29	2.16
		0.29	2.16

20.1 For other disclosures, refer Note 35

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Notes to the Financial Statements

21 Revenue from Operations

Rupees in Lakhs

	Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31.03.2019	For the year ended 31.03.2018
(a)	Sale of Services			
	Conversion of Steel and Steel Products	21.1	244.39	249.61
(b)	Other operating revenue			
i)	Transportation Charges	36	59.05	63.12
ii)	Sale of scrap		-	9.48
			303.44	**322.21**

21.1 The Amount of Conversion Charges is Net of Service Tax amounting to Rs. Nil (P.Y.-Rs. 5.51 lakhs)

21.2 Revenue based on Geography

Rupees in Lakhs

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31.03.2019	For the year ended 31.03.2018
Domestic		303.44	322.21
Export		-	-
Total		**303.44**	**322.21**

22 Other Income

Rupees in Lakhs

	Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31.03.2019	For the year ended 31.03.2018
(a)	Interest Income	11.1	14.21	-
	Other non-operating Income (net of expenses directly attributable to such income)			
(b)	Miscellaneous Income - Weighment and Loading Charges, etc.		2.91	1.17
			17.12	**1.17**

23 Cost of Materials Consumed

Rupees in Lakhs

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31.03.2019	For the year ended 31.03.2018
Raw Materials Consumed		-	5.72
		-	**5.72**

24 Changes in inventories of Finished Goods, Stock in Trade and Work-in-progress

Rupees in Lakhs

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31.03.2019	For the year ended 31.03.2018
Opening Stock			
(a) Work-in-progress		8.27	5.27
(b) Scrap		-	1.35
		8.27	**6.62**
Closing Stock			
(a) Work-in-progress		5.64	8.27
(b) Scrap		-	-
		5.64	**8.27**
(Increase)/ Decrease in Inventories ofFinished Goods, Stock in Trade and Work-in-progress		**2.63**	**(1.65)**

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Notes to the Financial Statements

25 Employee benefits expense:

Rupees in Lakhs

	Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31.03.2019	For the year ended 31.03.2018
(a)	Salaries and Wages		61.78	56.19
(b)	Contribution to provident and other funds	35	6.01	5.94
(c)	Staff welfare expenses		2.04	1.42
			69.83	**63.55**

26 Finance Costs

Rupees in Lakhs

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31.03.2019	For the year ended 31.03.2018
Interest Expense		0.36	16.68
		0.36	**16.68**

27 Other Expenses

Rupees in Lakhs

	Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31.03.2019	For the year ended 31.03.2018
(a)	Consumption of stores and spares		6.22	8.18
(b)	Consumption of Packing Material		14.55	20.32
(c)	Power and fuel		21.43	19.16
(d)	Rent		4.07	3.84
(e)	Repairs to machinery		14.16	3.01
(f)	Repairs to others		4.90	4.55
(g)	Amortisation of Leasehold Prepayments		5.41	5.41
(h)	Labour Charges		12.97	12.39
(i)	Freight expenses		36.32	34.70
(j)	Auditor's Remuneration	27.1	1.20	1.20
(k)	Irrecoverable Balance Written off		5.82	7.65
(l)	Miscellaneous expenses		13.28	16.24
			140.33	**136.65**

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Notes to the Financial Statements

27.1 Auditor's Remuneration include:

Rupees in Lakhs

	Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2019	For the year ended 31.03.2018
(a)	Audit Fees	1.00	1.00
(b)	Tax Audit Fees	0.20	0.20
		1.20	**1.20**

28 Tax Expenses- Current Tax

Rupees in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2019	For the year ended 31.03.2018
Provision for Current Tax	6.11	-
	6.11	-

28.1 **Component of Tax Expenses**

Rupees in Lakhs

Particulars		For the year ended 31.03.2019	For the year ended 31.03.2018
Current Tax			
in respect of the earlier year		6.11	-
Total Current tax expenses recognised in current year	28.2	**6.11**	-
Deferred Tax			
in respect of the current year		17.75	4.09
Total deferred tax expenses recognised in current year		**17.75**	**4.09**
Total tax expenses recognised in current year		**23.86**	**4.09**

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Notes to the Financial Statements

28.2 Reconciliation of Current income tax expenses for the year with accounting profit is as follows:

Taxable income differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible.Details in this respect are as follows:

Rupees in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2019	For the year ended 31.03.2018
Profit before Tax	50.68	34.76
Income tax expense calculated at 27.5525%(Refer Note 28.2.1)	13.18	9.58
Less: Effect of expenses that are allowable in determining taxable profit		
Unabsorbed depreciation carried forward	-	5.49
Add: Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit		
Depreciation provided in the books of Account	4.57	
Income Tax related to earlier years	6.11	
	-	
Current Income tax expenses recognised in profit and loss	**23.86**	**4.09**

28.2.1 The tax rate used for 2018-19 reconciliation above is 26% as applicable for corporate entities on taxable profits under the Indian Tax laws.

28.3 Income Tax recognised in other comprehensive income

Rupees in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2019	For the year ended 31.03.2018
Deferred Tax charge/(credit) on		
Remeasurement gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans	1.24	0.36
Income tax expenses recognised in other comprehensive income	**1.24**	**0.36**
Bifurcation of the income tax recognised in other comprehensive income into:		
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	1.24	0.36

29 Component of Other Comprehensive Income

Rupees in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2019	For the year ended 31.03.2018
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Remeasurement gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans (net of tax)	3.22	0.38
	3.22	**0.38**

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Notes to the Financial Statements

30 Contingent Liabilities and commitments (to the extent not provided for):

30.1 Contingent Liabilities

The Company has has no pending litigation with respect to claim against the company and proceedings pending with tax/statutory/Government Authorities.

30.2 Capital Commitment- Rs. Nil(Previous year- Rs. Nil)

31 Contingent Assets

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or nonoccurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity. During the normal course of business, unresolved claims remains outstanding. The inflow of economic benefits, in respect of such claims cannot be measured due to uncertainities that surround the related events and circumstances.

32 Operating lease disclosures

The Company has certain operating lease arrangements for factory land with tenure extending upto 30 years. Terms of such lease arrangement include escalation clause for rent whereby the rent for the aforementioned lease is liable to be doubled after 4 years and thereafter may be revised after every 10 years in accordance with the rules framed by the Government of Jharkhand or the lessor.Expenditure incurred on account of rent during the year and recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss amounts to Rs. 0.67 lakhs (P.Y.- Rs. 0.67 lakhs)

The Total of future minimum lease payments under Non Cancellable Opearting Lease for each of the following periods:

Rupees in Lakhs

Particulars	year ended 31.03.2019	year ended 31.03.2018
(i) Not later than one year	1.33	0.67
(ii) Later than one year and not later than five years	6.65	5.32
(iii) Later than five years	28.71	31.37

33 Earnings Per Share

	Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2019	For the year ended 31.03.2018
a)	Profit after Tax for Basic & Diluted Earnings Per Share (Rs. in lakhs)	26.82	30.67
b)	Number of Equity Shares (Nos):		
	(i) Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period	8,000,000	8,000,000
	(ii) Dilutive Potential Equity shares	Nil	Nil
	Nominal value per equity share (Rs.)	10	10
c)	Earnings per share of Equity share of Rs.10 each (in Rs.) - Basic (a/b(i))	0.34	0.38
d)	Earnings per share of Equity share of Rs.10 each (in Rs.) - Diluted (a/b(i))	0.34	0.38

34 Segment Reporting

The company is engaged primarily in the business of "processing and trading of steel" and all other activities are incidental thereto. Therefore, according to the management this is the only operating business segment as envisaged in "Ind AS 108-Operating Segments".Thus, no separate segment information is disclosed for primary business segment.

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35 Employee Benefits

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service is entitled to Gratuity on terms not less favourable than the provisions of The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.This is an unfunded plan.

The Company also has certain Defined Contribution plans.Contributions are made to provident fund in India at the rate of 12% of salary of the employees covered as per the regulations. The contributions are made to registered provident fund administered by the Government. The obligation of the Company is limited to the amount contributed and it has no further contractual nor any constructive obligation.

As per Indian Accounting Standard 19 "Employee Benefits" (Ind AS - 19), the disclosures of Employee Benefits are given below:

i) Defined Contribution Scheme

Contribution to Defined Contribution Plan, recognized for the year are as under :

Rupees in Lakhs

Particulars	For The Year Ended March 31, 2019	For The Year Ended March 31, 2018
Employer's Contribution to Provident Fund	4.38	4.38

The Honourable Supreme Court, has passed a decision on 28th February, 2019 in relation to inclusion of certain allowances within the scope of "Basic wages" for the purpose of determining contribution to provident fund under the Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. The Company is awaiting further clarifications in this matter in order to reasonably assess the impact on its financial statements, if any. Accordingly, the applicability of the judgement to the Company, with respect to the period and the nature of allowances to be covered, and resultant impact on the past provident fund liability, cannot be reasonably ascertained, at present.

ii) Defined Benefit Scheme

The Company has defined benefit plan comprising of gratuity. The present value of obligation is determined based on actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit (PUC) actuarial Method, which recognizes each period of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation.

Rupees in Lakhs

	For Gratuity (Unfunded)	Note No.	2018-19	2017-18
A .	**Change in fair value of Defined Benefit Obligation :**			
	Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligations as at the beginning of the year		22.68	20.30
	Current Service Cost		1.36	1.55
	Interest Cost		1.75	1.55
	Benefit Paid		(2.44)	-
	Actuarial (Gain) / Losses		(4.46)	(0.74)
	Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligations as at the end of the year		**18.89**	**22.68**
B .	**Change in Fair Value of plan Assets :**			
	Fair value of Plan Assets at the beginning of the year		-	-
	Expected Return on Plan assets		-	-
	Cotntributions by the Employers		-	-
	Benefit paid		-	-
	Actuarial Gains/(Losses)		-	-
	Fair value of plan Assets at the end of the year		-	-

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C.	**Reconciliation of Present value of Defined Benefit Obligation and the Fair Value of Assets:**		
	Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligations as at the end of the year	18.89	22.68
	Fair value of Plan Assets at the end of the year	-	-
	Liability /(Assets) recognized in the Balance Sheet	18.89	22.68
D.	**Components of Defined Benefit Cost**		
	Current Service Cost	1.36	1.55
	Interest Cost	1.75	1.55
	Expected Return on Plan Assets	-	-
	Net Actuarial (Gain)/ Loss on remeasurement recognized in OCI	(4.46)	(0.74)
	Total Defined Benefit Cost recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss and OCI	(1.35)	2.36
E.	**Principal Actuarial Assumptions used**		
	Discounted Rate (per annum) Compound	7.75%	7.70%
	Expected Rate of return on Plan Assets	NA	NA

Rupees in Lakhs

Experience History	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
F.					
Net Assets/(Liability) recognized in Balance Sheet (including experience adjustment impact)					
Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligations	18.89	22.68	20.30	16.64	12.56
Fair value of Plan Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Status [Surplus/(Deficit)]	18.89	22.68	20.30	16.64	12.56
Experience Adjustment on Plan Assets [Gain/(Loss)]					
Experience Adjustment on Obligation [Gain/(Loss)]					

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G. **Sensitivity analysis**

Rupees in Lakhs

	31.03.2019		31.03.2018	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount Rate (-/+ 0.5%)	17.86	20.00	21.57	23.87
%Change Compared to base due to sensitivity	-5.45%	5.86%	-4.89%	5.26%
Salary Growth (-/+ 0.5%)	19.99	17.85	23.87	21.57
%Change Compared to base due to sensitivity	5.85%	-5.50%	5.24%	-4.91%
Attrition Rate (-/+ 0.5%)	18.91	18.87	22.68	22.68
%Change Compared to base due to sensitivity	0.09%	-0.09%	0.00%	0.00%
Mortality Rate (-/+ 10%)	-	-	22.68	22.68
%Change Compared to base due to sensitivity	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

The above sensitivity analysis is based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (projected unit credit method) has been applied as when calculating the defined benefit obligation recognised within the Balance Sheet.

Rupees in Lakhs

H. **Estimate of expected benefit payments (In absolute terms i.e. undiscounted)**

Particulars	Gratuity (Amount)
01 Apr 2018 to 31 Mar 2019	0.29
01 Apr 2019 to 31 Mar 2020	0.31
01 Apr 2020 to 31 Mar 2021	0.34
01 Apr 2021 to 31 Mar 2022	0.37
01 Apr 2022 to 31 Mar 2023	0.41
01 Apr 2023 Onwards	10.74

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Average no of people employed	34	37

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Notes to the Financial Statements

36 Related Party Transactions

Related party disclosure as identified by the management in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 24 on "Related Party Disclosures" are as follows:

(A) Parent entity

The Company is jointly controlled by the following entities:

Name	Type	Place of incorporation	Ownership interest as at 31.03.2019	Ownership interest as at 31.03.2018
BMW Industries Limited(BMW)	Immediate and ultimate parent entity	India	60%	60%
Steel Authority of India Limited(SAIL)	Joint Venturer	India	40%	40%

B) Nature of Transaction with the related parties referred to in serial no. (A) above

Rupees in Lakhs

Nature Of Transactions	Note No.	For The Year Ended 31.03.2019	For The Year Ended 31.03.2018
(a) Sales			
BMW		-	-
(b) Sale of Services			
SAIL		169.95	212.89
(c) Recovery of Transportation Charges			
SAIL		59.01	63.12
(d) Purchase			
BMW		4.66	9.49
(e) Receipt/ (Repayment / Adjustment)of loan with balance with other supplier			
BMW		(31.78)	64.71
(f) Assignment of debtors			
BMW		-	-

C) Balances of Related parties is as follows:

Rupees in Lakhs

Particulars	Note No.	As At 31st Mar 2019	As At 31st Mar 2018
(a) Outstanding Balances (Receivables)			
-Debtors			
SAIL	36.C.1	21.65	25.90
(b) Outstanding Balances (Payable)			
-Unsecured Loan			
BMW		293.10	324.89
-Trade Payable			
BMW		-	2.82

36.C.1 In respect of above parties, there is a provision of Rs. Nil (P.Y. Rs. Nil) as on 31st March, 2019 and no amount has been written off or written back during the year in respect of debts due from/ to them.

36.D The above related party information is as identified by the Management and relied upon by the auditors.

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37 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The accounting classification of each category of financial instrument, their carrying amount and fair value are as follows :–

Rupees in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Financial Assets (Current and Non–Current)				
Financial Assets measured at Amortised Cost				
Trade Receivables	38.08	38.08	66.10	66.10
Cash and cash equivalents	49.36	49.36	23.24	23.24
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-
Loans	0.63	0.63	-	-
Other Financial Assets	3.77	3.77	3.77	3.77
Financial Assets measured at Fair Value through Statement of Profit and Loss	-	-	-	-
Financial Assets measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-
Financial Liabilities (Current and Non–Current)				
Financial Assets measured at Amortised Cost				
Borrowings	293.10	293.10	367.56	367.56
Trade Payables	21.93	21.93	33.76	33.76
Other Financial Liabilities	9.98	9.98	6.32	6.32
Financial Liabilities measured at Fair Value through Statement of Profit and Loss	-	-	-	-
Financial Liabilities measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-

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37.1 **Fair Valuation Techniques**

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount 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 following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values :

The fair value of cash and cash equivalents,trade receivables and payables, current financial liabilities and assets and borrowings approximate their carrying amount largely due to the short–term nature of these instruments. The management considers that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recognised at nominal cost/amortised cost in the financial statements approximate their fair values.
The non current financial assets represent security deposits given to government authorities and for the purpose of day-to-day utilities of the Company and therefore the need of fair valuation does not arise in such a case.
A portion of the company's long–term debt has been contracted at floating rates of interest, which are reset at short intervals. Fair value of variable interest rate borrowings approximates their carrying value subject to adjustments made for transaction cost.

37.2 **FINANCIAL RISK FACTORS**

The Company's activities are exposed to a variety of financial risks. The key financial risks include market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The Company's Board of Directors and senior management oversees and monitors the management of these risks.

37.3 **MARKET RISK**

Market risk is the risk or uncertainty arising from possible market fluctuations resulting in variation in the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument. The major component of Market risk for the Company is interest rate risk . Financial instruments affected by market risk are borrowings.

37.4 **Interest Rate Risk**

The company's exposure in market risk relating to change in interest rate primarily arises from floating rate borrowing with banks.
With all other variables held constant, the following table demonstrates the impact of the borrowing cost on floating rate portion of loans and borrowings.

Rupees in Lakhs

Nature of Borrowing	Increase in basis points	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Rupee Loan	+0.50	-	0.35

A decrease in 0.50 basis point in Rupee Loan would have an equal and opposite effect on the Company's financial statements

37.5 **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). Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for all the customers.

The carrying amount of unsecured trade receivables disclosed in Note 7 represents the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk. Of the trade receivables balance at the end of the year, balance due to SAIL, the joint venturer accounted for more than 10% of the accounts receivable and 10% of the revenue as at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 respectively.

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Financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired

Cash and cash equivalents are neither past due nor impaired. Cash and cash equivalents with banks are held with reputed and credit worthy banking institutions.

Financial assets that are past due but not impaired

Trade receivables amounts that are past due at the end of the reporting period against which no credit losses has been expected to arise.

37.6 LIQUIDITY RISK

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at a reasonable price. The Company's objective is to maintain optimum level of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements at all times. The company relies on borrowings including interest free loan from Holding Company and internal accruals to meet its fund requirement.

Liquidity and interest risk tables

The following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non–derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods.

The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows as at balance sheet date :

LIQUIDITY RISK

Rupees in Lakhs

Particulars	Total Borrowings at unamortised cost	Fixed Rate Borrowings at unamortised cost	Floating Rate Borrowings at unamortised cost	Interest free borrowings at unamortised cost	Weighted average interest rate (%)
As at Mar 31,2019	293.10	-	-	293.10	-
As at Mar 31,2018	367.61	-	34.72	332.89	1.24

Maturity Analysis of Financial Liabilities
As at March 31, 2019

Rupees in Lakhs

Particulars	Carrying Amount at unamortised cost	On Demand	Less than 6 months	6 to 12 months	> 1 year	Total
Interest bearing borrowings (including current maturities)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non interest bearing borrowings	293.10	293.10	-	-	-	293.10
Other Liabilities	9.98	4.55	5.43	-	-	9.98
Trade and other payables	21.93	-	21.93	-	-	21.93

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As at March 31, 2018

Rupees in Lakhs

Particulars	Carrying Amount	On Demand	Less than 6 months	6 to 12 months	> 1 year	Total
Interest bearing borrowings (including current maturities)	34.72	15.97	18.75	-	-	**34.72**
Non interest bearing borrowings	332.89	332.89	-	-	-	**332.89**
Other Liabilities	6.32	2.77	3.55	-	-	**6.32**
Trade and other payables	33.75	-	33.75	-	-	**33.75**

The company has current financial assets which will be realised in ordinary course of business. The Company ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenses.
The company relies on mix of borrowings and operating cash flows to meet its need for funds and ensures that it does not breach any financial covenants stipulated by the lender.

37.7 **Capital Management**

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a healthy capital ratio in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value. The Company's objective when managing capital is to safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stake holders. The Company is focused on keeping strong total equity base to ensure independence, security, as well as high financial flexibility for potential future borrowings.

The gearing ratio is as follows:

Rupees in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Borrowings	293.10	367.56
Less : Cash and Cash Equivalents	49.36	23.24
Net Debt(A)	243.74	344.32
Equity	180.57	165.00
Equity and Net Debt(B)	424.31	509.32
Gearing Ratio(A/B)	0.57	0.68

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Notes to the Financial Statements

38 In the opinion of the Board of Directors, unless otherwise stated, the Current and Non-Current Assets including Loans and Advances have the value at least equal to the amount at which these are stated in the balance sheet, if realised in the ordinary course of the business, and adequate provisions for all known liabilities have been made and are not in excess of the amount reasonably required in this respect.

39 Due to substantial losses incurred by the Company in earlier years and the prevailing market condition etc.,the Management has taken steps to procure adequate service orders from Steel Authority of India Limited, joint venturer and other customers.

Taking the above into consideration, the management of the company believes that the company has the ability to continue its operations as a going concern in the foreseeable future and accordingly the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2019 have been prepared on the basis that the Company is a going concern.

40 Previous year figures have been regrouped wherever necessary to confirm with financial statements.

41 These financial statements have been approved by the Board of Directors of the Company on 20th May 2019 for issue to the shareholders for their adoption.

The notes 1 to 41 are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board

For Lodha & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Boman R Parakh
Partner
m. No: 053400

Ram Gopal Bansal
DIN: 00144159

Abhishek Agarwal
DIN: 06517531

Arbind Kumar Jain
Company Secretary

Place: Kolkata
Date: 20th May, 2019

LODHA & CO.
KOLKATA
Chartered Accountants