SUBSIDIARY ACCOUNTS

2016-17

SICAL IRON ORE TERMINALS LIMITED

Sical Iron Ore Terminals Limited
Balance sheet

Particulars	Note	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015
				Rs. in lakhs
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	2	22.90	25.77	31.85
Capital work-in-progress	2	72,957.59	63,277.67	55,936.42
Financial Assets	3			
- Other non-current financial assets	3.1	73.48	59.32	52.51
Other non-current assets	3.2	1,737.53	1,271.37	1,258.66
		74,791.50	64,634.13	57,279.44
Current assets				
Inventories	4	751.61	751.61	751.61
Financial Assets	5			
- Cash and cash equivalents	5.1	3.69	0.75	2.40
Current Tax Assets (Net)	6	2.82	3.11	4.46
Other current assets	7	68.64	58.22	76.18
		826.76	813.69	834.65
Total Assets		**75,618.26**	**65,447.82**	**58,114.09**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Equity Share capital	8	13,000.00	13,000.00	13,000.00
Other Equity	8.1	180.39	174.93	98.32
		13,180.39	13,174.93	13,098.32
LIABILITIES				
Non-current liabilities				
Financial Liabilities	9			
- Borrowings	9.1	-	4,802.25	18,237.44
Provisions	10	22.56	22.00	20.43
		22.56	4,824.25	18,257.87
Current liabilities				
Financial Liabilities	11			
- Trade payables	11.1	2,709.39	3,142.05	3,045.69
- Other financial liablities	11.2	-	544.93	2,428.82
Other current liabilities	12	59,705.66	43,761.36	21,283.13
Provisions	13	0.26	0.30	0.26
		62,415.31	47,448.64	26,757.90
Total Equity and Liabilities		**75,618.26**	**65,447.82**	**58,114.09**
Significant accounting policies	1			
Notes to the accounts	2 to 23			

The notes referred to above form an integral part of financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached
for CNGSN & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number : 004915S
LLP No : S200036

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Sical Iron Ore Terminals Limited

CN GANGADARAN
Partner
Membership No. 11205

Capt. K. N. Ramesh
Managing Director

Sumith R Kamath
Director

Chennai
Date: 9 May 2017

T. Subramanian
Chief Financial Officer

P. Ramachandran
Company Secretary

Chennai
Date: 9 May 2017

Sical Iron Ore Terminals Limited
Cash Flows Statement

Particulars	**Note**	**For the year ended 31 Mar 2017**	*Rs. in lakhs* **For the year ended 31 Mar 2016**
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before tax		-	-
Operating cash flow before working capital changes		-	-
Changes in			
- Current/Non current financial assets		(14.16)	(6.81)
- Current/Non current assets		(476.58)	5.25
- Inventories		-	-
- Current/Non current financial liabilities		-	(221.79)
- Current/Non current liabilities		(3.75)	61.56
- Trade payables		(432.66)	96.36
- Provisions		0.52	1.61
Cash generated from operations		(926.63)	(63.82)
Income taxes paid		-	-
Cash generated from operations [A]		**(926.63)**	**(63.82)**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of fixed assets (Including Capital Work in Progress)		(9,671.30)	(7,257.21)
Net cash generated used in investing activities [B]		**(9,671.30)**	**(7,257.21)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of long term borrowings		(5,347.18)	(15,097.29)
Proceeds from Holding Company		15,948.05	22,416.67
Net cash generated from financing activities [C]		**10,600.87**	**7,319.38**
Increase in cash and cash equivalents [A+B+C]		**2.94**	**(1.65)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		**0.75**	**2.40**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		**3.69**	**0.75**
Components of cash and cash equivalents	5		
Cash on hand		0.22	0.14
Balances with banks			
- in current accounts		3.47	0.61
Total cash and cash equivalents		**3.69**	**0.75**
Significant accounting policies	1		
Notes to the accounts	2 to 23		

As per our report of even date attached
For **CNGSN & ASSOCIATES LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number : 004915S
LLP No : S200036

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Sical Iron Ore Terminals Limited

CN GANGADARAN
Partner
Membership No. 11205

Capt. K. N. Ramesh
Managing Director

Sumith R Kamath
Director

Chennai
Date: 9 May 2017

T. Subramanian
Chief Financial Officer
Chennai
Date: 9 May 2017

P. Ramachandran
Company Secretary

Sical Iron Ore Terminals Limited
Notes to the accounts
For the year ended 31 March 2017

1 Company overview and Significant Accounting Policies

1.1 Company overview

Sical Iron ore Terminals Limited ("the Company") was incorporated on 5 September 2006. The Company has entered into a Build Operate Transfer ("BOT") License Agreement with the Kamarajar Port Limited ("KPL") (erstwhile Ennore Port Limited) for 30 years with effect from 6 February 2008 for construction, development and operation and maintenance of an iron ore terminal. The Company has set up its Iron Ore Terminal Facility ("the Terminal") at Kamarajar Port Limited and could not commence its commercial operations due to the prevailing ban on the export of iron ore. The Company had made constant requests to the KPL and Ministry of Shipping to allow handling of alternate cargoes such as coal in the terminal. Subsequently, the Company has signed a License Agreement with KPL on 11 July 2016 for a period of 27 years to convert the existing Iron Ore Terminal Facility into a Coal Handling Facility and handle coal at that terminal. Since the commercial operations of the Company is yet to start, the Company does not have Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016.

The financial statements are approved for issue by the company's Board of Directors on 9 May 2017.

1.2 Basis of preparation of financial statements

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis, the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') (to the extent notified). The Ind AS as prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016.

These financial statements are the company's first Ind AS financial statements. The company has adopted all the Ind AS standards and the adoptions were carried out in accordance with Ind AS 101 First time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards. The transition was carried out from Indian Accounting Principles generally accepted in India as prescribed under Sec133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (IGAAP), which was the previous GAAP. Reconciliations and descriptions of the effect of the transition has been summarized in Note 1.19.

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

1.3 Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:
► Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
► Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
► Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period
All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:
► It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
► It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
► There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period The Company classifies All other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.
The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

1.4 Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on a periodic basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

(i) Income taxes: Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income taxes, including the amount expected to be paid or recovered in connection with uncertain tax positions. Also refer to Note 1.16.

(ii) Property, plant and equipment: Property, plant and equipment represent a significant proportion of the asset base of the company. The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of company's assets are determined by management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technology.

(iii) Other estimates: The preparation of financial statements involves estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets, liabilities, disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses for the reporting period. Specifically, the Company estimates the probability of collection of accounts receivable by analyzing historical payment patterns, customer concentrations, customer credit-worthiness and current economic trends. If the financial condition of a customer deteriorates, additional allowances may be required.

1.5 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

1.6 Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement: Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenditures directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

Depreciation: The Company depreciates property, plant and equipment over the estimated useful life on a straight-line basis from the date the assets are ready for intended use. Assets acquired under finance lease and leasehold improvements are amortized over the lower of estimated useful life and lease term. The estimated useful lives of assets for the current and comparative period of significant items of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Asset Class	Dep Rate	Method	Useful Life (Years)
Furniture & Fixtures	10%	SLM	10
Office Equipments	20%	SLM	5
EDP Equipments	33.33%	SLM	3
Plant & Machinery	20%	SLM	5

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

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment. Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Repairs and maintenance costs are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when incurred. The cost and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the financial statements upon sale or disposition of the asset and the resultant gains or losses are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Amounts paid towards the acquisition/construction of property, plant and equipment outstanding as of each reporting date and the cost of property, plant and equipment not ready for intended use before such date are disclosed under capital work- in-progress. The Company has taken all the direct costs incurred on acquisition of assets including the interest cost, the depreciation on assets acquired during the construction phase and all other administration expenses incurred towards the acquisition/construction of property, plant and equipment to Capital Work-in-Progress.

1.7 Functional and presentation currency

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

1.8 Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currency are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the respective transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at the exchange rates prevailing at reporting date of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the statement of profit and loss and reported within foreign exchange gains/ (losses).

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

1.9 Financial instruments

All financial instruments are recognised initially at fair value. Transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset (other than financial assets recorded at fair value through profit or loss) are included in the fair value of the financial assets. Loans and borrowings and payable are recognised net of directly attributable transactions costs.

(i) *Financial assets at amortised cost:* A financial asset shall be measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:
(a) the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and
(b) 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 (SPPI).

They are presented as current assets, except for those maturing later than 12 months after the reporting date which are presented as non-current assets. Financial assets are measured initially at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment loss.
Financial assets at amortised cost are represented by trade receivables, security deposits, cash and cash equivalents, employee and other advances and eligible current and non-current assets.
Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and in banks and demand deposits with banks which can be withdrawn at any time without prior notice or penalty on the principal.

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, in banks and in fixed deposits with a original maturity period of less than 12 months from balance sheet date are considered as a part of the Company's cash management system.

(ii) Financial liabilities at amortised cost: Financial liabilities at amortised cost represented by trade and other payables are initially recognized at fair value, and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

1.10 Fair value measurement

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

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:
► In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
► In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability
The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.
The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:
► Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
► Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
► Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

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

The Company enters into certain derivative contracts such as interest rate swaps and currency swaps to hedge risks which are not designated as hedges. Such contracts are accounted for at fair value through profit or loss. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

1.11 Impairment

(i) Financial assets: In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss. The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivable.

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

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

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

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognised during the period is recognised as income/expense in the statement of profit and loss. This amount is reflected under the head other expenses in the statement of profit and loss. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

Financial assets measured at amortised cost, contractual revenue receivable: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e. as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write off criteria, the group does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

b) Non-financial assets: The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a non financial asset or a group of non financial assets is impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the amount of impairment loss.

An impairment loss is calculated as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the recoverable. Losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss and reflected in an allowance account. When the Company considers that there are no realistic prospects of recovery of the asset, the relevant amounts are written off. If the amount of impairment loss subsequently decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, then the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through statement of profit and loss.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit (as defined below) is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit").

1.12 Employee Benefit

The Company participates in various employee benefit plans. Post-employment benefits are classified as either defined contribution plans or defined benefit plans. Under a defined contribution plan, the Company's only obligation is to pay a fixed amount with no obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits. The related actuarial and investment risks fall on the employee. The expenditure for defined contribution plans is recognized as expense during the period when the employee provides service. Under a defined benefit plan, it is the Company's obligation to provide agreed benefits to the employees. The related actuarial and investment risks fall on the Company. The present value of the defined benefit obligations is calculated using the projected unit credit method.

The Company has the following employee benefit plans:

(a) Gratuity: In accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, the Company provides for a lump sum payment to eligible employees, at retirement or termination of employment based on the last drawn salary and years of employment with the Company. The gratuity fund is managed by the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC). The Company's obligation in respect of the gratuity plan, which is a defined benefit plan, is provided for based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method.

Actuarial gains or losses are recognized in other comprehensive income. Further, the profit or loss does not include an expected return on plan assets. Instead net interest recognized in profit or loss is calculated by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The actual return on the plan assets above or below the discount rate is recognized as part of re-measurement of net defined liability or asset through other comprehensive income.

Remeasurements comprising of actuarial gains or losses and return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability) are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

(b) Compensated absences: The employees of the Company are entitled to compensated absences. The employees can carry forward a portion of the unutilised accumulating compensated absences and utilise it in future periods or receive cash at retirement or termination of employment. The Company records an obligation for compensated absences in the period in which the employee renders the services that increases this entitlement. The Company measures the expected cost of compensated absences as the additional amount that the Company expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the end of the reporting period. The Company recognizes accumulated compensated absences based on actuarial valuation. Non-accumulating compensated absences are recognized in the period in which the absences occur. The Company recognizes actuarial gains and losses immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

1.13 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

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.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset, if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

1.14 Inventories

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

Cost of raw materials includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on first in, first out basis. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

1.15 Finance income and expense

Finance income consists of interest income on funds invested. Interest income is recognized as it accrues in the statement of profit and loss, using the effective interest method.

Finance expenses consist of interest expense on loans and borrowings. Borrowing costs are recognized in the statement of profit and loss using the effective interest method.

Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis.

1.16 Income tax

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognized in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent it relates to items directly recognized in equity or in other comprehensive income.

(a) Current income tax: Current income tax for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities based on the taxable income for the period. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the current tax amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and applicable for the period. The Company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and liability simultaneously.

(b) Deferred income tax: Deferred income tax is recognized using the balance sheet approach. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in financial statements, except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profits or loss at the time of the transaction.

Deferred income tax asset are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences.

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

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

1.17 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted EPS is computed by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic EPS and also weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented.

1.18 Rounding of amounts

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

1.19 First- time adoption of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS)

The Company's financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 are the first financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS's notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015. The adoption of Ind AS was carried out in accordance with Ind AS 101, using 1 April 2015 as the transition date. Ind AS 101 requires that all Ind AS standards and interpretations that are effective for the first Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2017, be applied consistently and retrospectively for all fiscal years presented.

All applicable Ind AS have been applied consistently and retrospectively wherever required. The resulting difference between the carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities in the financial statements under both Ind AS and Indian GAAP as of the Transition Date have been recognized directly in equity at the Transition Date.

In preparing these financial statements, the Company has availed itself of certain exemptions and exceptions in accordance with Ind AS 101 as explained below:

(a) Exceptions from full retrospective application:

A. Estimates exception: Upon an assessment of the estimates made under previous GAAP, the management is of the opinion that there was no need to revise such estimates under Ind AS, except where estimates were required by Ind AS's and not required by previous GAAP.

(b) Reconciliations:

The following reconciliations provide a quantification of the effect of significant differences arising from the transition from Indian GAAP to Ind AS in accordance with Ind AS 101:

- equity as at 1 April 2015;
- equity as at 31 March 2016;
- total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2016; and
- explanation of material adjustments to cash flow statements.

Sical Iron Ore Terminals Limited
Notes to the accounts
For the year ended 31 March 2017

Reconciliation of equity

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	As at 31 March 2016			As at 1 April 2015		
	Previous GAAP	Effect of transition to Ind AS	Ind AS	Previous GAAP	Effect of transition to Ind AS	Ind AS
Assets						
Non-current assets						
Property Plant and Equipment	25.77	-	25.77	31.85	-	31.85
Capital work-in-progress	63,097.48	180.19	63,277.67	55,834.20	102.22	55,936.42
Financial Assets						
- Other non current financial assets	59.32	-	59.32	52.51	-	52.51
Other non-current assets	1,271.37	-	1,271.37	1,258.66	-	1,258.66
Current assets						
Inventories	751.61	-	751.61	751.61	-	751.61
Financial Assets						
- Cash and cash equivalents	0.75	-	0.75	2.40	-	2.40
Current Tax Assets (Net)	3.11	-	3.11	4.46	-	4.46
Other current assets	58.22	-	58.22	76.18	-	76.18
Total assets	**65,267.63**	**180.19**	**65,447.82**	**58,011.87**	**102.22**	**58,114.09**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES						
Equity						
Equity Share capital	13,000.00	-	13,000.00	13,000.00	-	13,000.00
Other equity	(5.26)	180.19	174.93	(3.90)	102.22	98.32
Total equity	**12,994.74**	**180.19**	**13,174.93**	**12,996.10**	**102.22**	**13,098.32**
LIABILITIES						
Non-current liabilities						
Financial Liabilities						
- Borrowings	4,802.25	-	4,802.25	18,237.44	-	18,237.44
Provisions	22.00	-	22.00	20.43	-	20.43
Current liabilities						
Financial Liabilities						
- Trade payables	3,142.05	-	3,142.05	3,045.69	-	3,045.69
- Other financial liabilities	544.93	-	544.93	2,428.82	-	2,428.82
Other current liabilities	43,761.36	-	43,761.36	21,283.13	-	21,283.13
Provisions	0.30	-	0.30	0.26	-	0.26
Total Equity and Liabilities	**65,267.63**	**180.19**	**65,447.82**	**58,011.87**	**102.22**	**58,114.09**

Equity reconciliation:

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Note	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015
Equity under Previous GAAP:		96.96	(3.90)
IND AS transition adjustments:			
Interest expense on Corporate Guarantee	i	77.97	102.22
Total		**174.93**	**98.32**

Explanations for reconciliation Equity:

(i) Under Ind AS, interest expense has been recognised on the Corporate Guarantee issued by Holding Company.

The Company does not have Statement of Profit and Loss as the Company has not commenced the commercial operations.

Cash flow statement:

There were no significant reconciliation items between cash flows prepared under Indian GAAP and those prepared under Ind AS.

2 Property, plant and equipments

Current year 2016-17

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Gross Block				Accumulated Depreciation				Net Block	
	As at 1 April 2016	Additions during the year	Deletions during the year	As at 31 March 2017	As at 1 April 2016	Additions during the year	Deletions during the year	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
Tangible assets										
Office Equipments	0.41	0.08	-	0.49	0.33	0.03	-	0.36	0.13	0.08
EDP Equipments	2.52	2.10	-	4.62	2.42	0.37	-	2.79	1.83	0.10
Plant and Machinery	11.24	-	-	11.24	9.29	1.39	-	10.68	0.56	1.95
Furniture & Fixtures	38.88	0.46	-	39.34	15.24	3.72	-	18.96	20.38	23.64
Total	**53.05**	**2.64**	-	**55.69**	**27.28**	**5.51**	-	**32.79**	**22.90**	**25.77**
Capital Work in Progress	63,277.67	9,679.92	-	72,957.59	-	-	-	-	72,957.59	63,277.67
Total	**63,277.67**	**9,679.92**	-	**72,957.59**	-	-	-	-	**72,957.59**	**63,277.67**

Previous year 2015-16

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Gross Block				Accumulated Depreciation				Net Block	
	As at 1 April 2015	Additions during the year	Deletions during the year	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015	Additions during the year	Deletions during the year	As at 31 March 2016	As at 31 March 2016	As at 31 March 2015
Tangible assets										
Office Equipments	0.41	-	-	0.41	0.31	0.02	-	0.33	0.08	0.10
EDP Equipments	2.52	-	-	2.52	2.19	0.23	-	2.42	0.10	0.33
Plant and Machinery	11.24	-	-	11.24	7.15	2.14	-	9.29	1.95	4.09
Furniture & Fixtures	38.88	-	-	38.88	11.55	3.69	-	15.24	23.64	27.33
Total	**53.05**	-	-	**53.05**	**21.20**	**6.08**	-	**27.28**	**25.77**	**31.85**
Capital Work in Progress	55,936.42	7,341.25	-	63,277.67	-	-	-	-	63,277.67	55,936.42
Total	**55,936.42**	**7,341.25**	-	**63,277.67**	-	-	-	-	**63,277.67**	**55,936.42**

PART I - BALANCE SHEET

3 Financial Assets

Rs. in lakhs

3.1 Other non current financial assets	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015
Unsecured, considered good			
Security deposits	73.48	59.32	52.51
	73.48	**59.32**	**52.51**

Rs. in lakhs

3.2 Other non-current assets	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015
Unsecured, considered good			
Balances with Service Tax Authorities	1,737.53	1,271.37	1,258.66
	1,737.53	**1,271.37**	**1,258.66**

4 Current assets

Rs. in lakhs

4.1 Inventories	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015
Stores and spares	751.61	751.61	751.61
	751.61	**751.61**	**751.61**

5 Financial Assets

Rs. in lakhs

5.1 Cash and cash equivalents	As at 31 March 2016	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015
Balances with Banks (of the nature of cash and cash equivalents)			
- in current accounts	3.47	0.61	2.34
Cash on hand	0.22	0.14	0.06
	3.69	**0.75**	**2.40**

Rs. in lakhs

6 Current Tax Assets (Net)	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015
Advance income tax, net of provision for tax	2.82	3.11	4.46
	2.82	**3.11**	**4.46**

Rs. in lakhs

7 Other current assets	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015
Unsecured, considered good			
Other advances			
- prepaid expenses	34.41	23.99	41.93
- advances for supply of goods and rendering of services	34.23	34.23	34.25
	68.64	**58.22**	**76.18**

Sical Iron Ore Terminals Limited
Notes to the accounts

PART I - BALANCE SHEET

8 Share capital

Particulars	Authorised			Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up	
	Number of share	Face value	Total value (Rs. In Lakhs)	Number of share	Total value (Rs. In Lakhs)
Previous Year 2015-16					
Equity Shares		10			
Opening balance as on 1 Apr 2015	13,00,00,000		13,000	13,00,00,000	13,000
Increase during the year				-	-
Closing balance as on 31 Mar 2016	13,00,00,000		13,000	13,00,00,000	13,000
Current Year 2016-17					
Equity Shares		10			
Opening balance as on 1 Apr 2016	13,00,00,000		13,000	13,00,00,000	13,000
Increase during the year				-	-
Closing balance as on 31 Mar 2017	13,00,00,000		13,000	13,00,00,000	13,000

8.1 **The rights, preferences and restrictions attaching to each class of shares including restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of capital:**

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 shall be subject to the approval of the Shareholders at the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts if any, in proportion to their shareholding.

8.2 **Shares of the company held by holding company:**

Particulars	Equity shares with voting rights Number of shares
As at 31 March 2017: Sical Logistics Limited	8,19,00,000
As at 31 March 2016: Sical Logistics Limited	8,19,00,000

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

Class of shares / Name of shareholder	As at 31 March 2017		As at 31 March 2016	
	Number of shares held	% holding	Number of shares held	% holding
Equity shares with voting rights				
Sical Logistics Limited	8,19,00,000	63.00%	8,19,00,000	63.00%
MMTC Limited	3,38,00,000	26.00%	3,38,00,000	26.00%
L&T Infrastructure Development Projects Limited	1,43,00,000	11.00%	1,43,00,000	11.00%

8.4 The Company has not allotted any fully paid up equity shares by way of bonus shares nor has bought back any class of equity shares during the period of five years immediately preceding the balance sheet date nor has issued shares for consideration other than cash.

8.5 There are no shares for which calls remain unpaid.

Sical Iron Ore Terminals Limited
Statement of changes in equity

8.1 Other Equity

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Other reserves: Corporate Guarntee Reserve	Retained earnings	Other items of Other Comprehensive Income	Equity attributable to owners of the company
Balance as at 1 April 2015	-	(3.90)	-	(3.90)
Restated balance at the beginning of the reporting period	102.22	-	-	102.22
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	(1.36)	-	(1.36)
Corporate guarntee interest (refer note below)	77.97	-	-	77.97
Balance as on 31 March 2016	**180.19**	**(5.26)**	-	**174.93**
Balance as at 1 April 2016	180.19	(5.26)	-	174.93
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	(1.04)		(1.04)
Corporate guarntee interest (refer note below)	6.50	-	-	6.50
Balance as on 31 March 2017	**186.69**	**(6.30)**	-	**180.39**

Note: As per Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, the corporate guarntee given by the holding company to the banks in respect of the loans availed by the Company qualifies as a 'financial guarantee contract'. No payment is mdae by the Company to its holding company and this is considered as a deemed capital contribution by the holding company, since the guarantee has been provided by the holding company in its capacity as a shareholder.

Sical Iron Ore Terminals Limited
Notes to the accounts

PART I - BALANCE SHEET

Non-current liabilities

Rs. in lakhs

9	**Financial Liabilities**	**As at 31 March 2017**	**As at 31 March 2016**	**As at 1 April 2015**
9.1	**Borrowings**			
	Secured			
	Term loans			
	from banks			
	- Yes Bank (refer note i)	-	4,802.25	5,347.18
	- United Bank of India (refer note i)	-	-	4,233.91
	- UCO Bank (refer note i)	-	-	4,420.41
	from other parties			
	- IIFCL (refer note i)	-	-	4,235.94
		-	**4,802.25**	**18,237.44**

Notes:

(i) Consortium loan

The Company had obtained a term loan of Rs. 260 crores through Yes Bank led consortium (Yes Bank, United Bank of India, UCO Bank and IIFCL) carrying an interest rate of 12.75%. This loan is repayable in 44 step-up quarterly instalments. The details of thec security offered are as below:

1. First ranking charge over all the movable properties and assets both present and future except current assets;
2. First ranking charge on all the intangible assets including the goodwill and uncalled capital of the Company;
3. First ranking charge of all operating cash flows and receivables from the Project or otherwise; and
4. Mortgage of 32 cents of long-term leased land situated at Kilmampattu Village, Panruti Taluk, Cuddalore District, Tamil Nadu.

The Company has pre-paid the term loans to United Bank of India, UCO Bank and IIFCL during the FY 2015-16 and Yes Bank during FY 2016-17.

(ii) There are no defaults in the repayment of the principal loan and interest amounts with respect to the above loans.

(iii) The aggregate amount of long-term borrowings secured by corporate guarntee of Sical Logistics Limited, Holding Company amounts to Rs. Nil (Previous year: Rs. 5,347.18 lakhs)

Rs. in lakhs

10	**Provisions**	**As at 31 March 2017**	**As at 31 March 2016**	**As at 1 April 2015**
	Provision for employee benefits			
	- Gratuity (refer note 16)	18.23	14.69	11.78
	- Leave encashment	4.33	7.31	8.65
		22.56	**22.00**	**20.43**

Current liabilities

Rs. in lakhs

11	**Financial Liabilities**	**As at 31 March 2017**	**As at 31 March 2016**	**As at 1 April 2015**
11.1	**Trade payables**			
	- Dues to micro and small enterprises (refer note below)	-	-	-
	- Dues to other creditors*	2,709.39	3,142.05	3,045.69
		2,709.39	**3,142.05**	**3,045.69**

Note: According to the information available with the Company, there are no dues payable to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined under the "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006". The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has issued an Office Memorandum dated 26 August 2008 which recommends that the Micro and Small Enterprises should mention in their correspondence with its customers the Entrepreneur's Memorandum Number as allocated after filling of the Memorandum. Further there are no dues payable to micro and small scale industries (previous year: Rs Nil).

*Refer note 17 for the amount payable to the related parties.

PART I - BALANCE SHEET

Rs. in lakhs

11.2	Other financial liabilities	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015
	Current maturities of long-term debt*			
	Term loans			
	from banks			
	- Yes Bank	-	544.93	647.11
	- United Bank of India	-	-	512.34
	- UCO Bank	-	-	534.95
	from other parties			
	- IIFCL	-	-	512.63
	Others			
	Interest accrued and not due on borrowings	-	-	221.79
		-	**544.93**	**2,428.82**

*The details of interest rate, repayment terms, nature and value of securities furnished are disclosed under note 9.1.

Rs. in lakhs

12	Other current liabilities	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015
	Dues to related parties			
	- Sical Logistics Limited (refer note 17)	59,641.67	35,171.35	21,276.95
	- Sical Saumya Mining Limited (refer note 17)	-	8,522.27	-
	Others			
	Statutory dues payable	63.99	67.74	6.18
		59,705.66	**43,761.36**	**21,283.13**

Rs. in lakhs

13	Provisions	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015
	Provision for employee benefits			
	- Gratuity (refer note 16)	0.06	0.04	0.03
	- Leave encashment	0.20	0.26	0.23
		0.26	**0.30**	**0.26**

Sical Iron Ore Terminals Limited
Notes to the accounts

14 **Commitments and contingent liabilities**

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
Contingent liabilities		
Claims against the Company, not acknowledged as debt (other than those where in the possibility of any ecinomin outflow in settlement is remote)	-	-
Estimated amount of capital commitments not provided for	-	-

15 **Earnings per share (EPS)**

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share:

(Figures in rupees except number of shares)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Profit / (Loss) after taxation as per statement of profit and loss	-	-
Less: Dividends	-	-
Net profit adjusted for the effects of dilutive potential equity shares for calculation of diluted EPS	-	-

Particulars	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
Number of equity shares at the beginning of the year	13,00,00,000	13,00,00,000
Add: Weighted average number of equity shares issued during the year	-	-
Number of weighted average equity shares considered for calculation of basic earnings per share	13,00,00,000	13,00,00,000
Add: Dilutive effect	-	-
Number of weighted average shares considered for calculation of diluted earnings per share	**13,00,00,000**	**13,00,00,000**

Earnings / (loss) per share:		
Basic	-	-
Diluted	-	-

16 **Gratuity Plan**

The following table sets out the status of the unfunded gratuity plan as required under Ind AS 19 'Employee benefits'.

Reconciliation of the projected benefit obligations

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
Change in projected benefit obligation		
Present Value of obligation as at beginning of the year	14.73	11.81
Acquisition Adjustment	-	-
Current Service Cost	2.28	1.91
Interest Cost	1.17	0.92
Benefits Paid	-	-
Actuarial loss/ (gain) on obligation	0.11	0.09
Obligations at year end	**18.29**	**14.73**

Change in plan assets

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
Fair Value of plan assets as at beginning of the year	5.51	4.51
Expected return on plan assets	0.47	0.40
Contributions	0.88	0.60
Benefits paid	-	-
Plans assets at year end, at fair value	**6.86**	**5.51**

Reconciliation of present value of the obligation and the fair value of the plan assets: *Rs. in lakhs*

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2017**	**As at 31 March 2016**
Closing obligations	(18.29)	(14.73)
Closing fair value of plan	6.86	5.51
Asset / (liability) recognised in the balance sheet	**(11.43)**	**(9.22)**

Gratuity cost for the year *Rs. in lakhs*

Particulars	**For the year ended 31 March 2017**	**For the year ended 31 March 2016**
Service cost	2.28	1.91
Interest cost	1.16	0.92
Expected return on plan assets	(0.47)	(0.40)
Actuarial loss/(gain)	0.11	0.09
Net gratuity cost	**3.08**	**2.52**

Assumptions

Particulars	**For the year ended 31 March 2017**	**For the year ended 31 March 2016**
Discount rate	7.40%	7.90%
Estimated rate of return on plan assets	7.50%	8.50%
Salary increase	10.00%	10.00%

The estimate of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, takes into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors such as supply and demand factors in the employment market.

Information of plan assets, defined benefit obligation and experience adjustments: *Rs. in lakhs*

	As at and for the year ended 31 March				
Particulars	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**
Present value of the defined benefit obligations	(6.01)	(7.76)	(11.81)	(14.73)	(18.29)
Fair value of plan assets	2.50	3.74	4.51	5.51	6.86
Surplus/ (Deficit)	(3.51)	(4.02)	(7.31)	(9.22)	(11.43)
Experience adjustment on plan assets [Gain / (Loss)]	-	-	-	-	-
Experience adjustment on plan liabilities [(Gain) /	-	-	-	-	-

As of 31 March 2017, every percentage point increase / decrease in salary growth rate will affect our gratuity benefit obligation by approximately Rs. 1.50 lakh.

As of 31 March 2017, every percentage point increase / decrease in discount rate will affect our gratuity benefit obligation by approximately Rs. 2.10 lakh.

Sensitivity for significant actuarial assumptions is computed by varying one actuarial assumption used for the valuation of the defined benefit obligation by one percentage, keeping all other actuarial assumptions constant.

17 **Related parties disclosures**

(i) **List of related parties:**

Name of Company	**Relationship**
Holding Company & Group	
Sical Logistics Limited	Holding Company
Sical Saumya Mining Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
MMTC Limited	Substantial Interest

(ii) Details of directors of the Company:

Name of Personnel	Designation
Captain Ramesh K.N	Managing director
Mr. Ratnakar Hegde	Independent director
Mr. Sudhir Kamath	Independent director
Mr. J.V.N. Rao	Director
Mr. Ravi Kishore	Director (upto 4 July 2016)
Mrs. Anju Gupta	Director (appointed with effect from 4 July 2016)
Mrs. Shweta Shetty	Director
Mr. Sunil Deshkukh	Director
Mr. Sumith Kamath	Director

(ii) Details of Key Managerial Personnel:

Name of Personnel	Designation
Captain Ramesh K.N	Managing Director
Mr. T.Subramanian	Chief Financial Officer
Mr P.Ramachandran	Company Secretary

(iii) Related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year:

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Fellow Subsidiary	Holding Company	Key Management Personnel
	For the year ended 31 March 2017		
Receipt of services	-	243.25	-
Interest accrued on subordinate debt	166.00	7,194.00	-
Subordinate debt received	-	17,279.55	-
Subordinate debt repaid	8,500.00	-	-
Managerial remuneration	-	-	66.30
	For the year ended 31 March 2016		
Receipt of services	-	251.86	-
Interest accrued on subordinate debt	-	3,999.56	-
Subordinate debt received	8,500.00	9,977.07	-
Managerial remuneration	-	-	65.59

(iv) Amount outstanding as at the balance sheet date:

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Fellow Subsidiary	Holding Company	Key Management Personnel
	As at 31 March 2017		
Other liabilities related parties			
Sical Logistics Limited	-	59,641.67	-
Sical Saumya Mining Limited	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	26.51	-
	As at 31 March 2016		
Other liabilities related parties			
Sical Logistics Limited	-	35,171.35	-
Sical Saumya Mining Limited	8,522.27	-	-
Trade payables	-	24.52	-

18 **Segment Reporting**

The Company is yet to commence its commercial operations and hence the same is not applicable.

19 **Financial risk management**

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

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's primary focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristic of each customer and the concentration of risk from the top few customers.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value of the financial assets. The objective of managing counterparty credit risk is to prevent losses in financial assets. Since the Company is yet to commence the commercial operations, the Company is not exposed to credit risk from its customers.

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is limited as we generally invest in deposits with banks with high credit ratings assigned by international and domestic credit rating agencies.

Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due. The Company's corporate treasury department is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, treasury maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management.

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities:

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Note	As at 31 March 2017		
		Less than 1	1 - 2 years	More than 2 years
Borrowings	9.1 and 11.2	-	-	-
Trade payable	11.1	2,709.39	-	-

Market risk

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

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates.

20 **Disclosure on specified bank notes**

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

Rs.

Particulars	SBNs*	Other denomination notes	Total
Closing cash in hand as on 8 November 2016	14,500	1,601	16,101
(+) Permitted receipts	-	80,000	80,000
(-) Permitted payments	-	(41,601)	(41,601)
(-) Amount deposited in Banks	(14,500)	-	(14,500)
Closing cash in hand as on 30 December 2016	-	**40,000**	**40,000**

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

21 Financial instruments

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016 are as follows:

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Note	Carrying value		Fair value	
		As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
Financial Assets					
Amortised cost					
Other non-current financial assets	3.1	73.48	59.32	73.48	59.32
Cash and cash equivalents	5.1	3.69	0.75	3.69	0.75
Total financial assets		**77.17**	**60.07**	**77.17**	**60.07**
Financial liabilities					
Amortised cost					
Borrowings	9.1 and 11.2	-	5,347.18	-	5,347.18
Other current liabilities	12	59,705.66	43,761.36	59,705.66	43,761.36
Trade payables	11.1	2,709.39	3,142.05	2,709.39	3,142.05
Total financial liabilities		**62,415.05**	**52,250.59**	**62,415.05**	**52,250.59**

22 Auditors' remuneration

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
Payments to Statutory Auditors for		
Statutory Audit	1.5	1.5
Certification	0.65	0.65

23 Corresponding figures for the previous year presented have been regrouped, where necessary, to conform to the current year's classification.

for **CNGSN & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number : 004915S
LLP No : S200036

CN GANGADARAN
Partner
Membership No.: 11205
Chennai
Date: 9 May 2017

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Sical Iron Ore Terminals Limited

Capt. K. N. Ramesh
Managing Director

Sumith R Kamath
Director

T. Subramanian
Chief Financial Officer
Chennai
Date: 9 May 2017

P. Ramachandran
Company Secretary

SICAL IRON ORE TERMINAL [MANGALORE] LIMITED

Sical Iron Ore Terminals (Mangalore) Limited
Balance sheet

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Note	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	2	25.13	25.13	25.13
Capital work-in-progress	2	3,634.99	3,545.49	3,372.10
Other non-current assets	3.1	257.69	244.98	231.46
		3,917.81	3,815.60	3,628.69
Current assets				
Financial Assets	4			
- Cash and cash equivalents	4.1	1.82	0.45	3.52
		1.82	0.45	3.52
Total Assets		**3,919.63**	**3,816.05**	**3,632.21**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Equity Share capital	5	3,650.00	3,650.00	3,400.00
		3,650.00	3,650.00	3,400.00
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities				
Financial Liabilities	6			
- Trade payables	6.1	1.01	5.22	5.64
Other current liabilities	7	244.96	137.17	202.91
Current tax		23.66	23.66	23.66
		269.63	166.05	232.21
Total Equity and Liabilities		**3,919.63**	**3,816.05**	**3,632.21**
Significant accounting policies	1			
Notes to the accounts	2 to 16			

The notes referred to above form an integral part of financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached
for Sri & Sri Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number : 003975S

M.B. Sridharan
Partner
Membership No.: 20860
Chennai
Date: 10 May 2017

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Sical Iron Ore Terminals (Mangalore) Limited

M. Venkatesh
Whole-time director

T. Subramanian
Director

Bhabani Sankar Nayak
Chief Financial Officer

K. Komathi
Company Secretary

Bangalore
Date: 10 May 2017

Sical Iron Ore Terminals (Mangalore) Limited
Cash Flows Statement

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Note	For the year ended 31 Mar 2017	For the year ended 31 Mar 2016
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before tax		-	-
Operating cash flow before working capital changes		-	-
Changes in			
- Current/Non current assets		(12.71)	(13.52)
- Trade payables		(4.21)	(0.42)
Cash generated from operations		(16.92)	(13.94)
Income taxes paid		-	-
Cash generated from operations [A]		**(16.92)**	**(13.94)**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of fixed assets (Including Capital Work in Progress)		(89.50)	(173.39)
Net cash generated used in investing activities [B]		**(89.50)**	**(173.39)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from/(Repayment to) Holding Company		107.79	(65.74)
Proceeds from issue of shares		-	250.00
Net cash generated from financing activities [C]		**107.79**	**184.26**
Increase in cash and cash equivalents [A+B+C]		**1.37**	**(3.07)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		**0.45**	**3.52**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		**1.82**	**0.45**
Components of cash and cash equivalents	4		
Cash on hand		0.01	0.20
Balances with banks			
- in current accounts		1.81	0.25
Total cash and cash equivalents		**1.82**	**0.45**
Significant accounting policies	1		
Notes to the accounts	2 to 16		

As per our report of even date attached
for **Sri & Sri Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number : 003975S

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Sical Iron Ore Terminals (Mangalore) Limited

M.B. Sridharan
Partner
Membership No.: 20860
Chennai
Date: 10 May 2017

M. Venkatesh
Whole-time director

T. Subramanian
Director

Bhabani Sankar Nayak
Chief Financial Officer
Bangalore
Date: 10 May 2017

K. Komathi
Company Secretary

Sical Iron Ore Terminals (Mangalore) Limited
Notes to the accounts
For the year ended 31 March 2017

1 Company overview and Significant Accounting Policies

1.1 Company overview

Sical Iron Ore Terminal (Mangalore) Limited ("the Company") was incorporated on 9 October 2009. The Company has signed the concession agreement dated 19 October 2009 with the New Mangalore Port Trust ("NMPT") for the mechanization of the Iron Ore handling the facilities at the Deep Draft Multipurpose Berth at New Mangalore, on Built, Operate and Transfer Basis ("BOT"). Due to the ban imposed by the Government of Karnataka on export of iron ore, the Company could not commence the installation of the facility and has represented to NMPT to consider handling other cargoes in earmarked facility. Further to the orders of Honourable Karnataka High Court the Company has represented to NMPT to mitigate the hardship due to force majeure situation. However, as NMPT has failed to mitigate the same, the Company was constrained to issue the termination notice in November 2015. NMPT disputed the same and the matter has been referred to Arbitration.
Since the commercial operations of the Company is yet to start, the Company does not have Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016.

The financial statements are approved for issue by the company's Board of Directors on 10 May 2017.

1.2 Basis of preparation of financial statements

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis, the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') (to the extent notified). The Ind AS as prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016.

These financial statements are the company's first Ind AS financial statements. The company has adopted all the Ind AS standards and the adoptions were carried out in accordance with Ind AS 101 First time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards. The transition was carried out from Indian Accounting Principles generally accepted in India as prescribed under Sec133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (IGAAP), which was the previous GAAP. Reconciliations and descriptions of the effect of the transition has been summarized in Note 1.19.

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

1.3 Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:
► Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
► Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
► Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period
All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:
► It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
► It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
► There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period The Company classifies All other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.
The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

1.4 Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on a periodic basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

(i) Income taxes: Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income taxes, including the amount expected to be paid or recovered in connection with uncertain tax positions. Also refer to Note 1.16.

(ii) Property, plant and equipment: Property, plant and equipment represent a significant proportion of the asset base of the company. The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of company's assets are determined by management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technology.

(iii) Other estimates: The preparation of financial statements involves estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets, liabilities, disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses for the reporting period. Specifically, the Company estimates the probability of collection of accounts receivable by analyzing historical payment patterns, customer concentrations, customer credit-worthiness and current economic trends. If the financial condition of a customer deteriorates, additional allowances may be required.

1.5 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

1.6 Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement: Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenditures directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

Depreciation: The Company depreciates property, plant and equipment over the estimated useful life on a straight-line basis from the date the assets are ready for intended use. Assets acquired under finance lease and leasehold improvements are amortized over the lower of estimated useful life and lease term. The estimated useful lives of assets for the current and comparative period of significant items of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Asset Class	Dep Rate	Method	Useful Life (Years)
Furniture & Fixtures	10%	SLM	10
Office Equipments	20%	SLM	5
EDP Equipments	33.33%	SLM	3
Electrical Installation	20%	SLM	5

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

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment. Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Repairs and maintenance costs are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when incurred. The cost and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the financial statements upon sale or disposition of the asset and the resultant gains or losses are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Amounts paid towards the acquisition/construction of property, plant and equipment outstanding as of each reporting date and the cost of property, plant and equipment not ready for intended use before such date are disclosed under capital work- in-progress. The Company has taken all the direct costs incurred on acquisition of assets including the interest cost, the depreciation on assets acquired during the construction phase and all other administration expenses incurred towards the acquisition/construction of property, plant and equipment to Capital Work-in-Progress.

1.7 Functional and presentation currency

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

1.8 Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currency are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the respective transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at the exchange rates prevailing at reporting date of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the statement of profit and loss and reported within foreign exchange gains/ (losses).

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

1.9 Financial instruments

All financial instruments are recognised initially at fair value. Transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset (other than financial assets recorded at fair value through profit or loss) are included in the fair value of the financial assets. Loans and borrowings and payable are recognised net of directly attributable transactions costs.

(i) *Financial assets at amortised cost:* A financial asset shall be measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:
(a) the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and
(b) 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 (SPPI).

They are presented as current assets, except for those maturing later than 12 months after the reporting date which are presented as non-current assets. Financial assets are measured initially at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment loss.

Financial assets at amortised cost are represented by trade receivables, security deposits, cash and cash equivalents, employee and other advances and eligible current and non-current assets.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and in banks and demand deposits with banks which can be withdrawn at any time without prior notice or penalty on the principal.

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, in banks and in fixed deposits with a original maturity period of less than 12 months from balance sheet date are considered as a part of the Company's cash management system.

(ii) Financial liabilities at amortised cost: Financial liabilities at amortised cost represented by trade and other payables are initially recognized at fair value, and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

1.10 Fair value measurement

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

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:
► In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
► In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability
The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.
The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:
► Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
► Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
► Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

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

The Company enters into certain derivative contracts such as interest rate swaps and currency swaps to hedge risks which are not designated as hedges. Such contracts are accounted for at fair value through profit or loss. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

1.11 Impairment

(i) Financial assets: In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss. The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivable.

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

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

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

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognised during the period is recognised as income/expense in the statement of profit and loss. This amount is reflected under the head other expenses in the statement of profit and loss. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

Financial assets measured at amortised cost, contractual revenue receivable: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e. as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write off criteria, the group does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

b) Non-financial assets: The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a non financial asset or a group of non financial assets is impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the amount of impairment loss.

An impairment loss is calculated as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the recoverable. Losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss and reflected in an allowance account. When the Company considers that there are no realistic prospects of recovery of the asset, the relevant amounts are written off. If the amount of impairment loss subsequently decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, then the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through statement of profit and loss.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit (as defined below) is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit").

1.12 Employee Benefit

The Company participates in various employee benefit plans. Post-employment benefits are classified as either defined contribution plans or defined benefit plans. Under a defined contribution plan, the Company's only obligation is to pay a fixed amount with no obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits. The related actuarial and investment risks fall on the employee. The expenditure for defined contribution plans is recognized as expense during the period when the employee provides service. Under a defined benefit plan, it is the Company's obligation to provide agreed benefits to the employees. The related actuarial and investment risks fall on the Company. The present value of the defined benefit obligations is calculated using the projected unit credit method.

The Company has the following employee benefit plans:

(a) Gratuity: In accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, the Company provides for a lump sum payment to eligible employees, at retirement or termination of employment based on the last drawn salary and years of employment with the Company. The gratuity fund is managed by the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC). The Company's obligation in respect of the gratuity plan, which is a defined benefit plan, is provided for based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method.

Actuarial gains or losses are recognized in other comprehensive income. Further, the profit or loss does not include an expected return on plan assets. Instead net interest recognized in profit or loss is calculated by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The actual return on the plan assets above or below the discount rate is recognized as part of re-measurement of net defined liability or asset through other comprehensive income.

Remeasurements comprising of actuarial gains or losses and return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability) are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

(b) Compensated absences: The employees of the Company are entitled to compensated absences. The employees can carry forward a portion of the unutilised accumulating compensated absences and utilise it in future periods or receive cash at retirement or termination of employment. The Company records an obligation for compensated absences in the period in which the employee renders the services that increases this entitlement. The Company measures the expected cost of compensated absences as the additional amount that the Company expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the end of the reporting period. The Company recognizes accumulated compensated absences based on actuarial valuation. Non-accumulating compensated absences are recognized in the period in which the absences occur. The Company recognizes actuarial gains and losses immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

1.13 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

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.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset, if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

1.14 Inventories

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

Cost of raw materials includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on first in, first out basis. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

1.15 Finance income and expense

Finance income consists of interest income on funds invested. Interest income is recognized as it accrues in the statement of profit and loss, using the effective interest method.

Finance expenses consist of interest expense on loans and borrowings. Borrowing costs are recognized in the statement of profit and loss using the effective interest method.

Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis.

1.16 Income tax

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognized in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent it relates to items directly recognized in equity or in other comprehensive income.

(a) Current income tax: Current income tax for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities based on the taxable income for the period. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the current tax amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and applicable for the period. The Company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and liability simultaneously.

(b) Deferred income tax: Deferred income tax is recognized using the balance sheet approach. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in financial statements, except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profits or loss at the time of the transaction.

Deferred income tax asset are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences.

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

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

1.17 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted EPS is computed by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic EPS and also weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented.

1.18 Rounding of amounts

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

1.19 First- time adoption of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS)

The Company's financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 are the first financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS's notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015. The adoption of Ind AS was carried out in accordance with Ind AS 101, using 1 April 2015 as the transition date. Ind AS 101 requires that all Ind AS standards and interpretations that are effective for the first Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2017, be applied consistently and retrospectively for all fiscal years presented.

All applicable Ind AS have been applied consistently and retrospectively wherever required. The resulting difference between the carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities in the financial statements under both Ind AS and Indian GAAP as of the Transition Date have been recognized directly in equity at the Transition Date.

In preparing these financial statements, the Company has availed itself of certain exemptions and exceptions in accordance with Ind AS 101 as explained below:

(a) Exceptions from full retrospective application:

A. Estimates exception: Upon an assessment of the estimates made under previous GAAP, the management is of the opinion that there was no need to revise such estimates under Ind AS, except where estimates were required by Ind AS's and not required by previous GAAP.

(b) Reconciliations:

The following reconciliations provide a quantification of the effect of significant differences arising from the transition from Indian GAAP to Ind AS in accordance with Ind AS 101:

- equity as at 1 April 2015;
- equity as at 31 March 2016;
- total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2016; and
- explanation of material adjustments to cash flow statements.

Sical Iron Ore Terminals (Mangalore) Limited
Notes to the accounts
For the year ended 31 March 2017

Reconciliation of equity

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	As at 31 March 2016			As at 1 April 2015		
	Previous GAAP	Effect of transition to Ind AS	Ind AS	Previous GAAP	Effect of transition to Ind AS	Ind AS
Assets						
Non-current assets						
Property Plant and Equipment	25.13	-	25.13	25.13	-	25.13
Capital work-in-progress	3,545.49	-	3,545.49	3,372.10	-	3,372.10
Other non-current assets	244.98	-	244.98	231.46	-	231.46
Current assets						
Financial Assets						
- Cash and cash equivalents	0.45	-	0.45	3.52	-	3.52
Total assets	**3,816.05**	-	**3,816.05**	**3,632.21**	-	**3,632.21**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES						
Equity						
Equity Share capital	3,650.00	-	3,650.00	3,400.00	-	3,400.00
Total equity	**3,650.00**	-	**3,650.00**	**3,400.00**	-	**3,400.00**
LIABILITIES						
Current liabilities						
Financial Liabilities						
- Trade payables	5.22	-	5.22	5.64	-	5.64
Other current liabilities	137.17	-	137.17	202.91	-	202.91
Current tax	23.66	-	23.66	23.66	-	23.66
Total Equity and Liabilities	**3,816.05**	-	**3,816.05**	**3,632.21**	-	**3,632.21**

The Company does not have Statement of Profit and Loss as the Company has not commenced the commercial operations.

2 Property, plant and equipments

Current year 2016-17

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Gross Block				Accumulated Depreciation				Net Block	
	As at 1 April 2016	Additions during the year	Deletions during the year	As at 31 March 2017	As at 1 April 2016	Additions during the year	Deletions during the year	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
Tangible assets										
Office Equipments	10.46	-	-	10.46	-	-	-	-	10.46	10.46
EDP Equipments	7.09	-	-	7.09	-	-	-	-	7.09	7.09
Plant and Machinery	4.50	-	-	4.50	-	-	-	-	4.50	4.50
Furniture & Fixtures	3.08	-	-	3.08	-	-	-	-	3.08	3.08
Total	**25.13**	-	-	**25.13**	-	-	-	-	**25.13**	**25.13**
Capital Work in Progress	3,545.49	89.50	-	3,634.99	-	-	-	-	3,634.99	3,545.49
Total	**3,545.49**	**89.50**	-	**3,634.99**	-	-	-	-	**3,634.99**	**3,545.49**

Previous year 2015-16

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Gross Block				Accumulated Depreciation				Net Block	
	As at 1 April 2015	Additions during the year	Deletions during the year	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015	Additions during the year	Deletions during the year	As at 31 March 2016	As at 31 March 2016	As at 31 March 2015
Tangible assets										
Furniture and fixtures	10.46	-	-	10.46	-	-	-	-	10.46	10.46
Office equipment	7.09	-	-	7.09	-	-	-	-	7.09	7.09
EDP equipment	4.50	-	-	4.50	-	-	-	-	4.50	4.50
Electrical installation	3.08	-	-	3.08	-	-	-	-	3.08	3.08
Total	**25.13**	-	-	**25.13**	-	-	-	-	**25.13**	**25.13**
Capital Work in Progress	3,372.10	173.39	-	3,545.49	-	-	-	-	3,545.49	3,372.10
Total	**3,372.10**	**173.39**	-	**3,545.49**	-	-	-	-	**3,545.49**	**3,372.10**

PART I - BALANCE SHEET

3 Financial Assets

Rs. in lakhs

3.1 Other non-current assets	**As at 31 March 2017**	**As at 31 March 2016**	**As at 1 April 2015**
Unsecured, considered good			
Balances with Service Tax Authorities	257.69	244.98	231.46
	257.69	**244.98**	**231.46**

4 Financial Assets

Rs. in lakhs

4.1 Cash and cash equivalents	**As at 31 March 2017**	**As at 31 March 2016**	**As at 1 April 2015**
Balances with Banks (of the nature of cash and cash equivalents)			
- in current accounts	1.81	0.25	3.43
Cash on hand	0.01	0.20	0.09
	1.82	**0.45**	**3.52**

Sical Iron Ore Terminals (Mangalore) Limited
Notes to the accounts

PART I - BALANCE SHEET

5 Share capital

Particulars	Authorised			Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up	
	Number of share	Face value	Total value (Rs. In Lakhs)	Number of share	Total value (Rs. In Lakhs)
Previous Year 2015-16					
Equity Shares		10			
Opening balance as on 1 Apr 2015	3,40,00,000		3,400	3,40,00,000	3,400
Increase during the year	25,00,000		250	25,00,000	250
Closing balance as on 31 Mar 2016	3,65,00,000		3,650	3,65,00,000	3,650
Current Year 2016-17					
Equity Shares		10			
Opening balance as on 1 Apr 2016	3,65,00,000		3,650	3,65,00,000	3,650
Increase during the year	-		-	-	-
Closing balance as on 31 Mar 2017	3,65,00,000		3,650	3,65,00,000	3,650

5.1 The rights, preferences and restrictions attaching to each class of shares including restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of capital:

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 shall be subject to the approval of the Shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts if any, in proportion to their shareholding.

5.2 Shares of the company held by holding company:

Particulars	Equity shares with voting rights Number of shares
As at 31 March 2017: Sical Logistics Limited	3,65,00,000
As at 31 March 2016: Sical Logistics Limited	3,65,00,000

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

Class of shares / Name of shareholder	As at 31 March 2017		As at 31 March 2016	
	Number of shares held	% holding	Number of shares held	% holding
Equity shares with voting rights				
Sical Logistics Limited	3,65,00,000	100.00%	3,65,00,000	100.00%

5.4 The Company has not allotted any fully paid up equity shares by way of bonus shares nor has bought back any class of equity shares during the period of five years immediately preceding the balance sheet date. The Company has issued 25,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each amounting to Rs. 250 lakhs during the FY 2015-16 for consideration other than cash.

5.5 There are no shares for which calls remain unpaid.

PART I - BALANCE SHEET

Current liabilities

Rs. in lakhs

6	Financial Liabilities	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015
6.1	**Trade payables**			
	- Dues to micro and small enterprises (refer note below)	-	-	-
	- Dues to other creditors*	1.01	5.22	5.64
		1.01	**5.22**	**5.64**

Note: According to the information available with the Company, there are no dues payable to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined under the "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006". The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has issued an Office Memorandum dated 26 August 2008 which recommends that the Micro and Small Enterprises should mention in their correspondence with its customers the Entrepreneur's Memorandum Number as allocated after filling of the Memorandum. Further there are no dues payable to micro and small scale industries (previous year: Rs Nil).

Rs. in lakhs

7	Other current liabilities	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015
	Dues to related parties			
	- Sical Logistics Limited (refer note 17)	244.96	137.17	202.91
		244.96	**137.17**	**202.91**

8 **Commitments and contingent liabilities**

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2017**	**As at 31 March 2016**
Contingent liabilities		
Claims against the Company, not acknowledged as debt (other than those where in the possibility of any economic outflow in settlement is remote)		
- Direct tax matters	14.58	14.58
Guarantees given by bankers for performance of contracts & others	1,386.00	1,386.00

9 **Earnings per share (EPS)**

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share:

(Figures in rupees except number of shares)

Particulars	**For the year ended 31 March 2017**	**For the year ended 31 March 2016**
Profit / (Loss) after taxation as per statement of profit and loss	-	-
Less: Dividends	-	-
Net profit adjusted for the effects of dilutive potential equity shares for calculation of diluted EPS	-	-

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2017**	**As at 31 March 2016**
Number of equity shares at the beginning of the year	3,65,00,000	3,40,00,000
Add: Weighted average number of equity shares issued during the year	-	25,00,000
Number of weighted average equity shares considered for calculation of basic earnings per share	3,65,00,000	3,65,00,000
Add: Dilutive effect	-	-
Number of weighted average shares considered for calculation of diluted earnings per share	**3,65,00,000**	**3,65,00,000**

Earnings / (loss) per share:		
Basic	-	-
Diluted	-	-

10 **Related parties disclosures**

(i) **List of related parties:**

Name of Company	**Relationship**
Holding Company & Group	
Sical Logistics Limited	Holding Company

(ii) **Details of directors of the Company:**

Name of Personnel	**Designation**
Mr. M.Venkatesh	Whole-time director
Mr. Sumith R Kamath	Director
Mr. T Subramanian	Director
Mr. Rathnakar Hegde	Independent Director
Mr. Sudhit Kamath	Independent Director
Mr. Sunil Deshmukh	Director

(ii) **Details of Key Managerial Personnel:**

Name of Personnel	**Designation**
Mr. M.Venkatesh	Whole-time director
Mr. Bhabani Sankar Nayak	Chief Financial Officer
Mrs. K.Komathi	Company Secretary

(iii) **Related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year:**

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Holding Company	Key Management Personnel
	For the year ended 31 March 2017	
Loans and advances received		
Sical Logistics Limited	107.79	-
Managerial remuneration	-	-
	For the year ended 31 March 2016	
Repayment of loans and advances given		
Sical Logistics Limited	65.74	-
Proceeds from issue of shares		
Sical Logistics Limited	250.00	-
Managerial remuneration	-	-

(iv) **Amount outstanding as at the balance sheet date:**

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Holding Company	Key Management Personnel
	As at 31 March 2017	
Other current liabilities		
Sical Logistics Limited	244.96	-
	As at 31 March 2016	
Other liabilities related parties		
Sical Logistics Limited	137.17	-

11 **Segment Reporting**

The Company is yet to commence its commercial operations and hence the same is not applicable.

12 **Financial risk management**

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

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's primary focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristic of each customer and the concentration of risk from the top few customers.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value of the financial assets. The objective of managing counterparty credit risk is to prevent losses in financial assets. Since the Company is yet to commence the commercial operations, the Company is not exposed to credit risk from its customers.

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is limited as we generally invest in deposits with banks with high credit ratings assigned by international and domestic credit rating agencies.

Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due. The Company's corporate treasury department is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, treasury maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management.

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities:

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Note	As at 31 March 2017		
		Less than 1	1 - 2 years	More than 2 years
Borrowings	6.1	244.96	-	-
Trade payable	7	1.01	-	-

Market risk

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

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates.

13 **Disclosure on specified bank notes**

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

Rs.

Particulars	SBNs*	Other denomination notes	Total
Closing cash in hand as on 8 November 2016	0.20	-	0.20
(+) Permitted receipts	-	-	-
(-) Permitted payments	-	-	-
(-) Amount deposited in Banks	(0.20)	-	(0.20)
Closing cash in hand as on 30 December 2016	-	-	-

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

14 **Auditors' remuneration**

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
Payments to Statutory Auditors for		
Statutory Audit	1.00	1.00
Certification	0.40	0.15

15 **Financial instruments**

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016 are as follows:

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Note	Carrying value		Fair value	
		As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
Financial Assets					
Amortised cost					
Cash and cash equivalents	4.1	1.82	0.45	1.82	0.45
Total financial assets		**1.82**	**0.45**	**1.82**	**0.45**
Financial liabilities					
Amortised cost					
Other current liabilities	7	244.96	137.17	244.96	137.17
Trade payables	6.1	1.01	5.22	1.01	5.22
Total financial liabilities		**245.97**	**142.39**	**245.97**	**142.39**

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, trade payables and other current liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

16 Corresponding figures for the previous year presented have been regrouped, where necessary, to conform to the current year's classification.

for **Sri & Sri Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number : 003975S

M.B. Sridharan
Partner
Membership No.: 20860
Chennai
Date: 10 May 2017

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Sical Iron Ore Terminals (Mangalore) Limited

M. Venkatesh
Whole-time director

T. Subramanian
Director

Bhabani Sankar Nayak
Chief Financial Officer
Bangalore
Date: 10 May 2017

K. Komathi
Company Secretary

NORSEA OFFSHORE INDIA LIMITED

Norsea Offshore India Limited
Balance sheet

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Note	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	2	8,749.02	9,976.18	10,094.43
Deferred tax assets (net)	3	2,751.59	2,149.26	1,340.12
		11,500.61	12,125.44	11,434.55
Current assets				
Financial Assets	4			
- Trade receivables	4.1	-	-	496.63
- Cash and cash equivalents	4.2	49.47	75.44	68.73
- Other current financial assets	4.3	1,169.96	2,667.74	3,617.92
Other current assets	5	26.70	9.37	50.01
		1,246.13	2,752.55	4,233.29
Total Assets		**12,746.74**	**14,877.99**	**15,667.84**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Equity share capital	6	5.00	5.00	5.00
Other equity	6.1	(5,367.14)	(4,335.51)	(3,841.50)
		(5,362.14)	(4,330.51)	(3,836.50)
LIABILITIES				
Non-current liabilities				
Financial Liabilities				
- Borrowings	7	2,831.25	4,246.88	6,500.00
		2,831.25	4,246.88	6,500.00
Current liabilities				
Financial Liabilities	8			
- Trade payables	8.1	0.31	0.17	1.34
- Other financial liablities	8.2	1,930.38	1,307.27	66.25
Other current liabilities	9	13,346.94	13,654.18	12,905.62
Current tax liabilities		-	-	31.13
		15,277.63	14,961.62	13,004.34
Total Equity and Liabilities		**12,746.74**	**14,877.99**	**15,667.84**
Significant accounting policies	1			
Notes to the accounts	2 to 23			

The notes referred to above form an integral part of financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached
for **CNGSN & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number : 004915S
LLP No : S200036

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Norsea Offshore India Limited

CN GANGADARAN
Partner
Membership No. 11205

Sumith Kamath
Director

T. Subramanian
Director

Chennai
Date: 10 May 2017

Bangalore
Date: 10 May 2017

Norsea Offshore India Limited
Statement of profit and loss

Particulars	Note	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Revenue from operations	10	-	409.28
Other income	11	0.78	2.74
Total Income		**0.78**	**412.02**
Expenses			
Cost of services	12	37.37	34.71
Finance costs	13	597.56	703.84
Depreciation and amortisation expense	2	919.87	888.52
Other expenses	14	105.76	105.66
Total expenses		**1,660.56**	**1,732.73**
Profit before tax		**(1,659.78)**	**(1,320.71)**
Tax expense	15		
Current tax		-	11.73
Deferred tax		(602.33)	(809.14)
Loss for the year		**(1,057.45)**	**(523.30)**

Norsea Offshore India Limited
Statement of profit and loss

Particulars	Note	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of defined benefit plan acturial gains/ (losses)		-	-
Others		-	-
		-	-
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the period		**(1,057.45)**	**(523.30)**
Attributable to:			
Owners of Company		(1,057.45)	(523.30)
Non- controlling interests		-	-
Loss per equity share	17		
(1) Basic		(2,114.00)	(1,046.00)
(2) Diluted		(2,114.00)	(1,046.00)
Significant accounting policies	1		
Notes to the accounts	2 to 23		

The notes referred to above form an integral part of financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached
for **CNGSN & ASSOCIATES LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number : 004915S
LLP No : S200036

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Norsea Offshore India Limited

Norsea Offshore India Limited
Cash Flows Statement

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	**Note**	**For the year ended 31 Mar 2017**	**For the year ended 31 Mar 2016**
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before tax		(1,659.78)	(1,320.71)
Adjustments:			
Depreciation		919.87	888.52
Interest on corporate guarantee		25.82	29.29
Interest and finance charges		571.59	672.86
Operating cash flow before working capital changes		**(142.50)**	**269.96**
Changes in			
- Trade receivables		-	496.63
- Current/Non current financial assets		1,497.78	950.18
- Current/Non current assets		(17.33)	40.64
- Trade payables		0.14	(1.17)
- Current/Non current liabilities		(307.24)	717.43
Cash generated from operations		1,030.85	2,473.67
Income taxes paid		-	(11.73)
Cash generated from operations [A]		**1,030.85**	**2,461.94**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets		307.29	-
Investment in fixed assets		-	(770.27)
Net cash generated used in investing activities [B]		**307.29**	**(770.27)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of long term borrowings		(792.52)	(1,012.10)
Finance cost		(571.59)	(672.86)
Net cash generated from financing activities [C]		**(1,364.11)**	**(1,684.96)**
Increase in cash and cash equivalents [A+B+C]		**(25.97)**	**6.71**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		**75.44**	**68.73**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		**49.47**	**75.44**

Norsea Offshore India Limited
Cash Flows Statement

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Note	For the year ended 31 Mar 2017	For the year ended 31 Mar 2016
Components of cash and cash equivalents	4.2		
Balances with banks			
- in current accounts		49.47	75.44
Total cash and cash equivalents		49.47	75.44
Significant accounting policies	1		
Notes to the accounts	2 to 23		

The notes referred to above form an integral part of financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached
for **CNGSN & ASSOCIATES LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number : 004915S
LLP No : S200036

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Norsea Offshore India Limited

CN GANGADARAN
Partner
Membership No. 11205

Sumith Kamath
Director

T. Subramanian
Director

Norsea Offshore India Limited
Notes to the accounts
For the year ended 31 March 2017

1 Company overview and Significant Accounting Policies

1.1 Company overview

Norsea Offshore India Limited ('NORSEA' or 'the Company') owns and operates a cutter suction dredger viz Sical Portofino carrying dredging activities for various ports. The Company is a 100% subsidiary of Sical Logistics Limited ('SLL'). The Company has leased the dredger to its holding company.

The financial statements are approved for issue by the company's Board of Directors on 10 May 2017.

1.2 Basis of preparation of financial statements

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis, the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') (to the extent notified). The Ind AS as prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016.

These financial statements are the company's first Ind AS financial statements. The company has adopted all the Ind AS standards and the adoptions were carried out in accordance with Ind AS 101 First time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards. The transition was carried out from Indian Accounting Principles generally accepted in India as prescribed under Sec133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (IGAAP), which was the previous GAAP. Reconciliations and descriptions of the effect of the transition has been summarized in Note 1.18.

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

1.3 Current versus non-current classification

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

► It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
► It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
► There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period The Group classifies All other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.
The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

1.4 Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on a periodic basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

(i) Income taxes: Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income taxes, including the amount expected to be paid or recovered in connection with uncertain tax positions. Also refer to Note 1.12.

(ii) Property, plant and equipment: Property, plant and equipment represent a significant proportion of the asset base of the company. The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected use fullife and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of company's assets are determined by management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technology.

(iii) Other estimates: The preparation of financial statements involves estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets, liabilities, disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses for the reporting period. Specifically, the Company estimates the probability of collection of accounts receivable by analyzing historical payment patterns, customer concentrations, customer credit-worthiness and current economic trends. If the financial condition of a customer deteriorates, additional allowances
may be required.

1.5 Revenue recognition

In respect of dredger hire income, revenue is recognised on accrual method on rendering of services.

1.6 Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement: Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenditures directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

Depreciation: The Company depreciates property, plant and equipment over the estimated useful life on a straight-line as well as written down value basis from the date the assets are ready for intended use. Assets acquired under finance lease and leasehold improvements are amortized over the lower of estimated useful life and lease term. The estimated useful lives of assets for the current and comparative period of significant items of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

The estimated useful lives of assets for the current and comparative period of significant items of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Asset Class	Dep Rate	Method	Useful Life
Dredger	6.79%	SLM	14
Tender boat	6.79%	SLM	14
Pipes and floaters	19.26%	WDV	20
Electrical installation	45.07%	WDV	5
Furniture and fixture	25.89%	WDV	15
EDP equipment	45.07%	WDV	5

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

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment. Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Repairs and maintenance costs are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when incurred. The cost and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the financial statements upon sale or disposition of the asset and the resultant gains or losses are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Exchange fluctuation arising out of reinstatement of the amount due for the purchase of the above assets has been capitalized and added to the cost of respective assets as per the notification of Ministry of Corporate affairs vide notification No.GSR 225 (E) dated 31 March 2009 as amended from time to time.

Amounts paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding as of each reporting date and the cost of property, plant and equipment not ready for intended use before such date are disclosed under capital work- in-progress.

1.7 Functional and presentation currency

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

1.8 Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currency are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the respective transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at the exchange rates prevailing at reporting date of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the statement of profit and loss and reported within foreign exchange gains/ (losses).

1.9 Financial instruments

All financial instruments are recognised initially at fair value. Transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset (other than financial assets recorded at fair value through profit or loss) are included in the fair value of the financial assets. Loans and borrowings and payable are recognised net of directly attributable transactions costs.

(i) *Financial assets at amortised cost:* A financial asset shall be measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:
(a) the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and
(b) 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 (SPPI).

They are presented as current assets, except for those maturing later than 12 months after the reporting date which are presented as non-current assets. Financial assets are measured initially at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment loss.
Financial assets at amortised cost are represented by trade receivables, security deposits, cash and cash equivalents, employee and other advances and eligible current and non-current assets.
Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and in banks and demand deposits with banks which can be withdrawn at any time without prior notice or penalty on the principal.

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, in banks and demand deposits with banks, net of outstanding book overdrafts that are repayable on demand, and are considered part of the Company's cash management system.

(ii) Financial liabilities at amortised cost: Financial liabilities at amortised cost represented by trade and other payables are initially recognized at fair value, and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Norsea Offshore India Limited
Notes to the accounts
For the year ended 31 March 2017

Reconciliation of equity

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	As at 31 March 2016			As at 1 April 2015		
	Previous GAAP	Effect of transition to Ind AS	Ind AS	Previous GAAP	Effect of transition to Ind AS	Ind AS
Assets						
Non-current assets						
Property Plant and Equipment	9,976.18	-	9,976.18	10,094.43	-	10,094.43
Deferred tax assets (net)	2,072.27	76.99	2,149.26	1,263.13	76.99	1,340.12
Current assets						
Financial Assets						
- Trade receivables	231.01	(231.01)	-	727.64	(231.01)	496.63
- Cash and cash equivalents	75.44	-	75.44	68.73	-	68.73
- Other current financial assets	2,667.74	-	2,667.74	3,617.92	-	3,617.92
Other current assets	8.08	1.29	9.37	50.01	-	50.01
Total assets	**15,030.72**	**(152.73)**	**14,877.99**	**15,821.86**	**(154.02)**	**15,667.84**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES						
Equity						
Equity Share capital	5.00	-	5.00	5.00	-	5.00
Other equity	(4,200.62)	(134.89)	(4,335.51)	(3,706.61)	(134.89)	(3,841.50)
Total equity	**(4,195.62)**	**(134.89)**	**(4,330.51)**	**(3,701.61)**	**(134.89)**	**(3,836.50)**
LIABILITIES						
Non-current liabilities						
Financial Liabilities						
- Borrowings	4,246.88	-	4,246.88	6,500.00	-	6,500.00
Current liabilities						
Financial Liabilities						
- Trade payables	0.17	-	0.17	1.34	-	1.34
- Other financial liabilities	1,307.27	-	1,307.27	66.25	-	66.25
Other current liabilities	13,672.02	(17.84)	13,654.18	12,924.75	(19.13)	12,905.62
Current tax liabilities	-	-	-	31.13	-	31.13
Total Equity and Liabilities	**15,030.72**	**(152.73)**	**14,877.99**	**15,821.86**	**(154.02)**	**15,667.84**

Equity reconciliation:

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Note	As at 1 April 2015
Equity under Previous GAAP:		(3,706.61)
IND AS transition adjustments:		
Expected credit loss on trade and other receivables	i	(211.88)
Tax impact on the above adjustments		76.99
Total		**(3,841.50)**

Explanations for reconciliation Equity:

(i) Under Ind AS, the loss allowances for trade receivables have been made under expected credit loss model.

Total comprehensive income reconciliation:

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Note	As at 31 March 2016
Equity under Previous GAAP:		(494.01)
Ind AS transition adjustments:		
Interest expense on Corporate Guarantee issued by Holding Company	i	(29.29)
Total		**(523.30)**

Explanations for reconciliation Equity and Total comprehensive income:

(i) Under Ind AS, interest expense has been recognised on the Corporate Guarantee issued to parent companies.

Cash flow statement:

There were no significant reconciliation items between cash flows prepared under Indian GAAP and those prepared under Ind AS.

2 Property, plant and equipments

Current year 2016-17

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Gross Block				Accumulated Depreciation				Net Block	
	As at 1 April 2016	Additions during the year	Deletions during the year	As at 31 March 2017	As at 1 April 2016	Additions during the year	Deletions during the year	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
Tangible assets										
Dredger	13,673.57	-	300.04	13,373.53	3,975.23	892.13	-	4,867.36	8,506.17	9,698.34
Tender boat	322.19	-	7.25	314.94	82.88	21.03	-	103.91	211.03	239.31
Pipes and floaters	110.17	-	-	110.17	78.39	5.06	-	83.45	26.72	31.78
Electrical installation	3.91	-	-	3.91	2.94	0.35	-	3.29	0.62	0.97
Furniture and fixture	14.50	-	-	14.50	8.82	1.28	-	10.10	4.40	5.68
EDP equipment	0.80	-	-	0.80	0.70	0.02	-	0.72	0.08	0.10
Total	**14,125.14**	-	**307.29**	**13,817.86**	**4,148.96**	**919.87**	-	**5,068.82**	**8,749.02**	**9,976.18**

Previous year 2016-17

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Gross Block				Accumulated Depreciation				Net Block	
	As at 1 April 2015	Additions during the year	Deletions during the year	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015	Additions during the year	Deletions during the year	As at 31 March 2016	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015
Tangible assets										
Dredger	12,921.48	752.09	-	13,673.57	3,115.62	859.61	-	3,975.23	9,698.34	9,805.86
Tender boat	304.01	18.18	-	322.19	62.64	20.24	-	82.88	239.31	241.37
Pipes and floaters	110.17	-	-	110.17	72.12	6.27	-	78.39	31.78	38.05
Electrical installation	3.91	-	-	3.91	2.31	0.63	-	2.94	0.97	1.60
Furniture and fixture	14.50	-	-	14.50	7.09	1.73	-	8.82	5.68	7.41
EDP equipment	0.80	-	-	0.80	0.66	0.04	-	0.70	0.10	0.14
Total	**13,354.87**	**770.27**	-	**14,125.14**	**3,260.44**	**888.52**	-	**4,148.96**	**9,976.18**	**10,094.43**

PART I - BALANCE SHEET

Rs. in lakhs

3	Deferred tax assets (net)	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015
	Deferred tax assets			
	Unabsorbed losses	3,448.74	2,929.78	2,399.27
	Deferred tax liability			
	Excess of depreciation allowed under Income Tax Act, 1961 over depreciation as per books	(697.15)	(780.52)	(1,059.15)
		2,751.59	**2,149.26**	**1,340.12**

Current assets

4 Financial assets

Rs. in lakhs

4.1	Trade receivables	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015
	Unsecured, considered good	-	-	496.63
	Doubtful	-	-	-
	Less: Provision for doubtful receivables	-	-	-
		-	-	**496.63**

Rs. in lakhs

4.2	Cash and cash equivalents	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015
	Balances with Banks (of the nature of cash and cash equivalents)			
	- in current accounts	49.47	75.44	68.73
		49.47	**75.44**	**68.73**

Rs. in lakhs

4.3	Other current financial assets	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015
	Unsecured, considered good			
	- advances to related parties (refer note 18)	1,169.21	2,666.99	3,617.17
	- security deposit	0.75	0.75	0.75
		1,169.96	**2,667.74**	**3,617.92**

Rs. in lakhs

5	Other current assets	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015
	Unsecured, considered good			
	Other advances			
	- prepaid expenses	6.64	8.08	0.55
	- statutory dues receviable	20.06	1.29	49.46
		26.70	**9.37**	**50.01**

Norsea Offshore India Limited
Notes to the accounts

PART I - BALANCE SHEET

6 Share capital

Particulars	Authorised			Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up	
	Number of share	Face value	Total value (Rs. In Lakhs)	Number of share	Total value (Rs. In Lakhs)
Previous Year 2015-16					
Equity Shares		10			
Opening balance as on 1 Apr 2015	50,000		5.00	50,000	5.00
Increase during the year				-	-
Closing balance as on 31 Mar 2016	50,000		5.00	50,000	5.00
Current Year 2016-17					
Equity Shares		10			
Opening balance as on 1 Apr 2016	50,000		5.00	50,000	5.00
Increase during the year				-	-
Closing balance as on 31 Mar 2017	50,000		5.00	50,000	5.00

i **The rights, preferences and restrictions attaching to each class of shares including restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of capital:**

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 shall be subject to the approval of the Shareholders at the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts if any, in proportion to their shareholding.

ii **Shares of the company held by holding company:**

Particulars	Equity shares with voting rights Number of shares
As at 31 March 2017:	
Sical Logistics Limited	50,000
As at 31 March 2016:	
Sical Logistics Limited	50,000

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

Class of shares / Name of shareholder	As at 31 March 2017		As at 31 March 2016	
	Number of shares held	% holding	Number of shares held	% holding
Equity shares with voting rights				
Sical Logistics Limited	50,000	100.00%	50,000	100.00%

iv The Company has not allotted any fully paid up equity shares by way of bonus shares nor has bought back any class of equity shares during the period of five years immediately preceding the balance sheet date nor has issued shares for consideration other than cash.

v There are no shares for which calls remain unpaid.

Norsea Offshore India Limited
Statement of changes in equity

6.1 Other equity

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Other items of other comprehensive income	Equity attributable to owners of
Balance as at 1 April 2015	-	(3,706.61)	-	(3,706.61)
Restated balance at the beginning of the reporting period	30.00	(164.89)	-	(134.89)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(523.30)	-	(523.30)
Corporate guarntee interest (refer note below)	29.29	-	-	29.29
Balance as on 31 March 2016	**59.29**	**(4,394.80)**	-	**(4,335.51)**
Balance as at 1 April 2016	59.29	(4,394.80)	-	(4,335.51)
Restated balance at the beginning of the reporting period	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(1,057.45)	-	(1,057.45)
Corporate guarntee interest (refer note below)	25.82	-	-	25.82
Balance as on 31 March 2017	**85.11**	**(5,452.25)**	-	**(5,367.14)**

Note: As per Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, the corporate guarntee given by the holding company to the banks in respect of the loans availed by the Company qualifies as a 'financial guarantee contract'. No payment is mdae by the Company to its holding company and this is considered as a deemed capital contribution by the holding company, since the guarantee has been provided by the holding company in its capacity as a shareholder.

Norsea Offshore India Limited
Notes to the accounts

PART I - BALANCE SHEET

Non-current liabilities

Rs. in lakhs

7 Financial Liabilities	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015
Borrowings			
Secured			
Term loans			
from banks			
- Yes Bank (refer note i)	2,831.25	4,246.88	6,500.00
	2,831.25	**4,246.88**	**6,500.00**

Note:

(i) Yes Bank

The Company had obtained Rs. 8,000 lakhs term loan facility carrying an interest rate of Yes Bank Base Rate + 1.50% during FY 2012-13. This term loan is secured by subservient charge over dredger. The tenor of the loan is 84 months including a moratorium of 36 months followed by 16 quarterly repayment.

Current liabilities

8 Financial Liabilities

Rs. in lakhs

8.1 Trade payables	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015
- Dues to micro and small enterprises (refer note below)	-	-	-
- Dues to other creditors	0.31	0.17	1.34
	0.31	**0.17**	**1.34**

Note: According to the information available with the Company, there are no dues payable to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined under the "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006". The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has issued an office memorandum dated 26 August 2008 which recommends that the Micro and Small Enterprises should mention in their correspondence with its customers the entrepreneur's memorandum number as allocated after filling of the memorandum. Further the best of the knowledge of the Company, there are no dues payable to micro and small scale industries (previous year: Rs Nil).

Rs. in lakhs

8.2 Other financial liabilities	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015
Current maturities of long-term debt*			
Term loans			
from banks			
- Yes Bank	1,887.50	1,253.12	-
Others			
- Interest accrued but not due	42.88	54.15	66.25
	1,930.38	**1,307.27**	**66.25**

*The details of interest rate, repayment terms, nature and value of securities furnished are disclosed under note 7.

Rs. in lakhs

9 Other current liabilities	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015
Dues to related parties			
- Norsea Global Offshore Pte. Ltd (refer note 18)	13,346.49	13,653.78	12,883.52
Others			
Statutory dues	0.05	-	21.70
Creditors for expenses	0.40	0.40	0.40
	13,346.94	**13,654.18**	**12,905.62**

PART II - STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

Rs. in lakhs

10	Revenue from operations	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
	Sale of services		
	Charter hire income	-	466.58
	Taxes and deductions		
	Less: Service tax	-	(57.30)
		-	**409.28**

Rs. in lakhs

11	Other income	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
	Interest income		
	Interest income on deposits with banks	0.37	1.55
	Provision no longer required written back	0.41	1.19
		0.78	**2.74**

Rs. in lakhs

12	Cost of services	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
	Insurance	37.37	34.71
		37.37	**34.71**

Rs. in lakhs

13	Finance costs	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
	Interest expense		
	- term loan	571.59	672.86
	Other borrowing costs	0.15	1.69
	Interest on inter-corporate guarntee (refer note 18)	25.82	29.29
		597.56	**703.84**

Rs. in lakhs

14	Other expenses	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
	Rent (refer note 19)	4.20	4.10
	Payment to auditor's		
	a. for audit	0.40	0.40
	b. for reimbursement of expenses	0.24	0.11
	Legal, professional and consultancy	100.23	100.86
	Rates and taxes	0.69	0.19
		105.76	**105.66**

Rs. in lakhs

15	Income tax	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
	Current income tax:		
	In respect of the current period	-	11.73
	Deferred tax:		
	In respect of the current period	(602.33)	(809.14)
	Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	**(602.33)**	**(797.41)**

Norsea Offshore India Limited
Notes to the accounts

PART II - STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

A reconciliation of the income tax provision to the amount computed by applying the statutory income tax rate to the income before income taxes is summarized below:

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Profit before income taxes	(1,659.78)	(1,320.71)
Enacted tax rates in India	34.61%	34.61%
Computed expected tax expense	(574.45)	(457.10)
Tax impact on carried forward losses	(27.88)	(38.16)
Foreign exchange gain of previous year offered for tax	-	(302.15)
Total income tax expense	**(602.33)**	**(797.41)**

The tax rates under Indian Income Tax Act, for the year ended 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016 is 34.61%.

Deferred tax
Deferred tax relates to the following:

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Property, plant and equipment	83.37	530.51
Unabsorbed losses	518.96	278.63
Net deferred tax assets/ (liabilities)	**602.33**	**809.14**

16 **Commitments and contingent liabilities**

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
Contingent liabilities		
Claims against the Company, not acknowledged as debt (other than those where in the possibility of any economic outflow in settlement is remote)		
- Direct tax matters	-	-
- Indirect tax matters	22.07	22.07
- Legal matters	-	-
Guarantees given by bankers/letter of credit for performance of contracts & others	-	-

17 **Earnings per share (EPS)**

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share:

(Figures in rupees except number of shares)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Profit / (Loss) after taxation as per statement of profit and loss	(1,057.45)	(523.30)
Less: Dividends on shares and tax thereon	-	-
Net profit adjusted for the effects of dilutive potential equity shares for calculation of diluted EPS	**(1,057.00)**	**(523.00)**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
Number of equity shares at the beginning of the year	50,000	50,000
Add: Weighted average number of equity shares issued during the year	-	-
Number of weighted average shares considered for calculation of diluted earnings per share	**50,000**	**50,000**

Earnings / (loss) per share:		
Basic	(2,114.00)	(1,046.00)
Diluted	(2,114.00)	(1,046.00)

18 **Related parties disclosures**

(i) List of related parties:

Name of Company	Relationship
Holding Company & Group	
Sical Logistics Limited	Holding Company
Norsea Global Offshore Pte. Ltd	Step down Subsidiary of Sical Logistics Limited [overseas subsidiary]

(ii) Details of directors of the Company:

Name of personnel	Designation
Mr. Sumith Kamath	Director
Mr. Ratnakar Hegde	Independent director
Mr. Sudhir Kamath	Independent director
Mr. Sunil Deshmukh	Director
Mr. S. Rajappan	Director
Mr. T. Subramanian	Director

(iii) Related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year:

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Fellow Subsidiary	Holding Company	Key management personnel
	For the year ended 31 March 2017		
Repayment of loans and advances	-	1,497.78	-
Receiving of services	-	100.00	-
Interest on inter-corporate guarntee	-	25.82	-
	For the year ended 31 March 2016		
Rendering of services	-	409.28	-
Receiving of services	-	100.00	-
Interest on inter-corporate guarntee	-	29.29	-

(iv) Amount outstanding as at the balance sheet date:

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Fellow Subsidiary	Holding Company	Key management personnel
		As at 31 March 2017	
Other current liabilities	13,346.94	-	-
Other current financial assets	-	1,169.21	-
		As at 31 March 2016	
Other current liabilities	13,653.78	-	-
Other current financial assets	-	2,666.99	

19 **Leases**

The Company has taken on lease office premises under cancelable operating lease agreements. The company intends to renew such leases in the normal course of business.

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
Rent	4.20	4.10

20 **Financial risk management**

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

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's primary focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristic of each customer and the concentration of risk from the top few customers.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value of the financial assets. The objective of managing counterparty credit risk is to prevent losses in financial assets. The Company assesses the credit quality of the counterparties, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors. Credit risk has always been managed by the Company through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the credit worthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. On account of adoption of Ind AS 109, the Company uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss or gain. The expected credit loss model takes into account available external and internal credit risk factors and the Company's historical experience for customers.

The following table gives details in respect of percentage of revenues generated from top customer:

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31 Mar 2017	For the year ended 31 Mar 2016
Revenue from top customer	-	409.28

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is limited as we generally invest in deposits with banks with high credit ratings assigned by international and domestic credit rating agencies.

Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due. The Company's corporate treasury department is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, treasury maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management.

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities:

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Note	As at 31 March 2017		
		Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	More than 2 years
Borrowings	7 and 8.2	1,887.50	1,887.50	943.75
Trade payable	4.1	0.17	-	-

Market risk

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

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exchange risk arises from its foreign currency payable (primarily in U.S. dollars). The following tables present foreign currency risk:

Particulars of un-hedged foreign currency exposure as at the balance sheet date:

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Foreign currency	Foreign currency	As at 31 Mar 2017	As at 31 Mar 2016
			INR	INR
Other current liabilities	USD	205.84	13,346.94	13,653.78

21 Financial instruments

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016 are as follows:

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Note	Carrying value		Fair value	
		As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
Financial Assets					
Amortised cost					
Cash and cash equivalents	4.2	49.47	75.44	49.47	75.44
Other current financial assets	4.3	1,169.96	2,667.74	1,169.96	2,667.74
Total financial assets		**1,219.43**	**2,743.18**	**1,219.43**	**2,743.18**
Financial liabilities					
Amortised cost					
Borrowings	7 and 8.2	4,718.75	5,500.00	4,718.75	5,500.00
Trade payables	8.1	0.31	0.17	0.31	0.17
Other current financial liabilities	8.2	42.88	54.15	42.88	54.15
Total financial liabilities		**4,761.94**	**5,554.32**	**4,761.94**	**5,554.32**

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, Other current and non-current financial assets, trade receivables and payables and borrowings approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

22 Disclosure on specified bank notes

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

Rs.

Particulars	SBNs*	Other denomination notes	Total
Closing cash in hand as on 8 November 2016	-	-	-
(+) Permitted receipts	-	-	-
(-) Permitted payments	-	-	-
(-) Amount deposited in Banks	-	-	-
Closing cash in hand as on 30 December 2016	-	-	-

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

23 The Company is primarily engaged in providing integrated logistics services which is considered as single business segment in terms of segment reporting as per Ind AS 108. There being no services rendered outside India there are no separate geographical segments to be reported on.

24 Corresponding figures for the previous year presented have been regrouped, where necessary, to conform to the current year's classification.

for **CNGSN & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number : 004915S
LLP No : S200036

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Norsea Offshore India Limited

CN GANGADARAN
Partner
Membership No.: 11205
Chennai
Date: 10 May 2017

Sumith Kamath
Director

T. Subramanian
Director

Bangalore
Date: 10 May 2017

SICAL INFRA ASSETS LIMITED

Sical Infra Assets Limited
Balance sheet

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Note	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Financial Assets	2			
- Investments	2.1	9,109.45	9,066.74	9,032.70
- Other non-current financial assets	2.2	16,567.75	16,581.21	16,587.01
Deferred tax assets (net)	3	25.63	-	5.59
		25,702.83	25,647.95	25,625.30
Current assets				
Financial Assets	4			
- Trade receivables	4.1	461.49	-	-
- Cash and cash equivalents	4.2	0.07	3.01	2.19
		461.56	3.01	2.19
Total Assets		**26,164.39**	**25,650.96**	**25,627.49**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Equity Share capital	5	5,329.73	5,329.73	5,329.73
Other Equity	6	19,923.63	19,767.72	19,747.45
		25,253.36	25,097.45	25,077.18
LIABILITIES				
Non-current liabilities				
Other non-current liabilities	7	546.96	546.96	546.96
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	8	-	2.94	-
		546.96	549.90	546.96
Current liabilities				
Financial Liabilities	9			
- Trade payables	9.1	316.94	-	-
Other current liabilities	10	47.13	3.61	3.35
		364.07	3.61	3.35
Total Equity and Liabilities		**26,164.39**	**25,650.96**	**25,627.49**
Significant accounting policies	1			
Notes to the accounts	2 to 23			

The notes referred to above form an integral part of financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached
for CNGSN & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number : 004915S
LLP No : S200036

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Sical Infra Assets Limited

CN GANGADARAN
Partner
Membership No. 11205

Kush S Desai
Wholetime Director

Rathnakar Hegde
Director

Chennai
Date: 9 May 2017

K Komathi
Company Secretary

Vinod Shenoy
Chief Financial Officer

Bangalore
Date: 9 May 2017

Sical Infra Assets Limited
Statement of profit and loss

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Note	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Revenue from operations	11	995.80	19.27
Other income	12	41.71	34.04
Total Income		**1,037.51**	**53.31**
Expenses			
Cost of services	13	905.43	18.35
Depreciation and amortization expense		-	-
Other expenses	14	4.74	6.16
Total expenses		**910.17**	**24.51**
Profit before tax		**127.34**	**28.80**
Tax expense	15		
Current tax		**23.54**	-
Deferred tax		**(28.57)**	**8.53**
Minimum Alternate Tax credit entitlement		**(23.54)**	-
Profit for the year		**155.91**	**20.27**

Sical Infra Assets Limited
Statement of profit and loss

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Note	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of defined benefit plan acturial gains/ (losses)		-	-
Others		-	-
		-	-
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the period		**155.91**	**20.27**
Attributable to:			
Owners of Company		155.91	20.27
Non- controlling interests		-	-
Earnings per equity share	17		
(1) Basic		0.29	0.04
(2) Diluted		0.29	0.04
Significant accounting policies	1		
Notes to the accounts	2 to 23		

The notes referred to above form an integral part of financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached
For **CNGSN & ASSOCIATES LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number : 004915S
LLP No : S200036

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Sical Infra Assets Limited

CN GANGADARAN
Partner
Membership No. 11205

Kush S Desai
Wholetime Director

Rathnakar Hegde
Director

Chennai
Date: 9 May 2017

K Komathi
Company Secretary

Vinod Shenoy
Chief Financial Officer

Bangalore
Date: 9 May 2017

Sical Infra Assets Limited
Cash Flows Statement

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Note	For the year ended 31 Mar 2017	For the year ended 31 Mar 2016
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before tax		127.34	28.80
Adjustments:			
Interest income		(41.71)	(34.04)
Operating cash flow before working capital changes		**85.63**	**(5.24)**
Changes in			
- Trade receivables		(461.49)	-
- Current/Non-current assets		-	-
- Current/Non-current financial assets		-	-
- Current/Non-current liabilities		43.52	0.26
- Current/Non-current financial liabilities		-	-
- Trade payables		316.94	-
Cash generated from operations		(15.40)	(4.98)
Income taxes paid		-	-
Cash generated from operations [A]		**(15.40)**	**(4.98)**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Investment in subsidiaries		(1.00)	-
Loans and advances to subsidiaries		13.46	5.80
Net cash generated used in investing activities [B]		**12.46**	**5.80**
Cash flows from financing activities		-	-
Net cash generated from financing activities [C]		-	-
Increase in cash and cash equivalents [A+B+C]		**(2.94)**	**0.82**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		**3.01**	**2.19**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		**0.07**	**3.01**

Sical Infra Assets Limited
Cash Flows Statement

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Note	For the year ended 31 Mar 2017	For the year ended 31 Mar 2016
Components of cash and cash equivalents	4.2		
Balances with banks			
- in current accounts		0.07	3.01
Total cash and cash equivalents		**0.07**	**3.01**
Significant accounting policies	1		
Notes to the accounts	2 to 23		

The notes referred to above form an integral part of financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached
For **CNGSN & ASSOCIATES LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number : 004915S
LLP No : S200036

CN GANGADARAN
Partner
Membership No. 11205

Chennai
Date: 9 May 2017

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Sical Infra Assets Limited

Kush S Desai
Wholetime Director

Rathnakar Hegde
Director

K Komathi
Company Secretary
Bangalore
Date: 9 May 2017

Vinod Shenoy
Chief Financial Officer

1 Company overview and Significant Accounting Policies

1.1 Company overview

The Company was incorporated on 9 May 2007 as Sical Infrastructures Limited and subsequently the name was changed to Sical Infra Assets Limited ('SIAL' or 'the Company') with effect from 3 July 2007. The Company was formed for the purpose of housing all infrastructure projects in its fold and to bid and execute future infrastructure projects. The object of the Company also includes logistics business.

The financial statements are approved for issue by the company's Board of Directors on 9 May 2017.

1.2 Basis of preparation of financial statements

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis, the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') (to the extent notified). The Ind AS as prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016.

These financial statements are the company's first Ind AS financial statements. The company has adopted all the Ind AS standards and the adoptions were carried out in accordance with Ind AS 101 First time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards. The transition was carried out from Indian Accounting Principles generally accepted in India as prescribed under Sec133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (IGAAP), which was the previous GAAP. Reconciliations and descriptions of the effect of the transition has been summarized in Note 1.16.

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

1.3 Current versus non-current classification

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period The Company classifies All other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.
The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

1.4 Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on a periodic basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

(i) Income taxes: Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income taxes, including the amount expected to be paid or recovered in connection with uncertain tax positions. Also refer to Note 1.13.

(ii) Other estimates: The preparation of financial statements involves estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets, liabilities, disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses for the reporting period. Specifically, the Company estimates the probability of collection of accounts receivable by analyzing historical payment patterns, customer concentrations, customer credit-worthiness and current economic trends. If the financial condition of a customer deteriorates, additional allowances may be required.

1.5 Revenue recognition

Service revenue is recognised on accrual method on rendering of services.

1.6 Functional and presentation currency

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

1.7 Financial instruments

All financial instruments are recognised initially at fair value. Transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset (other than financial assets recorded at fair value through profit or loss) are included in the fair value of the financial assets. Loans and borrowings and payable are recognised net of directly attributable transactions costs.

(i) *Financial assets at amortised cost:* A financial asset shall be measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:
(a) the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and
(b) 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 (SPPI).

They are presented as current assets, except for those maturing later than 12 months after the reporting date which are presented as non-current assets. Financial assets are measured initially at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment loss.
Financial assets at amortised cost are represented by trade receivables, security deposits, cash and cash equivalents, employee and other advances and eligible current and non-current assets.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and in banks and demand deposits with banks which can be withdrawn at any time without prior notice or penalty on the principal.

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, in banks and demand deposits with banks, net of outstanding book overdrafts that are repayable on demand, and are considered part of the Company's cash management system.

(ii) *Financial liabilities at amortised cost:* Financial liabilities at amortised cost represented by trade and other payables are initially recognized at fair value, and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

1.8 Fair value measurement

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

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:
► In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
► In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability
The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.
The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:
► Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
► Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
► Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

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

1.9 Impairment

(i) *Financial assets:* In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss. The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivable.

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

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

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

As a practical expedient, the Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss on portfolio of its trade receivable. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivable and is adjusted for forward- looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in forward-looking estimates are analysed.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognised during the period is recognised as income/expense in the statement of profit and loss. This amount is reflected under the head other expenses in the statement of profit and loss. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

Financial assets measured at amortised cost, contractual revenue receivable: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e. as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

b) Non-financial assets: The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a non financial asset or a group of non financial assets is impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the amount of impairment loss.

An impairment loss is calculated as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the recoverable. Losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss and reflected in an allowance account. When the Company considers that there are no realistic prospects of recovery of the asset, the relevant amounts are written off. If the amount of impairment loss subsequently decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, then the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through statement of profit and loss.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit (as defined below) is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit").

1.10 Employee Benefit

The Company participates in various employee benefit plans. Post-employment benefits are classified as either defined contribution plans or defined benefit plans. Under a defined contribution plan, the Company's only obligation is to pay a fixed amount with no obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits. The related actuarial and investment risks fall on the employee. The expenditure for defined contribution plans is recognized as expense during the period when the employee provides service. Under a defined benefit plan, it is the Company's obligation to provide agreed benefits to the employees. The related actuarial and investment risks fall on the Company. The present value of the defined benefit obligations is calculated using the projected unit credit method.

The Company has the following employee benefit plans:

(a) Gratuity: In accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, the Company provides for a lump sum payment to eligible employees, at retirement or termination of employment based on the last drawn salary and years of employment with the Company. The gratuity fund is managed by the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC). The Company's obligation in respect of the gratuity plan, which is a defined benefit plan, is provided for based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method.

Actuarial gains or losses are recognized in other comprehensive income. Further, the profit or loss does not include an expected return on plan assets. Instead net interest recognized in profit or loss is calculated by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The actual return on the plan assets above or below the discount rate is recognized as part of re-measurement of net defined liability or asset through other comprehensive income.

Remeasurements comprising of actuarial gains or losses and return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability) are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

(b) Compensated absences: The employees of the Company are entitled to compensated absences. The employees can carry forward a portion of the unutilised accumulating compensated absences and utilise it in future periods or receive cash at retirement or termination of employment. The Company records an obligation for compensated absences in the period in which the employee renders the services that increases this entitlement. The Company measures the expected cost of compensated absences as the additional amount that the Company expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the end of the reporting period. The Company recognizes accumulated compensated absences based on actuarial valuation. Non-accumulating compensated absences are recognized in the period in which the absences occur. The Company recognizes actuarial gains and losses immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

1.11 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

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.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset, if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

1.12 Finance income and expense

Finance income consists of interest income on funds invested. Interest income is recognized as it accrues in the statement of profit and loss, using the effective interest method.

Finance expenses consist of interest expense on loans and borrowings. Borrowing costs are recognized in the statement of profit and loss using the effective interest method.

1.13 Income tax

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognized in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent it relates to items directly recognized in equity or in other comprehensive income.

(a) Current income tax: Current income tax for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities based on the taxable income for the period. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the current tax amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and applicable for the period. The Company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and liability simultaneously.

(b) Deferred income tax: Deferred income tax is recognized using the balance sheet approach. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in financial statements, except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profits or loss at the time of the transaction.

Deferred income tax asset are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences.

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

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

1.14 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted EPS is computed by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic EPS and also weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented. The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted for bonus shares, as appropriate.

1.15 Rounding of amounts

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

1.16 First- time adoption of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS)

The Company's financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 are the first financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS's notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015. The adoption of Ind AS was carried out in accordance with Ind AS 101, using 1 April 2015 as the transition date. Ind AS 101 requires that all Ind AS standards and interpretations that are effective for the first Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2017, be applied consistently and retrospectively for all fiscal years presented.

All applicable Ind AS have been applied consistently and retrospectively wherever required. The resulting difference between the carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities in the financial statements under both Ind AS and Indian GAAP as of the Transition Date have been recognized directly in equity at the Transition Date.

In preparing these financial statements, the Company has availed itself of certain exemptions and exceptions in accordance with Ind AS 101 as explained below:

(a) Exceptions from full retrospective application:

A. Estimates exception: Upon an assessment of the estimates made under previous GAAP, the management is of the opinion that there was no need to revise such estimates under Ind AS, except where estimates were required by Ind AS's and not required by previous GAAP.

(b) Reconciliations:

The following reconciliations provide a quantification of the effect of significant differences arising from the transition from Indian GAAP to Ind AS in accordance with Ind AS 101:

-equity as at 1 April 2015;
-equity as at 31 March 2016;
-total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2016; and
-explanation of material adjustments to cash flow statements.

Sical Infra Assets Limited
Notes to the accounts
For the year ended 31 March 2017

Reconciliation of equity

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	As at 31 March 2016			As at 1 April 2015		
	Previous GAAP	Effect of transition to Ind AS	Ind AS	Previous GAAP	Effect of transition to Ind AS	Ind AS
Assets						
Non-current assets						
Property Plant and Equipment	23.58	(23.58)	-	28.75	(28.75)	-
Financial Assets						
- Investments	9,012.79	53.95	9,066.74	9,012.79	19.91	9,032.70
- Other non current financial assets	17,133.18	(551.97)	16,581.21	17,138.98	(551.97)	16,587.01
Deferred tax assets (net)	-	-	-	-	5.59	5.59
Current assets						
Financial Assets						
- Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Cash and cash equivalents	3.01	-	3.01	2.19	-	2.19
Total assets	**26,172.56**	**(521.60)**	**25,650.96**	**26,182.71**	**(555.22)**	**25,627.49**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES						
Equity						
Equity Share capital	5,329.73	-	5,329.73	5,329.73	-	5,329.73
Other equity	20,292.26	(524.54)	19,767.72	20,302.67	(555.22)	19,747.45
Total equity	**25,621.99**	**(524.54)**	**25,097.45**	**25,632.40**	**(555.22)**	**25,077.18**
LIABILITIES						
Non-current liabilities						
Financial Liabilities						
Other non-current liabilities	546.96	-	546.96	546.96	-	546.96
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	-	2.94	2.94	-	-	-
Current liabilities						
Other current liabilities	3.61	-	3.61	3.35	-	3.35
Total Equity and Liabilities	**26,172.56**	**(521.60)**	**25,650.96**	**26,182.71**	**(555.22)**	**25,627.49**

Equity reconciliation:

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Note	As at 1 April 2015
Equity under Previous GAAP:		20,322.94
IND AS transition adjustments:		
Fair valuation of property, plant and equipment	i	(28.75)
Expected credit loss on other receivables	ii	(551.97)
Interest income on Corporate Guarantee issued to subsidiary	iii	19.91
Tax impact on the above adjustments		5.59
Total		**19,767.72**

Explanations for reconciliation Equity:

(i) Under Ind AS, the fair value of property, plant and equipment have been used as deemed cost as on the date of transition as per Ind AS 101.

(ii) Under Ind AS, the loss allowances for other receivables have been made under expected credit loss model.

(iii) Under Ind AS, interest income has been recognised on the Corporate Guarantee issued to subsidiaries.

Total comprehensive income reconciliation:

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Note	As at 31 March 2016
Equity under Previous GAAP:		(10.41)
Ind AS transition adjustments:		
Depreciation saving on account of fair valuation of property, plant and equipment	i	5.17
Interest income on Corporate Guarantee issued to subsidiary	ii	34.04
Tax impact on the above adjustments		(8.53)
Total		**20.27**

Explanations for reconciliation Equity and Total comprehensive income:

(i) Under Ind AS, the loss allowances for trade and other receivables have been made under expected credit loss model.

(ii) Under Ind AS, the fair value of property, plant and equipment have been used as deemed cost which resulted in change in depreciation on such assets.

(iii) Under Ind AS, interest expense has been recognised on the Corporate Guarantee issued to parent companies.

Cash flow statement:

There were no significant reconciliation items between cash flows prepared under Indian GAAP and those prepared under Ind AS.

PART I - BALANCE SHEET

2	**Financial assets**			*Rs. in lakhs*
2.1	**Investments**	**As at 31 March 2017**	**As at 31 March 2016**	**As at 1 April 2015**
	Investments in equity instruments			
	Subsidiaries (unquoted)			
	- Sical Multimodal and Rail Transport Limited - 7,26,90,000 Shares (PY - 7,26,90,000 Shares) of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up	9,108.45	9,066.74	9,032.70
	- Sical Bangalore Logistics Parks Limited - 10,000 Shares (PY - Nil Shares) of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up	1.00	-	-
		9,109.45	**9,066.74**	**9,032.70**
	Aggregate value of unquoted investments	9,109.45	9,066.74	9,032.70

				Rs. in lakhs
2.2	**Other non current financial assets**	**As at 31 March 2017**	**As at 31 March 2016**	**As at 1 April 2015**
	Unsecured, considered good			
	- advances to related parties (refer note 18)	16,567.75	16,581.21	16,587.01
		16,567.75	**16,581.21**	**16,587.01**

				Rs. in lakhs
3	**Deferred tax assets (net)**	**As at 31 March 2017**	**As at 31 March 2016**	**As at 1 April 2015**
	Deferred tax assets			
	Excess of depreciation allowed under Income Tax Act, 1961 over depreciation as per	10.92	-	9.57
	Unabsorbed losses	34.07	-	-
	Deferred tax liability			
	Others	(19.36)	-	(3.98)
		25.63	**-**	**5.59**

Current assets

4 Financial assets

				Rs. in lakhs
4.1	**Trade receivables**	**As at 31 March 2017**	**As at 31 March 2016**	**As at 1 April 2015**
	Unsecured, considered good*	461.49	-	-
	Doubtful	-	-	-
	Less: Provision for doubtful receivables	-	-	-
		461.49	**-**	**-**

*Refer note 18 for the amount receivable from the related parties.

				Rs. in lakhs
4.2	**Cash and cash equivalents**	**As at 31 March 2016**	**As at 31 March 2016**	**As at 1 April 2015**
	Balances with Banks (of the nature of cash and cash equivalents)			
	- in current accounts	0.07	3.01	2.19
		0.07	**3.01**	**2.19**

Sical Infra Assets Limited
Notes to the accounts

PART 1 - BALANCE SHEET

5 Share capital

Particulars	Authorised			Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up	
	Number of share	Face value	Total value (Rs. In Lakhs)	Number of share	Total value (Rs. In Lakhs)
Previous Year 2015-16					
Equity Shares		10			
Opening balance as on 1 Apr 2015	6,70,00,000		6,700.00	5,32,97,286	5,329.73
Increase during the year				-	-
Closing balance as on 31 Mar 2016	6,70,00,000		6,700.00	5,32,97,286	5,329.73
Preference Shares		100			
Opening balance as on 1 Apr 2015	15,00,000		1,500.00	-	-
Increase during the year				-	-
Closing balance as on 31 Mar 2016	15,00,000		1,500.00	-	-
Current Year 2016-17					
Equity Shares		10			
Opening balance as on 1 Apr 2016	6,70,00,000		6,700.00	5,32,97,286	5,329.73
Increase during the year				-	-
Closing balance as on 31 Mar 2017	6,70,00,000		6,700.00	5,32,97,286	5,329.73
Preference Shares		100			
Opening balance as on 1 Apr 2016	15,00,000		1,500.00	-	-
Increase during the year				-	-
Closing balance as on 31 Mar 2017	15,00,000		1,500.00	-	-

i **The rights, preferences and restrictions attaching to each class of shares including restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of capital:**

Equity shares: 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 shall be subject to the approval of the Shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts if any, in proportion to their shareholding.

ii **Shares of the company held by holding company:**

Particulars	Equity shares with voting rights Number of shares
As at 31 March 2017: Sical Logistics Limited	2,85,65,000
As at 31 March 2016: Sical Logistics Limited	2,85,65,000

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

Class of shares / Name of shareholder	As at 31 March 2017		As at 31 March 2016	
	Number of shares held	% holding	Number of shares held	% holding
Equity shares with voting rights				
Sical Logistics Limited	2,85,65,000	53.60%	2,85,65,000	53.60%
Old Lane Mauritius IV Ltd.	2,47,32,286	46.40%	2,47,32,286	46.40%

iv The Company has not allotted any fully paid up equity shares by way of bonus shares nor has bought back any class of equity shares during the period of five years immediately preceding the balance sheet date nor has issued shares for consideration other than cash.

v There are no shares for which calls remain unpaid.

Sical Infra Assets Limited
Statement of changes in equity

6 Other equity

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Other reserves Securities premium	Retained earnings	Other items of other comprehensive	Equity attributable to owners of
Balance as at 1 April 2015	20,143.79	158.88	-	20,302.67
Restated balance at the beginning of the reporting period	-	(555.22)	-	(555.22)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	20.27	-	20.27
Balance as on 31 March 2016	**20,143.79**	**(376.07)**	**-**	**19,767.72**
Balance as at 1 April 2016	20,143.79	(376.07)	-	19,767.72
Restated balance at the beginning of the reporting period	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	155.91	-	155.91
Balance as on 31 March 2017	**20,143.79**	**(220.16)**	**-**	**19,923.63**

PART I - BALANCE SHEET

Non-current liabilities

Rs. in lakhs

7	Other non-current liabilities	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015
	Advances from related parties:			
	Sical Logistics Limited (refer note below and 18)	546.96	546.96	546.96
		546.96	**546.96**	**546.96**

Note:

In compliance with the Shareholders Agreement dated 24 August 2007 between the Company, Sical Logistics Limited ('Holding Company' or 'SLL') and Old Lane Mauritious IV Limited ('Investor') and Supplementary Shareholders Agreement dated 19 April 2010 and Addendum thereto dated 14 September 2010, the Company had issued 5,32,97,286 equity shares of Rs.10/- each at varying premium amounts as specified in the said agreements.

Out of which 2,85,65,000 shares were issued to SLL of which face value is Rs. 28,56,50,000 and premium is Rs.77,77,67,815. However, SLL had paid a sum of Rs.1,11,81,14,035 towards share application Money. Hence, the excess amount of Rs.5,46,96,220 paid by SLL towards share application money remained unadjusted.

As this amount also formed part of the contribution towards shares issued, the same has to be considered as additional premium on the shares already allotted to it. Pending appropriate amendments to the shareholders agreement, no adjustment has been made to this balance and the same has been retained and disclosed as 'Other non-current liabilities'.

Rs. in lakhs

8	Deferred tax liabilities (net)	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015
	Deferred tax liability			
	Others	-	10.79	-
	Deferred tax assets			
	Excess of depreciation allowed under Income Tax Act, 1961 over depreciation as per books	-	(7.85)	-
		-	**2.94**	**-**

Current liabilities

Rs. in lakhs

9	Financial Liabilities	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015
9.1	**Trade payables**			
	- Dues to micro and small enterprises (refer note below)	-	-	-
	- Dues to other creditors	316.94	-	-
		316.94	**-**	**-**

Note: According to the information available with the Company, there are no dues payable to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined under the "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006". The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has issued an office memorandum dated 26 August 2008 which recommends that the Micro and Small Enterprises should mention in their correspondence with its customers the entrepreneur's memorandum number as allocated after filling of the memorandum. Further there are no dues payable to micro and small scale industries (previous year: Rs Nil).

Rs. in lakhs

10	Other current liabilities	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015
	Others			
	Statutory dues	1.87	0.29	0.28
	Creditors for expenses	45.26	3.32	3.07
		47.13	**3.61**	**3.35**

Sical Infra Assets Limited
Notes to the accounts

PART II - STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

Rs. in lakhs

11	Revenue from operations	For the year ended 31 March 2016	For the year ended 31 March 2016
	Sale of services		
	Income from integrated logistics services	995.80	19.27
	Taxes and deductions		
	Less: Service tax		
		995.80	**19.27**

Rs. in lakhs

12	Other income	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
	Interest income		
	Interest on inter-corporate guarntee (refer note 18)	41.71	34.04
		41.71	**34.04**

Rs. in lakhs

13	Cost of services	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
	Hire charges	905.43	18.35
		905.43	**18.35**

Rs. in lakhs

14	Other expenses	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
	Payment to auditor's		
	a. for audit	2.88	2.86
	c. for reimbursement of expenses	0.29	0.27
	Legal, professional and consultancy	0.11	2.53
	Miscellaneous expenses	1.46	0.50
		4.74	**6.16**

Rs. in lakhs

15	Income tax	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
	Current income tax:		
	In respect of the current period	23.54	-
	Deferred tax:		
	In respect of the current period	(28.57)	8.53
	Minimum alternate tax credit entitlement	(23.54)	-
	Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	(28.57)	8.53

PART II - STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

A reconciliation of the income tax provision to the amount computed by applying the statutory income tax rate to the income before income taxes is summarized below:

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Profit before income taxes	127.34	28.80
Enacted tax rates in India	30.90%	30.90%
Computed expected tax expense	39.35	8.90
Tax impact on carried forward losses	(59.22)	-
Tax impact on property, plant and equipment	(4.40)	(0.37)
Tax rate difference	(4.30)	-
Total income tax expense	**(28.57)**	**8.53**

The tax rates under Indian Income Tax Act, for the year ended 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016 is 30.90%.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax relates to the following:

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Property, plant and equipment	3.07	1.72
Unabsorbed losses	34.07	-
Others	(8.57)	6.81
Net deferred tax assets/ (liabilities)	**28.57**	**8.53**

Sical Infra Assets Limited
Notes to the accounts

16 **Commitments and contingent liabilities**

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
Contingent liabilities		
Claims against the Company, not acknowledged as debt (other than those where in the possibility of any ecinomin outflow in settlement is remote)		
- Direct tax matters	-	-
- Indirect tax matters	-	-
- Legal matters	-	1.00
Guarantees given to bankers for performance of contracts & others	19,245.00	29,245.00

17 **Earnings per share (EPS)**

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share:

(Figures in rupees except number of shares)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Profit after taxation as per statement of profit and loss	155.91	20.27
Less: Dividends on shares and tax thereon	-	-
Net profit adjusted for the effects of dilutive potential equity shares for calculation of diluted EPS	**155.91**	**20.27**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
Number of equity shares at the beginning of the year	5,32,97,286	5,32,97,286
Add: Weighted average number of equity shares issued during the year	-	-
Number of weighted average shares considered for calculation of diluted earnings per share	**5,32,97,286**	**5,32,97,286**

Earnings / (loss) per share:		
Basic	0.29	0.04
Diluted	0.29	0.04

18 **Related parties disclosures**

(i) **List of related parties:**

Name of Company	Relationship
Holding Company & Group	
Sical Logistics Limited	Ultimate Holding Company
Sical Multimodel and Rail Transport Limited ('SMART')	Subsidiary
Sical Bangalore Logistics Parks Limited ('SBLPL')	Subsidiary
Sical Sattva Rail Terminal Private Limited ('SSRTPL')	Joint Venture of SMART

(ii) **Details of Key managerial personnel:**

Name of personnel	Designation
Mr Kush S Desai	Whole time director
Mr. Vinod Shenoy	Chief Financial Officer
Mrs K. Komathi	Company secretary

(iii) **Details of direcotrs of the Company:**

Name of personnel	Designation
Mr. Kush S Desai	Whole-time Director
Mr. Sunil Sudhakarrao Deshmukh	Director
Mr. Rathnakara Hegde	Independent director
Mr. S. Ravinarayanan	Independent director
Mr. V.P. Ravi	Director (upto 7 November 2016)
Mr. Prasanna Kasturi	Director (appointed with effect from 7 November 2016)

(iv) Related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year:

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Companies having substantial interest	Subsidiary	Holding Company	Key management personnel
	For the year ended 31 March 2017			
Rendering of services				
SMART	-	995.80	-	-
Loans and advance taken				
SMART	-	13.46	-	-
Interest on inter-corporate guarntee				
SMART	-	41.71	-	-
Managerial remuneration	-	-	-	-
	For the year ended 31 March 2016			
Rendering of services				
SMART	-	19.27	-	-
Loans and advance taken				
SMART	-	5.80	-	-
Interest on inter-corporate guarntee				
SMART	-	-	-	-
Managerial remuneration	-	-	-	-

(v) Amount outstanding as at the balance sheet date:

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Companies having substantial interest	Subsidiary	Holding Company	Key management personnel
	As at 31 March 2017			
Other non-current liabilities				
SLL	-	-	546.96	-
Trade receivables				
SMART	-	461.49	-	-
Other non current financial assets				
SMART	-	16,567.75	-	-
	As at 31 March 2016			
Other non-current liabilities				
SLL	-	-	546.96	-
Other non current financial assets				
SMART	-	16,581.21	-	-

19 Financial risk management

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

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's primary focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristic of each customer and the concentration of risk from the top few customers.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value of the financial assets. The objective of managing counterparty credit risk is to prevent losses in financial assets. The Company assesses the credit quality of the counterparties, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors. Credit risk has always been managed by the Company through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the credit worthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. On account of adoption of Ind AS 109, the Company uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss or gain. The expected credit loss model takes into account available external and internal credit risk factors and the Company's historical experience for customers.

The following table gives details in respect of percentage of revenues generated from top customer:

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31 Mar 2017	For the year ended 31 Mar 2016
Revenue from top customer	995.80	19.27

One customer accounted for more than 10% of the revenue and trade receivables for the year ended 31 March 2017.

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is limited as we generally invest in deposits with banks with high credit ratings assigned by international and domestic credit rating agencies.

Liquidity risk
Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due. The Company's corporate treasury department is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, treasury maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management.

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

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

Rs.

Particulars	SBNs*	Other denomination notes	Total
Closing cash in hand as on 8 November 2016	-	-	-
(+) Permitted receipts	-	-	-
(-) Permitted payments	-	-	-
(-) Amount deposited in Banks	-	-	-
Closing cash in hand as on 30 December 2016	-	-	-

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

21 Financial instruments

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016 are as follows:

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Note	Carrying value		Fair value	
		As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
Financial Assets					
Amortised cost					
Investments in equity instruments of subsidiaries	2.1	9,109.45	9,066.74	9,109.45	9,066.74
Other non-current financial assets	2.2	16,567.75	16,581.21	16,567.75	16,581.21
Trade receivables	4.1	461.49	-	461.49	-
Cash and cash equivalents	4.2	0.07	3.01	0.07	3.01
Total financial assets		**26,138.76**	**25,650.96**	**26,138.76**	**25,650.96**
Financial liabilities					
Amortised cost					
Trade payables	9.1	316.94	-	316.94	-
Total financial liabilities		**316.94**	-	**316.94**	-

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, Other current and non-current financial assets, trade receivables and payables and borrowings approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

22 The Company is primarily engaged in providing integrated logistics services which is considered as single business segment in terms of segment reporting as per Ind AS 108. There being no services rendered outside India there are no separate geographical segments to be reported on.

23 Corresponding figures for the previous year presented have been regrouped, where necessary, to conform to the current year's classification.

for **CNGSN & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number : 004915S
LLP No : S200036

CN GANGADARAN
Partner
Membership No.: 11205
Chennai
Date: 9 May 2017

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Sical Infra Assets Limited

Kush S Desai
Wholetime Director

Rathnakar Hegde
Director

K Komathi
Company Secretary
Bangalore
Date: 9 May 2017

Vinod Shenoy
Chief Financial Officer

SICAL MULTIMODAL AND RAIL TRANSPORT LIMITED

Sical Multimodal and Rail Transport Limited
Balance sheet

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Note	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	2	41,280	39,034	30,912
Capital work-in-progress	2	3,276	3,836	9,514
Other intangible assets	2	1,619	1,679	1,962
Financial Assets	3			
- Investments	3.1	345	345	345
- Other non-current financial assets	3.2	418	77	62
Other non-current assets	4	825	869	556
		47,763	45,840	43,351
Current assets				
Inventories	5	4	3	1
Financial Assets	6			
- Trade receivables	6.1	5,203	4,114	4,129
- Cash and cash equivalents	6.2	490	1,016	624
- Other current financial assets	6.3	1,832	2,436	150
Current tax assets (Net)	7	1,556	1,220	887
Other current assets	8	875	669	211
		9,960	9,458	6,002
Total Assets		**57,723**	**55,298**	**49,353**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Equity Share capital	9	7,269	7,269	7,269
Other Equity	9.1	8,758	8,589	8,452
		16,027	15,858	15,721
LIABILITIES				
Non-current liabilities				
Financial Liabilities				
- Borrowings	10	16,508	16,610	5,916
Provisions	11	88	88	-
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	12	3,232	3,023	3,035
		19,828	19,721	8,951
Current liabilities				
Financial Liabilities	13			
- Borrowings	13.1	1,619	31	1,877
- Trade payables	13.2	2,098	1,424	1,189
- Other financial liablities	13.3	743	1,081	2,423
Other current liabilities	14	17,384	17,154	19,132
Provisions	15	24	29	60
		21,868	19,719	24,681
Total Equity and Liabilities		**57,723**	**55,298**	**49,353**
Significant accounting policies	1			
Notes to the accounts	2 to 35			

The notes referred to above form an integral part of financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached
for CNGSN & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number : 004915S
LLP No : S200036

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Sical Multimodal and Rail Transport Limite

CN GANGADARAN
Partner
Membership No. 11205

M. Srinivasan
Wholetime Director

Kush S Desai
Director

Chennai
Date: 9 May 2017

Vinod Shenoy
Chief Financial Officer
Chennai

V Radhakrishnan
Company Secretary

Sical Multimodal and Rail Transport Limited
Balance sheet

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Note	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015

Date: 9 May 2017

Sical Multimodal and Rail Transport Limited
Statement of profit and loss

Particulars	**Note**	**For the year ended 31 March 2017**	**For the year ended 31 March 2016**
Revenue from operations	16	17,783	17,792
Other income	17	643	70
Total Income		**18,426**	**17,862**
Expenses			
Cost of services	18	12,927	13,518
Employee benefits expense	19	887	681
Finance costs	20	2,542	1,456
Depreciation and amortisation expense	2	639	765
Other expenses	21	1,137	1,373
Total expenses		**18,132**	**17,793**
Profit before tax		**294**	**69**
Tax expense	22		
Current tax		-	26
Deferred tax		209	(12)
Minimum Alternate Tax credit entitlement		-	(26)
Profit for the year		**85**	**81**

Sical Multimodal and Rail Transport Limited
Statement of profit and loss

Particulars	Note	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of defined benefit plan acturial gains/ (losses)		-	-
Others		-	-
		-	-
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Total Comprehensive Income for the period		**85**	**81**
Attributable to:			
Owners of Company		85	81
Non- controlling interests		-	-
Earnings per equity share	24		
(1) Basic		0.12	0.11
(2) Diluted		0.12	0.11
Significant accounting policies	1		
Notes to the accounts	2 to 35		

The notes referred to above form an integral part of financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached
For **CNGSN & ASSOCIATES LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number : 004915S
LLP No : S200036

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Sical Multimodal and Rail Transport Limited

CN GANGADARAN
Partner
Membership No. 11205

M. Srinivasan
Wholetime Director

Kush S Desai
Director

Chennai
Date: 9 May 2017

Vinod Shenoy
Chief Financial Officer

V Radhakrishnan
Company Secretary

Chennai
Date: 9 May 2017

Sical Multimodal and Rail Transport Limited
Cash Flows Statement

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Note	For the year ended 31 Mar 2017	For the year ended 31 Mar 2016
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before tax		294	69
Adjustments:			
Depreciation		639	765
Profit on sale of fixed assets		-	(28)
Interest and finance charges		2,394	1,336
Interest income		(295)	(42)
Operating cash flow before working capital changes		**3,032**	**2,100**
Changes in			
- Trade receivables		(1,089)	15
- Current/Non current financial assets		554	(2,281)
- Current/Non current assets		(162)	(771)
- Inventories		(1)	(2)
- Current/Non current financial liabilities		28	3
- Current/Non current liabilities		230	(1,978)
- Trade payables		674	235
- Provisions		(5)	57
Cash generated from operations		3,261	(2,622)
Income taxes paid		(336)	(333)
Cash generated from operations [A]		**2,925**	**(2,955)**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of fixed assets (Including Capital Work in Progress)		(2,265)	(2,967)
Bank deposits		4	22
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets		-	69
Net cash generated used in investing activities [B]		**(2,261)**	**(2,876)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of long term borrowings		(10,616)	(8,333)
Proceeds from long term borrowings		10,148	17,682
Proceeds from/(repayment of) Short Term Borrowings (net)		1,588	(1,846)
Finance cost		(2,310)	(1,280)
Net cash generated from financing activities [C]		**(1,190)**	**6,223**
Increase in cash and cash equivalents [A+B+C]		**(526)**	**392**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		**1,016**	**624**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		**490**	**1,016**

Sical Multimodal and Rail Transport Limited
Cash Flows Statement

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Note	For the year ended 31 Mar 2017	For the year ended 31 Mar 2016
Components of cash and cash equivalents	6.2		
Cash on hand		1	7
Balances with banks			
- in current accounts		134	431
- in fixed deposits		355	578
Total cash and cash equivalents		**490**	**1,016**
Significant accounting policies	1		
Notes to the accounts	2 to 35		

The notes referred to above form an integral part of financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached
For **CNGSN & ASSOCIATES LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number : 004915S
LLP No : S200036

CN GANGADARAN
Partner
Membership No. 11205

Chennai
Date: 9 May 2017

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Sical Multimodal and Rail Transport Limited

M. Srinivasan
Wholetime Director

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Director

Vinod Shenoy
Chief Financial Officer
Chennai
Date: 9 May 2017

V Radhakrishnan
Company Secretary

Sical Multimodal and Rail Transport Limited
Notes to the accounts
For the year ended 31 March 2017

1 Company overview and Significant Accounting Policies

1.1 Company overview

Sical Multimodal and Rail Transport Ltd (SMART), is the container and rail logistics initiatives of Sical Logistics Limited. SMART is a 100% subsidiary of Sical Infra Assets Limited (SIAL), which in turn is a subsidiary of Sical Logistics Limited (SLL). SLL had obtained Category I license from the Ministry of Railways for Rs.50 Crores for operating container rail across all sectors throughout India, catering to both EXIM and domestic traffic. The license was transferred to SMART in November, 2007.

SMART operates 7 rakes and about 1,450 containers. It operates in sectors such as Chennai-Delhi, Rajasthan-Chennai, Gujarat-Chennai, Vizag - Kapilash Road, Kanpur - JNPT and Raipur-Jamshedpur. The Company operates CFSs at Chennai, Bangalore and Vizag. The Company is developing rail linked Inland Container Depots (ICD) /Container Freight Station (CFS) in Bangalore and Chennai which are under implementation.

Pursuant to the scheme of amalgamation sanctioned by the Honourable High court of Madras vide the Order dated 19 July 2012 and received on 25 September 2012, Sical Distriparks Limited (SDL) (A company engaged in CFS activities), a fellow subsidiary of the company and Sical Hambuja Logistics Private Limited (SHLPL), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company were merged with SMART with effect from 1 April 2011.

The financial statements are approved for issue by the company's Board of Directors on 9 May 2017.

1.2 Basis of preparation of financial statements

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis, the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (`Act') (to the extent notified) and guidelines issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). The Ind AS as prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016.

These financial statements are the company's first Ind AS financial statements. The company has adopted all the Ind AS standards and the adoptions were carried out in accordance with Ind AS 101 First time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards. The transition was carried out from Indian Accounting Principles generally accepted in India as prescribed under Sec133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (IGAAP), which was the previous GAAP. Reconciliations and descriptions of the effect of the transition has been summarized in Note 1.19.

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

1.3 Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:
► Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
► Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
► Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period
All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:
► It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
► It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
► There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period The Group classifies All other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.
The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

1.4 Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on a periodic basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

(i) Income taxes: Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income taxes, including the amount expected to be paid or recovered in connection with uncertain tax positions. Also refer to Note 1.12.

(ii) Property, plant and equipment: Property, plant and equipment represent a significant proportion of the asset base of the company. The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected use fullife and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of company's assets are determined by management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technology.

(iii) Other estimates: The preparation of financial statements involves estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets, liabilities, disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses for the reporting period. Specifically, the Company estimates the probability of collection of accounts receivable by analyzing historical payment patterns, customer concentrations, customer credit-worthiness and current economic trends. If the financial condition of a customer deteriorates, additional allowances
may be required.

1.5 Revenue recognition

In respect of rail operations, revenue is recognised on accrual method on rendering of services. In respect of container freight station, handling revenue is recognised on rendering of such services and storage revenue is recognized based on number of storage days.

1.6 Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement: Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenditures directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

Depreciation: The Company depreciates property, plant and equipment over the estimated useful life on a straight-line basis from the date the assets are ready for intended use except for rakes and containeres in Rail division.

For rakes and containers, the management estimates a useful life of 21 years. For these class of assets, based on internal assessment and technical evaluation carried out by experts, the management believes that the useful lives as given above best represent the period over which management expects to use these assets.Hence the useful lives for these assets is different from the useful lives as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013.

Intangible assets are amortised over their estimated useful life as follows:
Consideration paid for transfer of License issued by Ministry of Railways in Company's favour to operate container trains pan India, is capitalised as an Intangible asset and is amortised over a period of 20 years from the date of commercial operations.
The estimated useful life of the intangible assets and the amortisation period are reviewed at the end of each financial year and the amortisation method is revised to reflect the changed pattern.

The estimated useful lives of assets for the current and comparative period of significant items of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Asset Class	Dep Rate	Method	Useful Life (Years)
EDP equipments	33.33%	SLM	3
Furniture and fixture	10.00%	SLM	10
Office equipments	20.00%	SLM	5
Vehicles	12.50%	SLM	8
Electrical Installations	10.00%	SLM	10
Building	1.67%	SLM	60

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

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment. Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Repairs and maintenance costs are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when incurred. The cost and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the financial statements upon sale or disposition of the asset and the resultant gains or losses are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Amounts paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding as of each reporting date and the cost of property, plant and equipment not ready for intended use before such date are disclosed under capital work- in-progress.

1.7 Functional and presentation currency

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

1.8 Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currency are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the respective transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at the exchange rates prevailing at reporting date of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the statement of profit and loss and reported within foreign exchange gains/ (losses).

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

1.9 Financial instruments

All financial instruments are recognised initially at fair value. Transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset (other than financial assets recorded at fair value through profit or loss) are included in the fair value of the financial assets. Loans and borrowings and payable are recognised net of directly attributable transactions costs.

(i) *Financial assets at amortised cost:* A financial asset shall be measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:
(a) the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and
(b) 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 (SPPI).

They are presented as current assets, except for those maturing later than 12 months after the reporting date which are presented as non-current assets. Financial assets are measured initially at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment loss.
Financial assets at amortised cost are represented by trade receivables, security deposits, cash and cash equivalents, employee and other advances and eligible current and non-current assets.
Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and in banks and demand deposits with banks which can be withdrawn at any time without prior notice or penalty on the principal.

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, in banks and demand deposits with banks, net of outstanding book overdrafts that are repayable on demand, and are considered part of the Company's cash management system.

(ii) Financial liabilities at amortised cost: Financial liabilities at amortised cost represented by trade and other payables are initially recognized at fair value, and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

1.10 Fair value measurement

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

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:
► In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
► In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability
The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.
The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:
► Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
► Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
► Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

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

1.11 Impairment

(i) Financial assets: In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss. The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivable.

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

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

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

As a practical expedient, the Group uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss on portfolio of its trade receivable. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivable and is adjusted for forward- looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in forward-looking estimates are analysed.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognised during the period is recognised as income/expense in the statement of profit and loss. This amount is reflected under the head other expenses in the statement of profit and loss. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

Financial assets measured at amortised cost, contractual revenue receivable: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e. as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write off criteria, the group does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

b) Non-financial assets: The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a non financial asset or a group of non financial assets is impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the amount of impairment loss.

An impairment loss is calculated as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the recoverable. Losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss and reflected in an allowance account. When the Company considers that there are no realistic prospects of recovery of the asset, the relevant amounts are written off. If the amount of impairment loss subsequently decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, then the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through statement of profit and loss.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit (as defined below) is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit").

1.12 Employee Benefit

The Company participates in various employee benefit plans. Post-employment benefits are classified as either defined contribution plans or defined benefit plans. Under a defined contribution plan, the Company's only obligation is to pay a fixed amount with no obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits. The related actuarial and investment risks fall on the employee. The expenditure for defined contribution plans is recognized as expense during the period when the employee provides service. Under a defined benefit plan, it is the Company's obligation to provide agreed benefits to the employees. The related actuarial and investment risks fall on the Company. The present value of the defined benefit obligations is calculated using the projected unit credit method.

The Company has the following employee benefit plans:

(a) Gratuity: In accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, the Company provides for a lump sum payment to eligible employees, at retirement or termination of employment based on the last drawn salary and years of employment with the Company. The gratuity fund is managed by the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC). The Company's obligation in respect of the gratuity plan, which is a defined benefit plan, is provided for based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method.

Actuarial gains or losses are recognized in other comprehensive income. Further, the profit or loss does not include an expected return on plan assets. Instead net interest recognized in profit or loss is calculated by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The actual return on the plan assets above or below the discount rate is recognized as part of re-measurement of net defined liability or asset through other comprehensive income.

Remeasurements comprising of actuarial gains or losses and return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability) are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

(b) Compensated absences: The employees of the Company are entitled to compensated absences. The employees can carry forward a portion of the unutilised accumulating compensated absences and utilise it in future periods or receive cash at retirement or termination of employment. The Company records an obligation for compensated absences in the period in which the employee renders the services that increases this entitlement. The Company measures the expected cost of compensated absences as the additional amount that the Company expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the end of the reporting period. The Company recognizes accumulated compensated absences based on actuarial valuation. Non-accumulating compensated absences are recognized in the period in which the absences occur. The Company recognizes actuarial gains and losses immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

1.13 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

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.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset, if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

1.14 Inventories

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

Cost of raw materials includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on first in, first out basis. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

1.15 Finance income and expense

Finance income consists of interest income on funds invested. Interest income is recognized as it accrues in the statement of profit and loss, using the effective interest method.

Finance expenses consist of interest expense on loans and borrowings. Borrowing costs are recognized in the statement of profit and loss using the effective interest method.

1.16 Income tax

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognized in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent it relates to items directly recognized in equity or in other comprehensive income.

(a) Current income tax: Current income tax for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities based on the taxable income for the period. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the current tax amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and applicable for the period. The Company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and liability simultaneously.

(b) Deferred income tax: Deferred income tax is recognized using the balance sheet approach. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in financial statements, except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profits or loss at the time of the transaction.

Deferred income tax asset are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences.

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

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

1.17 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted EPS is computed by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic EPS and also weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented. The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted for bonus shares, as appropriate.

1.18 Rounding of amounts

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

1.19 First- time adoption of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS)

The Company's financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 are the first financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS's notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015. The adoption of Ind AS was carried out in accordance with Ind AS 101, using 1 April 2015 as the transition date. Ind AS 101 requires that all Ind AS standards and interpretations that are effective for the first Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2017, be applied consistently and retrospectively for all fiscal years presented.

All applicable Ind AS have been applied consistently and retrospectively wherever required. The resulting difference between the carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities in the financial statements under both Ind AS and Indian GAAP as of the Transition Date have been recognized directly in equity at the Transition Date.

In preparing these financial statements, the Company has availed itself of certain exemptions and exceptions in accordance with Ind AS 101 as explained below:

(a) Exceptions from full retrospective application:

A. Estimates exception: Upon an assessment of the estimates made under previous GAAP, the management is of the opinion that there was no need to revise such estimates under Ind AS, except where estimates were required by Ind AS's and not required by previous GAAP.

(b) Reconciliations:

The following reconciliations provide a quantification of the effect of significant differences arising from the transition from Indian GAAP to Ind AS in accordance with Ind AS 101:

-equity as at 1 April 2015;
-equity as at 31 March 2016;
-total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2016; and
-explanation of material adjustments to cash flow statements.

Reconciliation of equity

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	As at 31 March 2016			As at 1 April 2015		
	Previous GAAP	Effect of transition to Ind AS	Ind AS	Previous GAAP	Effect of transition to Ind AS	Ind AS
Assets						
Non-current assets						
Property Plant and Equipment	33,066	5,968	39,034	25,211	5,701	30,912
Capital work-in-progress	3,836	-	3,836	9,514	-	9,514
Goodwill	601	(601)	-	601	(601)	-
Other intangible assets	2,903	(1,224)	1,679	3,286	(1,324)	1,962
Financial Assets						
- Investments	345	-	345	345	-	345
- Other non current financial assets	289	(212)	77	274	(212)	62
Other non-current assets	869	-	869	556	-	556
Current assets						
Inventories	3	-	3	1	-	1
Financial Assets						
- Trade receivables	5,397	(1,283)	4,114	5,062	(933)	4,129
- Cash and cash equivalents	1,016	-	1,016	624	-	624
- Other current financial assets	2,436	-	2,436	150	-	150
Current Tax Assets (Net)	1,220	-	1,220	887	-	887
Other current assets	669	-	669	211	-	211
Total assets	**52,650**	**2,648**	**55,298**	**46,722**	**2,631**	**49,353**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES						
Equity						
Equity Share capital	7,269	-	7,269	7,269	-	7,269
Other equity	6,997	1,592	8,589	6,879	1,573	8,452
Total equity	**14,266**	**1,592**	**15,858**	**14,148**	**1,573**	**15,721**
LIABILITIES						
Non-current liabilities						
Financial Liabilities						
- Borrowings	16,610	-	16,610	5,916	-	5,916
Provisions	88	-	88	-	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	1,967	1,056	3,023	1,977	1,058	3,035
Other non-current liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current liabilities						
Financial Liabilities						
- Borrowings	31	-	31	1,877	-	1,877
- Trade payables	1,424	-	1,424	1,189	-	1,189
- Other financial liabilities	1,081	-	1,081	2,423	-	2,423
Other current liabilities	17,154	-	17,154	19,132	-	19,132
Provisions	29	-	29	60	-	60
Total Equity and Liabilities	**52,650**	**2,648**	**55,298**	**46,722**	**2,631**	**49,353**

Sical Multimodal and Rail Transport Limited
Notes to the accounts
For the year ended 31 March 2017

Equity reconciliation:

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Note	As at 1 April 2015
Equity under Previous GAAP:		6,879
IND AS transition adjustments:		
Fair valuation of property, plant and equipment	i	3,776
Expected credit loss on trade and other receivables	ii	(1,145)
Tax impact on the above adjustments		(1,058)
Total		**8,452**

Explanations for reconciliation Equity:

(i) Under Ind AS, the fair value of property, plant and equipment have been used as deemed cost as on the date of transition as per Ind AS 101.
(ii) Under Ind AS, the loss allowances for trade and other receivables have been made under expected credit loss model.

Total comprehensive income reconciliation:

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Note	As at 31 March 2016
Equity under Previous GAAP:		118
Ind AS transition adjustments:		
Expected credit loss on trade receivables	i	(350)
Depreciation saving on account of fair valuation of property, plant and equipment	ii	367
Interest expense on Corporate Guarantee issued by parent comapanies	iii	(56)
Tax impact on the above adjustments		2
Total		**81**

Explanations for reconciliation Equity and Total comprehensive income:

(i) Under Ind AS, the loss allowances for trade and other receivables have been made under expected credit loss model.
(ii) Under Ind AS, the fair value of property, plant and equipment have been used as deemed cost which resulted in change in depreciation on such assets.
(iii) Under Ind AS, interest expense has been recognised on the Corporate Guarantee issued to parent companies.

Cash flow statement:

There were no significant reconciliation items between cash flows prepared under Indian GAAP and those prepared under Ind AS.

2 Property, plant and equipments

Previous year 2015-16

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Gross Block				Accumulated Depreciation				Net Block	
	As at 1 April 2015	Additions during the year	Deletions during the year	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015	Additions during the year	Deletions during the year	As at 31 March 2016	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015
Tangible assets										
Land	8,463	-	-	8,463	-	-	-	-	8,463	8,463
Buildings	9,044	7,570	-	16,614	1,089	146	-	1,235	15,379	7,955
Leasehold development	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	-	-
Plant & machinery	11,802	479	(90)	12,191	3,383	529	(20)	3,892	8,299	8,419
EDP equipment	146	4	-	150	138	7	-	145	5	8
Furniture & fittings	79	1	-	80	45	6	-	51	29	34
Vehicles	699	579	-	1,278	464	128	-	592	686	235
Office equipment	295	11	-	306	190	8	-	198	108	105
Total	**30,530**	**8,644**	**(90)**	**39,084**	**5,311**	**824**	**(20)**	**6,115**	**32,969**	**25,219**
Intangible assets										
Goodwill	601	-	-	601	-	-	-	-	601	601
Licence fees	5,000	-	-	5,000	1,768	250	-	2,018	2,982	3,232
Softwares	167	1	-	168	121	31	-	152	16	46
Total	**5,768**	**1**	**-**	**5,769**	**1,889**	**281**	**-**	**2,170**	**3,599**	**3,879**
Grand total	**36,298**	**8,645**	**(90)**	**44,853**	**7,200**	**1,105**	**(20)**	**8,285**	**36,568**	**29,098**
Capital work in progress	9,514	3,002	8,680	3,836	-	-	-	-	3,836	9,514
Fair value adjustments on account of adoption of IND AS	(3,312)	-	29	(3,283)	(7,088)	(340)	-	(7,428)	4,145	3,776
Grand total	**42,500**	**11,647**	**8,619**	**45,406**	**112**	**765**	**(20)**	**857**	**44,549**	**42,388**

2 Property, plant and equipments
Current year 2016-17

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Gross Block				Accumulated Depreciation				Net Block	
	As at 1 April 2016	Additions during the year	Deletions during the year	As at 31 March 2017	As at 1 April 2016	Additions during the year	Deletions during the year	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
Tangible assets										
Land	8,463	513	-	8,976	-	-	-	-	8,976	8,463
Buildings	16,614	1,727	-	18,341	1,235	120	-	1,355	16,986	15,379
Leasehold development	2	26	-	28	2	-	-	2	26	-
Plant & machinery	12,191	245	-	12,436	3,892	362	-	4,254	8,182	8,299
EDP equipment	150	25	-	175	145	2	-	147	28	5
Furniture & fittings	80	4	-	84	51	-	-	51	33	29
Vehicles	1,278	-	-	1,278	592	69	-	661	617	686
Office equipment	306	285	-	591	198	27	-	225	366	108
Total	**39,084**	**2,825**	-	**41,909**	**6,115**	**580**	-	**6,695**	**35,214**	**32,969**
Intangible assets										
Goodwill	601	-	-	601	-	-	-	-	601	601
Licence fees	5,000	-	-	5,000	2,018	59	-	2,077	2,923	2,982
Softwares	168	-	-	168	152	-	-	152	16	16
Total	**5,769**	-	-	**5,769**	**2,170**	**59**	-	**2,229**	**3,540**	**3,599**
Grand total	**44,853**	**2,825**	-	**47,678**	**8,285**	**639**	-	**8,924**	**38,754**	**36,568**
Capital work in progress	3,836	1,906	2,466	3,276	-	-	-	-	3,276	3,836
Fair value adjustments on account of adoption of IND AS	(3,283)	-	-	(3,283)	(7,428)	-	-	(7,428)	4,145	4,145
Total	**45,406**	**4,731**	**2,466**	**47,671**	**857**	**639**	-	**1,496**	**46,175**	**44,549**

PART I - BALANCE SHEET

3 Financial assets

Rs. in lakhs

3.1 Investments	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015
Investments in equity instruments			
Joint ventures (unquoted)			
- Sical Sattva Rail Terminal Private Limited- 17,25,000 Shares (PY - 17,25,000 Shares) of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up	345	345	345
	345	**345**	**345**
Aggregate value of unquoted investments	345	345	345

Rs. in lakhs

3.2 Other non current financial assets	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015
Margin money deposit with banks	326	34	10
Unsecured, considered good			
Security deposits	92	43	52
	418	**77**	**62**

Rs. in lakhs

4 Other non-current assets	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015
Unsecured, considered good			
Other advances			
- LIC fund for gratuity (refer note 25)	79	71	-
- Balance with Government Authorities	166	166	166
- Capital advances	580	632	390
	825	**869**	**556**

Current assets

Rs. in lakhs

5 Inventories	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015
Diesel	4	3	1
	4	**3**	**1**

6 Financial assets

Rs. in lakhs

6.1 Trade receivables	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015
Unsecured, considered good	5,203	4,114	4,129
Doubtful	1,145	1,496	1,146
Less: Provision for doubtful receivables	(1,145)	(1,496)	(1,146)
	5,203	**4,114**	**4,129**

Rs. in lakhs

6.2 Cash and cash equivalents	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015
Balances with Banks (of the nature of cash and cash equivalents)			
- in current accounts	134	431	288
Cash on hand	1	7	9
Other bank balances			
- in margin money deposit with banks (Refer note below)	355	578	327
	490	**1,016**	**624**

Note: Fixed deposits with a original maturity period of less than 3 months are classified as "Cash and cash equivalents" and fixed deposits with a original maturity period of greater than 3 months, but with a maturity date of less than 12 months from balance sheet date are classified as "Other bank balances."

PART I - BALANCE SHEET

Rs. in lakhs

6.3	**Other current financial assets**	**As at 31 March 2017**	**As at 31 March 2016**	**As at 1 April 2015**
	Interest accrued on fixed deposits	5	6	10
	Unsecured, considered good			
	Advances to related parties (refer note 26)	1,787	2,428	-
	- Insurance claims	35	-	139
	- staff advances	5	2	1
		1,832	**2,436**	**150**

Rs. in lakhs

7	**Current tax assets (Net)**	**As at 31 March 2017**	**As at 31 March 2016**	**As at 1 April 2015**
	Advance income tax, net of provision for tax	529	472	165
	Minimum Alternate Tax credit	1,027	748	722
		1,556	**1,220**	**887**

Rs. in lakhs

8	**Other current assets**	**As at 31 March 2017**	**As at 31 March 2016**	**As at 1 April 2015**
	Unsecured, considered good			
	Other advances			
	- prepaid expenses	388	336	178
	- advances for supply of goods and rendering of services	318	179	33
	- Balance with Government Authorities	169	108	-
	- statutory advances	-	46	-
		875	**669**	**211**

PART I - BALANCE SHEET

9 Share capital

Particulars	Authorised			Issued		Subscribed		Paid-up	
	Number of share	Face value	Total value (Rs. In Lakhs)	Number of share	Total value (Rs. In Lakhs)	Number of share	Total value (Rs. In Lakhs)	Number of share	Total value (Rs. In Lakhs)
Previous Year 2015-16									
Equity shares		10							
Opening balance as on 1 Apr 2015	14,00,00,000		14,000	7,26,90,000	7,269	7,26,90,000	7,269	7,26,90,000	7,269
Increase during the year	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing balance as on 31 Mar 2016	14,00,00,000		14,000	7,26,90,000	7,269	7,26,90,000	7,269	7,26,90,000	7,269
Total			**14,000**		**7,269**		**7,269**		**7,269**
Current Year 2016-17									
Equity shares		10							
Opening balance as on 1 Apr 2016	14,00,00,000		14,000	7,26,90,000	7,269	7,26,90,000	7,269	7,26,90,000	7,269
Increase during the year	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing balance as on 31 Mar 2017	14,00,00,000		14,000	7,26,90,000	7,269	7,26,90,000	7,269	7,26,90,000	7,269
Total			**14,000**		**7,269**		**7,269**		**7,269**

Notes :

(a) The authorised share capital stands increased pursuant to the scheme of Amalgamation as sanctioned by High Court of Madras vide their order dated 19 July 2012 and received on 25 September 2012.

(b) During FY 2012-13, the Company issued 1,00,00,000 no of shares of Rs. 10 each at par as fully paid up against the share application money received in an earlier year. Further, it also issued 5,00,00,000 no of shares of Rs. 10 each at par as fully paid up, for consideration other than cash, being the consideration towards transfer of license issued by Ministry of Railways to operate container trains pan India, originally issued to Sical Logistics Limited (Ultimate Holding Company) and transferred to company through Sical Infra Assets Limited during the year 2007-08. The said issue of shares were adjusted against the share application money outstanding as at 31 March 2012.

(c) During FY 2012-13, the company issued 80,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs.10 each to the shareholders of erstwhile amalgamating Company, Sical Distriparks Limited pursuant to the Scheme of Amalgamation as approved by the Hon'ble High Court of Madras vide its order dated 19 July 2012, without consideration being received in cash.

Sical Multimodal and Rail Transport Limited
Notes to the accounts

PART I - BALANCE SHEET
Note 9 Share capital (contd.)

(i) The rights, preferences and restrictions attaching to each class of shares including restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of capital:
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 shall be subject to the approval of the Shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts if any, in proportion to their shareholding.

(ii) Details of shares held by the

Particulars	Equity shares with voting rights
	Number of shares
As at 31 March 2017:	
Sical Infra Assets Limited (Holding	7,26,90,000
As at 31 March 2016:	
Sical Infra Assets Limited (Holding	7,26,90,000

(iii) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company:

Class of shares / Name of shareholder	As at 31 March 2017		As at 31 March 2016	
	Number of shares held	% holding in that class of shares	Number of shares held	% holding in that class of shares
Equity shares with voting rights				
Sical Infra Assets Limited (Holding company and its nominees)	7,26,90,000	100%	7,26,90,000	100%

(iv) The Company has not allotted any fully paid up equity shares by way of bonus shares nor has bought back any class of equity shares during the period of five years immediately preceding the balance sheet date. The details of shares issued for a consideration other than cash are disclosed under note 9(b) and 9(c).

(v) There are no shares for which calls remain unpaid.

Sical Multimodal and Rail Transport Limited
Statement of changes in equity

9.1 Other equity

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Other reserves		Retained earnings	Other items of other comprehensive income	Equity attributable to owners of the company
	Securities premium	Corporate guarntee interest			
Balance as at 1 April 2015	400	-	6,479	-	6,879
Restated balance at the beginning of the reporting period	-	22	1,551	-	1,573
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	56	81	-	137
Balance as on 31 March 2016	**400**	**78**	**8,111**	**-**	**8,589**
Balance as at 1 April 2016	400	78	8,111	-	8,589
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	85	-	85
Corporate guarntee interest (refer note below)	-	84	-	-	84
Balance as on 31 March 2017	**400**	**162**	**8,196**	**-**	**8,758**

Note: As per Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, the corporate guarntee given by the holding company to the banks in respect of the loans availed by the Company qualifies as a 'financial guarantee contract'. No payment is mdae by the Company to its holding company and this is considered as a deemed capital contribution by the holding company, since the guarantee has been provided by the holding company in its capacity as a shareholder.

PART I - BALANCE SHEET

Non-current liabilities

Rs. in lakhs

10	Financial Liabilities	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015
	Borrowings			
	Secured			
	Debentures			
	1,000 (Previous year: Nil) 11% Secured listed NCD of Rs. 10 lakhs each issued to RBL Bank Limited (refer note i)	10,000	-	-
	Term loans			
	from banks			
	- UCO Bank	-	-	3,742
	- UBI	-	-	1,427
	- IDBI Bank	-	-	657
	- Bank of baroda (refer note iia and iib)	6,124	6,624	90
	from other parties			
	- IFCI limited (refer note iii)	-	9,625	-
	- Sundaram finance limited (refer note iv)	384	361	-
		16,508	**16,610**	**5,916**

Notes:

(i) RBL Bank Limited

The Company has raised a sum of Rs.10,000 lakhs through issue of 1000 Nos. Secured listed 11% Non-convertible debentures of Rs.10 lakh each against the security of -

(a) Exclusive first ranking mortgage on 0.60 acres of land situated at Anupampattu Village, Ponneri Taluk, Thiruvallur District, Tamil Nadu;

(b) Exclusive first mortgage charge on land (admeasuring 19.5 acres) & Building situated there on at Minjur, Chennai;

(c) First Pari passu mortgage charge along with existing charge holder on land (admeasuring around 2.248 acres) owned by SMART covering access road to above mentioned land & building;

(d) Exclusive first charge over specific plant & machinery/ movable fixed assets (i.e 2 rakes & 1,045 Containers) and

(e) Unconditional and irrevocable Corporate Guarantee of SICAL Logistics Limited.

The NCDs were allotted on 31 March 2017 after duly receiving the funds. The NCDs are listed on NSE effective 20 April 2017. Interest on NCDs is payable semi-annually.

(iia) Bank of baroda

The Company has taken term loan of Rs 344 lakhs secured by way of hypothecation charge of assets created out of term loan from CFS division. The loan is repayable in 21 monthly instalments. The interest rate as on 31 March 2017 is 11.40% (Previous year: Base Rate +1.75% being 11.40%)

(iib) Bank of baroda

The Company has taken term loan of Rs 9,405 lakhs against security of equitable mortgage of land and building situated at CFS Minjur comprising of 35.50 acres of land and charge on assets created out of term loan, with a moratorium period of 12 months. Loan is repayable in step up 24 quarterly instalments. The interest rate as on 31 March 2017 is 11.40% (Previous year: Base Rate +1.75% being 11.40%)

(iii) IFCI Limited

The Company has taken a term loan of Rs. 10,000 lakhs secured by exclusive charge on land measuring 20 acres situated at Minjur, Chennai created by way of registered mortgage and exclusive charge over 7 rakes in the name of the Company and plant & machinery of the Company and 2nd charge on the security charged to working capital lenders, with a moratorium period of 12 months. Loan is repayable in 20 quarterly instalments. The loan has been pre-closed during the current financial year.

(iv) Sundaram finance limited

The loan is secured by a charge on the purchased assets - trailors. The interest rate as on 31 March 2017 is 10.75% (Previous year: 10.75%).

(v) Currency swap and interest rate swap

The Company has entered into a currency swap and interest rate swap wherein the Rupee borrowing in converted into foreign currency borrowing i.e. Euro and Company receives the fixed interest in INR and pays a fixed interest in Euro, to obtain a marginally lower interest rate than would have been possible without the swap.

(vi) Non-convertible redeemable debentures in descending order of redemption:

Particulars	Convertible into	Conversion/ maturity	Earliest date of redemption
Non convertible redeemable debentures issued to RBL Bank	None	Redemption	30 September 2018

PART I - BALANCE SHEET

(vii) There are no defaults in the repayment of the principal loan and interest amounts with respect to the above loans.

(viii) The aggregate amount of long-term borrowings secured by personal guarantee and corporate guarntee of promoters amounts to Rs. 16,624 lakhs (Previous year: Rs. 17,144 lakhs)

Rs. in lakhs

11 Provisions	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015
Provision for employee benefits			
Gratuity (refer note 25)	88	88	-
	88	**88**	**-**

Rs. in lakhs

12 Deferred tax liabilities (net)	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015
Deferred tax liability			
Excess of depreciation allowed under Income Tax Act, 1961 over depreciation as per books	5,367	4,920	4,786
Deferred tax assets			
Expenditure covered under 43 B of Income-tax Act, 1961	(47)	(30)	(11)
Unabsorbed losses	(1,692)	(1,369)	(1,358)
Provision for doubtful trade receivables	(396)	(498)	(382)
	3,232	**3,023**	**3,035**

Current liabilities

Rs. in lakhs

13 Financial Liabilities	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015
13.1 **Borrowings**			
Secured			
Loans repayable on demand			
Working capital loan			
- Bank of baroda (refer note i)	1,619	31	960
- UCO Bank	-	-	793
- IDBI Bank	-	-	124
	1,619	**31**	**1,877**

Note:

(i) Bank of Baroda

Working capital facility is secured by composite hypothecation agreement for hypothecation of entire raw materials, stock-in-process, stores & spares, packing materials, finished goods, etc and Book-debts & trade advance of the company, both present & future of CFS division. The interest rate as on 31 March 2017 is 11.40% (Previous year: Base Rate +1.75% being 11.40%).

(ii) There are no defaults in the repayment of the principal loan and interest amounts with respect to the above loans.

(iii) The aggregate amount of short-term borrowings secured by personal guarantee and corporate guarntee of promoters amounts to Rs. 1,619 lakhs (Previous year: Rs. 31 lakhs).

Rs. in lakhs

13.2 Trade payables	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015
- Dues to micro and small enterprises (refer note below)	-	-	-
- Dues to other creditors*	2,098	1,424	1,189
	2,098	**1,424**	**1,189**

Note: According to the information available with the Company, there are no dues payable to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined under the "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006". The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has issued an office memorandum dated 26 August 2008 which recommends that the Micro and Small Enterprises should mention in their correspondence with its customers the entrepreneur's memorandum number as allocated after filling of the memorandum. Further there are no dues payable to micro and small scale industries (previous year: Rs Nil).

*Refer note 26 for the amount payable to the related parties.

PART I - BALANCE SHEET

Rs. in lakhs

13.3 Other financial liabilities	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015
Current maturities of long-term debt*			
Term loans			
from banks			
- UCO Bank	-	-	1,384
- UBI	-	-	500
- IDBI Bank	-	-	248
- Bank of baroda	500	520	204
from other parties			
- IFCI limited	-	375	-
- Sundaram finance limited	128	99	3
Others			
- Accrued salaries and benefits	61	58	53
- Creditors for capital goods	54	29	31
	743	**1,081**	**2,423**

*The details of interest rate, repayment terms, nature and value of securities furnished are disclosed under note 10.

Rs. in lakhs

14 Other current liabilities	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015
Dues to related parties			
- Sical Infra Assets Limited (refer note 26)	16,568	16,581	16,587
- Sical Logistics Limited (refer note 26)	-	-	1,881
Others			
Statutory dues	30	48	20
Creditors for expenses	786	525	644
	17,384	**17,154**	**19,132**

Rs. in lakhs

15 Provisions	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015
Provision for employee benefits			
- Compensated absence	19	27	36
- Gratuity (refer note 25)	5	2	24
	24	**29**	**60**

PART II - STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

Rs. in lakhs

16 Revenue from operations	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Sale of services		
Income from integrated logistics services	19,583	19,576
Taxes and deductions		
Less: Service tax	(1,800)	(1,784)
	17,783	**17,792**

Rs. in lakhs

17 Other income	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Interest income		
Interest income on deposits with banks	51	32
Interest income on inter-corporate deposit (refer note 26)	244	10
Interest on IT Refund	-	-
Profit on sale of fixed assets	-	28
Provision no Longer required written back	348	-
	643	**70**

Rs. in lakhs

18 Cost of services	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Cargo handling charges	1,205	1,080
Rail freight	4,570	5,735
Terminal expenses	465	544
Containers related charges	520	485
Road transportation charges	1,704	1,759
Equipment, vehicle running and hire expenses	1,998	1,729
Repairs and maintenance		
- plant and machinery	225	176
Power	661	511
Stores consumed	4	1
Rake hire charges	30	73
Incentives to customers	1,435	1,303
Other direct expenses	110	122
	12,927	**13,518**

Rs. in lakhs

19 Employee benefits expense	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Salaries and wages	761	576
Contribution to provident and other funds	47	42
Staff welfare expenses	79	63
	887	**681**

Rs. in lakhs

20 Finance costs	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Interest expense		
- term loan	2,310	1,280
Other borrowing costs	148	120
Interest on inter-corporate guarntee (refer note 26)	84	56
	2,542	**1,456**

PART II - STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

Rs. in lakhs

21 Other expenses	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Rent (refer note 27)	71	62
Security charges	134	124
Payment to auditor's		
a. for audit	8	8
b. for tax audit	2	2
c. for reimbursement of expenses	1	2
Travelling and conveyance	168	149
Legal, professional and consultancy	301	240
Rates and taxes	23	17
Repairs and maintenance		
- buildings	13	17
- vehicles	10	9
- others	38	48
Communication expenses	42	43
Insurance	101	67
Provision for doubtful debts	-	350
Corporate social responsibility (refer note 28)	24	33
Miscellaneous expenses	201	202
	1,137	**1,373**

Rs. in lakhs

22 Income tax	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Current income tax:		
In respect of the current period	-	26
Deferred tax:		
In respect of the current period	209	(12)
Minimum alternate tax credit entitlement	-	(26)
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	**209**	**(12)**

PART II - STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

A reconciliation of the income tax provision to the amount computed by applying the statutory income tax rate to the income before income taxes is summarized below:

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Profit before income taxes	294	69
Enacted tax rates in India	34.61%	34.61%
Computed expected tax expense	102	24
Tax impact on carried forward losses	69	12
Expenses disallowed for tax purpose	38	(48)
Total income tax expense	**209**	**(12)**

The tax rates under Indian Income Tax Act, for the year ended 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016 is 34.61%.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax relates to the following:

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Property, plant and equipment	447	134
Expenditure covered under 43 B of Income-tax Act, 1961	(17)	(19)
Unabsorbed losses	(323)	(11)
Provision for doubtful trade receivables	102	(116)
Net deferred tax expense/ (gain)	**209**	**(12)**

23 Commitments and contingent liabilities

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
Contingent liabilities		
Claims against the Company, not acknowledged as debt (other than those where in the possibility of any economic outflow in settlement is remote)		
- Direct tax matters	-	238
- Indirect tax matters	523	523
- Legal matters	29	24
Guarantees given by bankers/letter of credit for performance of contracts & others	2,723	2,982

24 Earnings per share (EPS)

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share:

(Figures in rupees except number of shares)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Profit after taxation as per statement of profit and loss	85	81
Less: Dividends on shares and tax thereon	-	-
Net profit adjusted for the effects of dilutive potential equity shares for calculation of diluted EPS	**85**	**81**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
Number of equity shares at the beginning of the year	7,26,90,000	7,26,90,000
Add: Weighted average number of equity shares issued during the year	-	-
Number of weighted average shares considered for calculation of diluted earnings per share	**7,26,90,000**	**7,26,90,000**

Earnings / (loss) per share:		
Basic	0.12	0.11
Diluted	0.12	0.11

25 Gratuity plan

The following table sets out the status of the unfunded gratuity plan as required under Ind AS 19 'Employee benefits'.

Reconciliation of the projected benefit obligations

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
Change in projected benefit obligation		
Present value of obligation as at beginning of the year	90	87
Acquisition adjustment	-	-
Current service cost	13	14
Interest cost	7	7
Benefits paid	(8)	(5)
Actuarial loss/ (gain) on obligation	(9)	(13)
Obligations at year end	**93**	**90**

Change in plan assets

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
Fair value of plan assets as at beginning of the year	71	63
Expected return on plan assets	6	5
Contributions	9	8
Benefits paid	(7)	(5)
Plans assets at year end, at fair value	79	71

Reconciliation of present value of the obligation and the fair value of the plan assets: *Rs. in lakhs*

Particulars	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
Closing obligations	(93)	(90)
Closing fair value of plan assets	79	71
Asset / (liability) recognised in the balance sheet	**(14)**	**(19)**

Gratuity cost for the year *Rs. in lakhs*

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Service cost	13	14
Interest cost	7	7
Expected return on plan assets	(6)	(5)
Actuarial loss/(gain)	(9)	(13)
Net gratuity cost	**5**	**3**

Assumptions

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Discount rate	7.40%	7.90%
Estimated rate of return on plan assets	7.50%	8.50%
Salary increase	10.00%	10.00%
Attrition rate		
Up to 30 years	0.01%	0.01%
31 - 44 years	0.00%	0.00%
Above 44 years	0.00%	0.00%

The estimate of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, takes into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors such as supply and demand factors in the employment market.

Information of plan assets, defined benefit obligation and experience adjustments: *Rs. in lakhs*

	As at and for the year ended 31 March				
Particulars	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**
Present value of the defined benefit obligations	(42)	(59)	(87)	(90)	(93)
Fair value of plan assets	10	45	63	71	79
surplus/ (deficit)	(32)	(6)	24	(19)	(14)
Experience adjustment on plan assets [gain / (loss)]	-	1	-	-	-
Experience adjustment on plan liabilities [(gain) / loss]	5	4	(18)	(13)	(16)

As of 31 March 2017, every percentage point increase / decrease in salary growth rate will affect our gratuity benefit obligation by approximately Rs. 2 lakh.

As of 31 March 2017, every percentage point increase / decrease in discount rate will affect our gratuity benefit obligation by approximately Rs. 1.80 lakh.

Sensitivity for significant actuarial assumptions is computed by varying one actuarial assumption used for the valuation of the defined benefit obligation by one percentage, keeping all other actuarial assumptions constant.

26 **Related parties disclosures**

(i) List of related parties:

Name of Company	Relationship
Holding Company & Group	
Sical Logistics Limited	Ultimate Holding Company
Sical Infra Assets Limited ('SIAL')	Holding Company
Sical Bangalore Logistics Parks Limited ('SBLPL')	Fellow subsidiary
Sical Sattva Rail Terminal Private Limited ('SSRTPL')	Joint Venture

Sical Multimodal and Rail Transport Limited
Notes to the accounts

(ii) Details of key managerial personnel:

Name of personnel	Designation
Mr. M. Srinivasan	Whole time director
Mr. Vinod Shenoy	Chief Financial Officer
Mr V Radhakrishnan	Company Secretary

(iii) Details of direcotrs of the Company:

Name of personnel	Designation
Mr. M. Srinivasan	Whole time director
Mr. Kush S Desai	Director
Mr. Sunil Sudhakarrao Deshmukh	Director
Mr. Rathnakara Hegde	Independent director
Mr. S. Ravinarayanan	Independent director
Mr. V.P. Ravi	Director (upto 23 September 2016)
Mr. Prasanna Kasturi	Director (appointed with effect from 23 September 2016)
Mr V Radhakrishnan	Company secretary

(iv) Related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year:

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Joint venture Companies	Holding Company & group	Key management personnel
	For the year ended 31 March 2017		
Receiving of services			
SSRTPL	142	-	-
SLL	-	730	-
SIAL	-	996	-
Rent paid			
SLL	-	42	-
Rendering of services			
SLL	-	222	-
Loans and advance given			
SBLPL	-	17	-
Loans and advance repaid			
SLL		658	
SIAL	-	13	-
Interest on inter-corporate guarntee			
SIAL	-	42	-
SLL	-	42	-
Interest income on inter-corporate deposit			
SLL	-	244	-
Managerial remuneration	-	-	-

Particulars	Joint venture Companies	Holding Company & group	Key management personnel
	For the year ended 31 March 2016		
Receiving services			
SSRTPL	228	-	-
SLL	-	685	-
SIAL	-	19	-
Rent paid			
SLL	-	38	-
Rendering of services			
SLL	-	56	-
Repayment of loans and advance			
SIAL	-	6	-
SLL	-	1,881	-
Loans and advance given			
SLL	-	2,428	-
Interest on inter-corporate guarntee			
SIAL	-	28	-
SLL	-	28	-
Interest income on inter-corporate deposit			
SLL		10	
Managerial remuneration	-	-	21

(v) **Amount outstanding as at the balance sheet date:**

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Joint venture Companies	Holding Company & group	Key management personnel
		As at 31 March 2017	
Other current liabilities			
SIAL	-	16,568	-
Other current financial assets			
SLL	-	1,770	-
SBLPL	-	17	-
Creditors for expenses			
SIAL	-	45	-
Trade payables			
SIAL	-	415	-
SSRTPL	252	-	-

Particulars	Joint venture Companies	Holding Company & group	Key management personnel
		As at 31 March 2016	
Other current liabilities			
SIAL	-	16,581	-
Other current financial assets			
SLL	-	2,428	-
Trade payables			
SSRTPL	280	-	-

27 **Leases**

The Company has taken on lease office premises under cancelable operating lease agreements. The company intends to renew such leases in the normal course of business.

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Rent	71	62

28 **Corporate social responsibility**

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, a CSR committee has been formed by the company. The areas for CSR activity is promoting education. The funds were utilized through the year on these activities which are specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013.

29 **Financial risk management**

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

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's primary focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristic of each customer and the concentration of risk from the top few customers.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value of the financial assets. The objective of managing counterparty credit risk is to prevent losses in financial assets. The Company assesses the credit quality of the counterparties, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors. Credit risk has always been managed by the Company through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the credit worthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. On account of adoption of Ind AS 109, the Company uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss or gain. The expected credit loss model takes into account available external and internal credit risk factors and the Company's historical experience for customers.

The following table gives details in respect of percentage of revenues generated from top customer and top five customers:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 Mar 2017	For the year ended 31 Mar 2016
Revenue from top customer	19.72%	12.86%
Revenue from top five customers	35.60%	31.24%

One customer accounted for more than 10% of the revenue and trade receivables for the year ended 31 March 2017.

Credit risk exposure

The allowance for lifetime expected credit loss on customer balances for the year ended 31 March 2017 was Rs. 1,145 lakhs.

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is limited as we generally invest in deposits with banks with high credit ratings assigned by international and domestic credit rating agencies.

Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due. The Company's corporate treasury department is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, treasury maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management.

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities:

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Note	As at 31 March 2017		
		Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	More than 2 years
Borrowings	10, 13.1 and 13.3	628	1,767	14,741
Trade payable	13.2	2,098	-	-

Market risk

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

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates.

30 **Joint ventures**

The Company has a 50% interest in Sical Sattva Rail Terminals Private Limited ('SSRTPL)', a joint venture involved in handling container rail terminal at Madipakkam. The Company's interest in SSRTPL is accounted for using the equity method in the consolidated financial statements. Summarised financial information of the joint venture, based on its Ind AS financial statements are set out below:

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
Assets		
Non-current assets	225	257
Current assets	248	237
Liabilities		
Non current liabilities	19	24
Current liabilities	251	171
Income	70	107
Expenses (including taxes)	179	185

31 **Disclosure on specified bank notes**

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

Rs.

Particulars	SBNs*	Other denomination notes	Total
Closing cash in hand as on 8 November 2016	70,000	1,90,887	2,60,887
(+) Permitted receipts	-	18,53,580	18,53,580
(-) Permitted payments	(2,000)	(15,97,822)	(15,99,822)
(-) Amount deposited in Banks	(68,000)	(2,73,827)	(3,41,827)
Closing cash in hand as on 30 December 2016	-	**1,72,818**	**1,72,818**

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

32 **Financial instruments**

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016 are as follows:

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Note	Carrying value		Fair value	
		As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
Financial Assets					
Amortised cost					
Investments in equity instruments of joint venture	3.1	345	345	345	345
Other non-current financial assets	3.2	418	77	418	77
Trade receivables	6.1	5,203	4,114	5,203	4,114
Cash and cash equivalents	6.2	490	1,016	490	1,016
Other current financial assets	6.3	1,832	2,436	1,832	2,436
Total financial assets		**8,288**	**7,988**	**8,288**	**7,988**
Financial liabilities					
Amortised cost					
Borrowings	10, 13.1 and 13.3	18,870	17,722	17,722	17,722
Trade payables	13.2	2,098	1,424	1,424	1,424
Total financial liabilities		**20,968**	**19,146**	**19,146**	**19,146**

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, Other current and non-current financial assets, trade receivables and payables and borrowings approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

33 The Company is primarily engaged in providing integrated logistics services which is considered as single business segment in terms of segment reporting as per Ind AS 108. There being no services rendered outside India there are no separate geographical segments to be reported on.

34 On 15 October 2016 , the Board of Directors of the Company approved a Scheme of Arrangement [Demerger] for hiving off its Bangalore Inland Container Depot ('ICD') and transfer the same to the fellow subsidiary Sical Bangalore Logistics Park Limited subject to the approval of the shareholders of the respective companies and National Company Law Tribunal, Chennai. The rationale behind the proposal is to ensure sustainable long term growth, profitability, market share and continuous customer service, focused management and geographical attention to meet competition, regulatory environment and to mitigate risk thereby enabling the respective entities to to productively utilize their resources and achieve cost and operational efficiencies.

35 Corresponding figures for the previous year presented have been regrouped, where necessary, to conform to the current year's classification.

for CNGSN & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number : 004915S
LLP No : S200036

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Sical Multimodal and Rail Transport Limited

M. Srinivasan
Wholetime Director

Kush S Desai
Director

CN GANGADARAN
Partner
Membership No.: 11205
Chennai
Date: 9 May 2017

Vinod Shenoy
Chief Financial Officer
Chennai
Date: 9 May 2017

V Radhakrishnan
Company Secretary

SICAL BANGALORE LOGISTICS PARK LIMITED

Sical Bangalore Logistics Park Limited
Balance sheet

Particulars	Note	*Rs. in lakhs* **As at 31 March 2017**
ASSETS		
Non-current assets		
Financial Assets	2	
- Other non-current financial assets	2.1	10.00
Other non-current assets	3	115.23
		125.23
Current assets		
Financial Assets	4	
- Cash and cash equivalents	4.1	1.00
Other current assets	5	0.08
		1.08
Total Assets		**126.31**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Equity		
Equity Share capital	6	1.00
Other Equity		-
		1.00
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Other current liabilities	7	125.31
		125.31
Total Equity and Liabilities		**126.31**
Significant accounting policies	1	
Notes to the accounts	2 to 12	

The notes referred to above form an integral part of financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached
for **CNGSN & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number : 004915S
LLP No : S200036

CN GANGADARAN
Partner
Membership No. 11205
Chennai
Date: 9 May 2017

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Sical Bangalore Logistics Park Limited

Kush S Desai
Director

Sumith R Kamath
Director

Chennai
Date: 9 May 2017

Sical Bangalore Logistics Park Limited
Cash Flows Statement

Particulars	Note	*Rs. in lakhs* For the year ended 31 Mar 2017
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax		-
Operating cash flow before working capital changes		-
Changes in		
- Current/Non current financial assets		(10.00)
- Current/Non current assets		(0.08)
- Current/Non current financial liabilities		-
- Current/Non current liabilities		-
Cash generated from operations		(10.08)
Income taxes paid		-
Cash generated from operations [A]		**(10.08)**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of fixed assets (Including Capital Work in Progress)		(115.23)
Net cash generated used in investing activities [B]		**(115.23)**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds issue of shares		1.00
Proceeds from parent and group companies		125.31
Net cash generated from financing activities [C]		**126.31**
Increase in cash and cash equivalents [A+B+C]		**1.00**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		**1.00**
Components of cash and cash equivalents	6	
Cash on hand		-
Balances with banks		
- in current accounts		1.00
Total cash and cash equivalents		**1.00**
Significant accounting policies	1	
Notes to the accounts	2 to 12	

As per our report of even date attached
For **CNGSN & ASSOCIATES LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number : 004915S
LLP No : S200036

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Sical Bangalore Logistics Park Limited

CN GANGADARAN
Partner
Membership No. 11205
Chennai
Date: 9 May 2017

Kush S Desai
Director

Sumith R Kamath
Director

Chennai
Date: 9 May 2017

Sical Bangalore Logistics Park Limited
Notes to the accounts
For the year ended 31 March 2017

1 Company overview and Significant Accounting Policies

1.1 Company overview

Sical Bangalore Logistics Park Limited ('SBLPL') has been incorporated on 31 May 2016 as a wholly owned subsidiary of Sical Infra Assets Limited ('SIAL'). The Company is incorporated to construct and operate state-of-art rail terminal facility, to develop container yards, warehouses and bonded warehouses in the terminal and also function as Private Rail Terminal ('PFT') / Inland Container Depots ('ICDs')/ Container Freight Stations ('CFSs')for the purpose of storage of containers which are meant for domestic as well for EXIM purpose. Since the commercial operations of the Company is yet to start, the Company does not have Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2017.

The financial statements are approved for issue by the company's Board of Directors on 9 May 2017.

1.2 Basis of preparation of financial statements

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis, the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (`Act') (to the extent notified) and guidelines issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). The Ind AS prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016.

These financial statements are the company's first Ind AS financial statements. The company has adopted all the Ind AS standards.

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

1.3 Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:
► Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
► Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
► Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period
All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:
► It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
► It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
► There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period The Group classifies All other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.
The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

1.4 Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on a periodic basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

(i) Income taxes: Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income taxes, including the amount expected to be paid or recovered in connection with uncertain tax positions. Also refer to Note 1.12.

(ii) Property, plant and equipment: Property, plant and equipment represent a significant proportion of the asset base of the company. The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected use fullife and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of company's assets are determined by management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technology.

(iii) Other estimates: The preparation of financial statements involves estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets, liabilities, disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses for the reporting period. Specifically, the Company estimates the probability of collection of accounts receivable by analyzing historical payment patterns, customer concentrations, customer credit-worthiness and current economic trends. If the financial condition of a customer deteriorates, additional allowances
may be required.

1.5 Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement: Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenditures directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

Depreciation: The Company depreciates property, plant and equipment over the estimated useful life on a straight-line basis from the date the assets are ready for intended use.

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

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment. Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Repairs and maintenance costs are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when incurred. The cost and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the financial statements upon sale or disposition of the asset and the resultant gains or losses are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Amounts paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding as of each reporting date and the cost of property, plant and equipment not ready for intended use before such date are disclosed under capital work- in-progress.

1.6 Functional and presentation currency

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

1.7 Financial instruments

All financial instruments are recognised initially at fair value. Transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset (other than financial assets recorded at fair value through profit or loss) are included in the fair value of the financial assets. Loans and borrowings and payable are recognised net of directly attributable transactions costs.

(i) *Financial assets at amortised cost:* A financial asset shall be measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:
(a) the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and
(b) 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 (SPPI).

They are presented as current assets, except for those maturing later than 12 months after the reporting date which are presented as non-current assets. Financial assets are measured initially at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment loss.

Financial assets at amortised cost are represented by trade receivables, security deposits, cash and cash equivalents, employee and other advances and eligible current and non-current assets.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and in banks and demand deposits with banks which can be withdrawn at any time without prior notice or penalty on the principal.

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, in banks and demand deposits with banks, net of outstanding book overdrafts that are repayable on demand, and are considered part of the Company's cash management system.

(ii) Financial liabilities at amortised cost: Financial liabilities at amortised cost represented by trade and other payables are initially recognized at fair value, and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

1.10 Fair value measurement

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

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:
► In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
► In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability
The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.
The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

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

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

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

1.1 Impairment

(i) Financial assets: In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss. The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivable.

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

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

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

As a practical expedient, the Group uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss on portfolio of its trade receivable. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivable and is adjusted for forward- looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in forward-looking estimates are analysed.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognised during the period is recognised as income/expense in the statement of profit and loss. This amount is reflected under the head other expenses in the statement of profit and loss. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

Financial assets measured at amortised cost, contractual revenue receivable: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e. as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write off criteria, the group does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

b) Non-financial assets: The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a non financial asset or a group of non financial assets is impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the amount of impairment loss.

An impairment loss is calculated as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the recoverable. Losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss and reflected in an allowance account. When the Company considers that there are no realistic prospects of recovery of the asset, the relevant amounts are written off. If the amount of impairment loss subsequently decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, then the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through statement of profit and loss.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit (as defined below) is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit").

Sical Bangalore Logistics Park Limited
Notes to the accounts
For the year ended 31 March 2017

1.1 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

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.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset, if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

1.1 Finance income and expense

Finance income consists of interest income on funds invested. Interest income is recognized as it accrues in the statement of profit and loss, using the effective interest method.

Finance expenses consist of interest expense on loans and borrowings. Borrowing costs are recognized in the statement of profit and loss using the effective interest method.

1.1 Income tax

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognized in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent it relates to items directly recognized in equity or in other comprehensive income.

(a) Current income tax: Current income tax for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities based on the taxable income for the period. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the current tax amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and applicable for the period. The Company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and liability simultaneously.

(b) Deferred income tax: Deferred income tax is recognized using the balance sheet approach. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in financial statements, except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profits or loss at the time of the transaction.

Deferred income tax asset are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences.

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

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

1.2 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted EPS is computed by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic EPS and also weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented. The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted for bonus shares, as appropriate.

1.2 Rounding of amounts

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

Sical Bangalore Logistics Park Limited
Notes to the accounts

PART I - BALANCE SHEET

2	**Financial assets**	*Rs. in lakhs*
2.1	**Other non current financial assets**	**As at 31 March 2017**
	Security deposits	10.00
		10.00

		Rs. in lakhs
3	**Other non-current assets**	**As at 31 March 2017**
	Capital advances	115.23
		115.23

Current assets

4	**Financial assets**	*Rs. in lakhs*
4.1	**Cash and cash equivalents**	**As at 31 March 2017**
	Balances with Banks (of the nature of cash and cash equivalents)	
	- in current accounts	1.00
		1.00

		-
5	**Other current assets**	**As at 31 March 2017**
	Unsecured, considered good	
	Other advances	
	- Balance with Government Authorities	0.08
		0.08

Sical Bangalore Logistics Park Limited
Notes to the accounts

PART I - BALANCE SHEET

6 Share capital

Particulars	Authorised			Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up	
	Number of share	Face value	Total value (Rs. In Lakhs)	Number of share	Total value (Rs. In Lakhs)
Current Year 2016-17					
Equity Shares		10			
Issued during the year	10,000		1.00	10,000	1.00
Closing balance as on 31 Mar 2017	10,000		1.00	10,000	1.00

i **The rights, preferences and restrictions attaching to each class of shares including restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of capital:**

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 shall be subject to the approval of the Shareholders at the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts if any, in proportion to their shareholding.

ii **Shares of the company held by holding company:**

Particulars	Equity shares with voting rights Number of shares
As at 31 March 2017:	
Sical Infra Assets Limited	100%

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

Class of shares / Name of shareholder	As at 31 March 2017	
	Number of shares held	% holding
Equity shares with voting rights		
Sical Infra Assets Limited	10,000	100.00%

iv The Company has not allotted any fully paid up equity shares by way of bonus shares nor has bought back any class of equity shares from the date if incorporation nor has issued shares for consideration other than cash.

v There are no shares for which calls remain unpaid.

Current liabilities

		Rs. in lakhs
7	**Other current liabilities**	**As at 31 March 2017**
	Dues to related parties	
	- Sical Logistics Limited (refer note 6)	107.93
	- Sical Multimodal and Rail Transport Limited (refer note 6)	17.38
		125.31

Sical Bangalore Logistics Park Limited
Notes to the accounts

8 **Commitments and contingent liabilities**

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2017**
Contingent liabilities	
Claims against the Company, not acknowledged as debt (other than those where in the possibility of any ecinomin outflow in settlement is remote)	-
Estimated amount of capital commitments not provided for	-

9 **Related parties disclosures**

(i) **List of related parties:**

Name of Company	**Relationship**
Holding Company & Group	
Sical Logistics Limited	Ultimate Holding Company
Sical Infra Assets Limited ('SIAL')	Holding Company
Sical Multimodal and Rail Transport Limited ('SMART')	Fellow subsidiary
Sical Sattva Rail Terminal Private Limited ('SSRTPL')	Joint Venture of SMART

(ii) **Details of directors of the Company:**

Name of personnel	**Designation**
Mr. R Ram Mohan	Director
Mr. Kush S Desai	Director
Mr. Sumith R Kamath	Director

(iii) **Related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year:**

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	**Holding Company & group**
Loans and advance received	
SLL	107.93
SMART	17.38
Issue of shares	
SIAL	1.00

(iii) **Amount outstanding as at the balance sheet date:**

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	**Holding Company & group**
Other current liabilities	
SLL	107.93
SMART	17.38

10 **Segment Reporting**

The Company is yet to commence its commercial operations and hence the same is not applicable.

Sical Bangalore Logistics Park Limited
Notes to the accounts

11 On 15 October 2016 , the Board of Directors of the Company approved a Scheme of Arrangement [Demerger] for vesting of the Bangalore Inland Container Depot ('ICD') business of Sical Multimodal and Rail Transport Limited subject to the approval of the shareholders of the respective companies and National Company Law Tribunal, Chennai. The rationale behind the proposal is to ensure sustainable long term growth, profitability, market share and continuous customer service, focused management and geographical attention to meet competition, regulatory environment and to mitigate risk thereby enabling the respective entities to to productively utilize their resources and achieve cost and operational efficiencies.

12 **Disclosure on specified bank notes**

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

Rs.

Particulars	SBNs*	Other denomination notes	Total
Closing cash in hand as on 8 November 2016	-	-	-
(+) Permitted receipts	-	-	-
(-) Permitted payments	-	-	-
(-) Amount deposited in Banks	-	-	-
Closing cash in hand as on 30 December 2016	-	-	-

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

for **CNGSN & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number : 004915S
LLP No : S200036

CN GANGADARAN
Partner
Membership No.: 11205
Chennai
Date: 9 May 2017

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Sical Bangalore Logistics Park Limited

Kush S Desai
Director

Sumith R Kamath
Director

Chennai
Date: 9 May 2017

SICAL SAUMYA MINING LIMITED

Sical Saumya Mining Limited
Balance sheet

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Note	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Financial Assets	2		
- Trade receivables	2.1	-	67.51
- Other non-current financial assets	2.2	607.30	258.00
Deferred tax assets (net)	3	-	7.42
		607.30	332.93
Current assets			
Financial Assets	4		
- Trade receivables	4.1	3,727.89	1,433.93
- Cash and cash equivalents	4.2	4.15	3.39
- Other current financial assets	4.3	5,735.30	8,525.67
Other current assets	5	137.81	48.16
		9,605.15	10,011.15
Total Assets		**10,212.45**	**10,344.08**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share capital	6	1.00	1.00
Other Equity	7	146.50	31.93
		147.50	32.93
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities	8		
- Borrowings	8.1	4,900.00	2,404.00
		4,900.00	2,404.00
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities	9		
- Trade payables	9.1	211.70	49.60
- Other financial liablities	9.2	2,868.00	1,596.00
Other current liabilities	10	2,050.62	6,238.61
Current tax liabilities (net)		34.63	22.94
		5,164.95	7,907.15
Total Equity and Liabilities		**10,212.45**	**10,344.08**
Significant accounting policies	1		
Notes to the accounts	2 to 24		

The notes referred to above form an integral part of financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached
for CNGSN & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number : 004915S
LLP No : S200036

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Sical Saumya Mining Limited

CN GANGADARAN
Partner
Membership No. 11205

R Ram Mohan
Director

Sumith R Kamath
Director

Chennai
Date: 10 May 2017

Bangalore
Date: 10 May 2017

Sical Saumya Mining Limited
Statement of profit and loss

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Note	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 Mar 2016
Revenue from operations	11	12,684.69	2,922.46
Other income	12	222.31	28.53
Total Income		**12,907.00**	**2,950.99**
Expenses			
Cost of services	13	11,732.62	2,803.65
Finance costs	14	1,039.31	108.71
Other expenses	15	9.49	0.22
Total expenses		**12,781.42**	**2,912.58**
Profit before tax		**125.58**	**38.41**
Tax expense	16		
Current tax		**34.63**	**22.94**
Minimum Alternate Tax credit entitlement		-	-
Deferred tax		**7.42**	**(7.42)**
Profit for the year		**83.53**	**22.89**

Sical Saumya Mining Limited
Statement of profit and loss

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Note	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 Mar 2016
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of defined benefit plan acturial gains/ (losses)			
Others			
		-	-
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Total Comprehensive Income for the period		**83.53**	**22.89**
Attributable to:			
Owners of Company		83.53	22.89
Non- Controlling Interests		-	-
Earnings per equity share	17		
(1) Basic		835.30	228.90
(2) Diluted		835.30	228.90
Significant accounting policies	1		
Notes to the accounts	2 to 24		

The notes referred to above form an integral part of financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached
For **CNGSN & ASSOCIATES LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number : 004915S
LLP No : S200036

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Sical Saumya Mining Limited

CN GANGADARAN
Partner
Membership No. 11205

R Ram Mohan
Director

Sumith R Kamath
Director

Sical Saumya Mining Limited
Cash Flows Statement

Particulars	Note	For the year ended 31 Mar 2017	*Rs. in lakhs* For the year ended 31 Mar 2016
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before tax		125.58	38.41
Adjustments:			
Interest and finance charges		1,008.22	103.50
Interest income		(222.31)	(28.53)
Operating cash flow before working capital changes		**911.49**	**113.38**
Changes in			
- Trade receivables		(2,226.45)	(1,501.44)
- Current/Non current financial assets		-	-
- Current/Non current assets		(89.65)	(48.16)
- Current/Non current liabilities		(4,187.99)	6,238.61
- Trade payables		162.10	49.60
Cash generated from operations		(5,430.50)	4,851.99
Income taxes paid		(22.94)	-
Cash generated from operations [A]		**(5,453.44)**	**4,851.99**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Advances received from/(given to) subsidiary		8,522.26	(8,522.26)
Advances given to holding company		(5,692.39)	-
Bank deposit		(388.80)	(261.41)
Interest income on fixed deposits		222.31	28.53
Net cash generated used in investing activities [B]		**2,663.38**	**(8,755.14)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of shares		-	1.00
Proceeds from long term borrowings		6,000.00	4,000.00
Repayment of long term borrowings		(2,232.00)	-
Finance cost		(977.18)	(94.46)
Net cash generated from financing activities [C]		**2,790.82**	**3,906.54**
Increase in cash and cash equivalents [A+B+C+D]		**0.76**	**3.39**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		**3.39**	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		**4.15**	**3.39**

Sical Saumya Mining Limited
Cash Flows Statement

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Note	For the year ended 31 Mar 2017	For the year ended 31 Mar 2016
Components of cash and cash equivalents	4.2		
Balances with banks			
- in current accounts		4.15	3.39
Total cash and cash equivalents		**4.15**	**3.39**
Significant accounting policies	1		
Notes to the accounts	2 to 24		

The notes referred to above form an integral part of financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached
For **CNGSN & ASSOCIATES LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number : 004915S
LLP No : S200036

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Sical Saumya Mining Limited

CN GANGADARAN
Partner
Membership No. 11205

R Ram Mohan
Director

Sumith R Kamath
Director

Chennai
Date: 10 May 2017

Bangalore
Date: 10 May 2017

Sical Saumya Mining Limited
Notes to the accounts
For the year ended 31 March 2017

1 Company overview and Significant Accounting Policies

1.1 Company overview

Sical Saumya Mining Limited ('SSML' or 'the Company') is a joint venture between Sical Logistics Limited ('Sical') and Saumya Mining Limited. The Company has been incorporated 2 July 2015, to execute the overburden removal and transportation contracts at Odisha mines.

The financial statements are approved for issue by the company's Board of Directors on 10 May 2017.

1.2 Basis of preparation of financial statements

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis, the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') (to the extent notified) and guidelines issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). The Ind AS as prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016.

These financial statements are the company's first Ind AS financial statements. The company has adopted all the Ind AS standards and the adoptions were carried out in accordance with Ind AS 101 First time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards. The transition was carried out from Indian Accounting Principles generally accepted in India as prescribed under Sec133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (IGAAP), which was the previous GAAP. Reconciliations and descriptions of the effect of the transition has been summarized in Note 1.15.

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

1.3 Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:
► Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
► Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
► Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period
All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:
► It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
► It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
► There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period The Group classifies All other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.
The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

1.4 Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on a periodic basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

(i) Income taxes: Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income taxes, including the amount expected to be paid or recovered in connection with uncertain tax positions. Also refer to Note 1.15.

(ii) Other estimates: The preparation of financial statements involves estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets, liabilities, disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses for the reporting period. Specifically, the Company estimates the probability of collection of accounts receivable by analyzing historical payment patterns, customer concentrations, customer credit-worthiness and current economic trends. If the financial condition of a customer deteriorates, additional allowances may be required.

1.5 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized on accrual method on rendering of services when the significant terms of the arrangement are enforceable, services have been delivered and the collectability is reasonably assured.

1.6 Functional and presentation currency

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

1.7 Financial instruments

All financial instruments are recognised initially at fair value. Transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset (other than financial assets recorded at fair value through profit or loss) are included in the fair value of the financial assets. Loans and borrowings and payable are recognised net of directly attributable transactions costs.

(i) *Financial assets at amortised cost:* A financial asset shall be measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:
(a) the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and
(b) 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 (SPPI).

They are presented as current assets, except for those maturing later than 12 months after the reporting date which are presented as non-current assets. Financial assets are measured initially at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment loss.

Financial assets at amortised cost are represented by trade receivables, security deposits, cash and cash equivalents, employee and other advances and eligible current and non-current assets.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and in banks and demand deposits with banks which can be withdrawn at any time without prior notice or penalty on the principal.

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, in banks and in fixed deposits with a original maturity period of less than 12 months from balance sheet date are considered as a part of the Company's cash management system.

(ii) Financial liabilities at amortised cost: Financial liabilities at amortised cost represented by trade and other payables are initially recognized at fair value, and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

1.8 Fair value measurement

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

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:
► In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
► In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability
The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.
The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:
► Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
► Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
► Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

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

The Company enters into certain derivative contracts such as interest rate swaps and currency swaps to hedge risks which are not designated as hedges. Such contracts are accounted for at fair value through profit or loss. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

1.9 Impairment

(i) Financial assets: In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss. The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivable.

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

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

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

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognised during the period is recognised as income/expense in the statement of profit and loss. This amount is reflected under the head other expenses in the statement of profit and loss. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

Financial assets measured at amortised cost, contractual revenue receivable: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e. as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write off criteria, the group does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

b) Non-financial assets: The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a non financial asset or a group of non financial assets is impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the amount of impairment loss.

An impairment loss is calculated as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the recoverable. Losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss and reflected in an allowance account. When the Company considers that there are no realistic prospects of recovery of the asset, the relevant amounts are written off. If the amount of impairment loss subsequently decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, then the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through statement of profit and loss.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit (as defined below) is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit").

1.10 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

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.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset, if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

1.11 Finance income and expense

Finance income consists of interest income on funds invested. Interest income is recognized as it accrues in the statement of profit and loss, using the effective interest method.

Finance expenses consist of interest expense on loans and borrowings. Borrowing costs are recognized in the statement of profit and loss using the effective interest method.

Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis.

1.12 Income tax

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognized in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent it relates to items directly recognized in equity or in other comprehensive income.

(a) Current income tax: Current income tax for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities based on the taxable income for the period. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the current tax amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and applicable for the period. The Company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and liability simultaneously.

(b) Deferred income tax: Deferred income tax is recognized using the balance sheet approach. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in financial statements, except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profits or loss at the time of the transaction.

Deferred income tax asset are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences.

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

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

1.13 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted EPS is computed by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic EPS and also weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented.

1.14 Rounding of amounts

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

1.15 First- time adoption of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS)

The Company's financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 are the first financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS's notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015. The adoption of Ind AS was carried out in accordance with Ind AS 101, using 1 April 2015 as the transition date. Ind AS 101 requires that all Ind AS standards and interpretations that are effective for the first Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2017, be applied consistently and retrospectively for all fiscal years presented.

All applicable Ind AS have been applied consistently and retrospectively wherever required. The resulting difference between the carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities in the financial statements under both Ind AS and Indian GAAP as of the Transition Date have been recognized directly in equity at the Transition Date.

In preparing these financial statements, the Company has availed itself of certain exemptions and exceptions in accordance with Ind AS 101 as explained below:

(a) Exceptions from full retrospective application:

A. Estimates exception: Upon an assessment of the estimates made under previous GAAP, the management is of the opinion that there was no need to revise such estimates under Ind AS, except where estimates were required by Ind AS's and not required by previous GAAP.

(b) Reconciliations:

The following reconciliations provide a quantification of the effect of significant differences arising from the transition from Indian GAAP to Ind AS in accordance with Ind AS 101:

- equity as at 31 March 2016;and
- explanation of material adjustments to cash flow statements.

Sical Saumya Mining Limited
Notes to the accounts
For the year ended 31 March 2017

Reconciliation of equity

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	As at 31 March 2016		
	Previous GAAP	Effect of transition to Ind AS	Ind AS
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Financial Assets			
- Trade receivables	89.77	(22.26)	67.51
- Other non current financial assets	258.00	-	258.00
Deferred tax assets (net)	-	7.42	7.42
Current assets			
Financial Assets			
- Trade receivables	1,433.93	-	1,433.93
- Cash and cash equivalents	3.39	-	3.39
- Other current financial assets	8,525.67	-	8,525.67
Other current assets	48.16	-	48.16
Total assets	**10,358.92**	**(14.84)**	**10,344.08**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share capital	1.00	-	1.00
Other equity	46.77	(14.84)	31.93
Total equity	**47.77**	**(14.84)**	**32.93**
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
- Borrowings	2,404.00	-	2,404.00
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
- Trade payables	49.60	-	49.60
- Other financial liabilities	1,596.00	-	1,596.00
Other current liabilities	6,238.61	-	6,238.61
Current tax liabilities (net)	22.94	-	22.94
Total Equity and Liabilities	**10,358.92**	**(14.84)**	**10,344.08**

Equity reconciliation:

Particulars	Note	As at 31 March 2016
Equity under Previous GAAP:		46.77
IND AS transition adjustments:		
Effect of discounting on trade receivables	i	(22.26)
Tax impact on the above adjustments		7.42
Total		**31.93**

Explanations for reconciliation Equity:

(i) Discounting of retention money under Ind AS, resulted in reduction of trade receivables, which will be recognised as interest income over the retention period.

Cash flow statement:

There were no significant reconciliation items between cash flows prepared under Indian GAAP and those prepared under Ind AS.

PART I - BALANCE SHEET

Non-current assets

2 Financial Assets

Rs. in lakhs

2.1 Trade receivables	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
Unsecured, considered good	-	67.51
	-	**67.51**

Rs. in lakhs

2.2 Other non current financial assets	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
Margin money deposit with banks	607.30	258.00
	607.30	**258.00**

Rs. in lakhs

3 Deferred tax assets (net)	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
Deferred tax assets		
Fair valuation of trade receivables	-	7.42
	-	7.42

Current assets

4 Financial Assets

Rs. in lakhs

4.1 Trade receivables	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
Unsecured, considered good	3,727.89	1,433.93
Doubtful	-	-
Less: Provision for doubtful receivables	-	-
	3,727.89	**1,433.93**

Rs. in lakhs

4.2 Cash and cash equivalents	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
Balances with Banks (of the nature of cash and cash equivalents)		
- in current accounts	4.15	3.39
	4.15	**3.39**

Note: Fixed deposits with a original maturity period of less than 3 months are classified as "Cash and cash equivalents" and fixed deposits with a original maturity period of greater than 3 months, but with a maturity date of less than 12 months from balance sheet date are classified as "Other bank balances."

Rs. in lakhs

4.3 Other current financial assets	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	42.91	3.41
Unsecured, considered good		
- Sical Logistics Limited (refer note 18)	5,692.39	-
- Sical Iron Ore Terminals Limited (refer note 18)	-	8,522.26
	5,735.30	**8,525.67**

Rs. in lakhs

5 Other current assets	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
Unsecured, considered good		
Other advances		
- prepaid expenses	89.36	45.31
- statutory advances	48.45	2.85
	137.81	**48.16**

Sical Saumya Mining Limited
Notes to the accounts

PART I - BALANCE SHEET

6 Share capital

Particulars	Authorised			Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up	
	Number of share	Face value	Total value (Rs. In Lakhs)	Number of share	Total value (Rs. In Lakhs)
Previous Year 2015-16					
Equity Shares	-	10			
Opening balance as on 1 Apr 2015	10,000		1.00	10,000	1.00
Increase during the year				-	-
Closing balance as on 31 Mar 2016	10,000		1.00	10,000	1.00
Current Year 2016-17					
Equity Shares		10			
Opening balance as on 1 Apr 2016	10,000		1.00	10,000	1.00
Increase during the year				-	-
Closing balance as on 31 Mar 2017	10,000		1.00	10,000	1.00

i **The rights, preferences and restrictions attaching to each class of shares including restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of capital:**

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 shall be subject to the approval of the Shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts if any, in proportion to their shareholding.

ii **Shares of the company held by holding company:**

Particulars	Equity shares with voting rights Number of shares
As at 31 March 2017: Sical Logistics Limited	6,500
As at 31 March 2016: Sical Logistics Limited	6,500

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

Class of shares / Name of shareholder	As at 31 March 2017		As at 31 March 2016	
	Number of shares held	% holding	Number of shares held	% holding
Equity shares with voting rights				
Sical Logistics Limited	6,500	65.00%	6,500	65.00%
Saumya Mining Ltd	3,500	35.00%	3,500	35.00%

iv The Company has not allotted any fully paid up equity shares by way of bonus shares nor has bought back any class of equity shares during the period 2015-16 and 2016-17 [since the date of incorporation] immediately preceding the balance sheet date nor has issued shares for consideration other than cash.

v There are no shares for which calls remain unpaid.

Sical Saumya Mining Limited
Statement of changes in equity

7 Other equity

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Other items of other comprehensive income	Equity attributable to owners of
Balance as at 31 March 2016	-	46.77	-	46.77
Restatement on account of IND AS adoption (refer note 1.15)	9.04	(23.88)	-	(14.84)
Balance as on 31 March 2016	**9.04**	**22.89**	-	**31.93**
Balance as at 1 April 2016	9.04	22.89	-	31.93
Restated balance at the beginning of the reporting period	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	83.53	-	83.53
Corporate guarntee interest (refer note below)	31.04	-	-	31.04
Balance as on 31 March 2017	**40.08**	**106.42**	-	**146.50**

Note: As per Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, the corporate guarntee given by the holding company to the banks in respect of the loans availed by the Company qualifies as a 'financial guarantee contract'. No payment is mdae by the Company to its holding company and this is considered as a deemed capital contribution by the holding company, since the guarantee has been provided by the holding company in its capacity as a shareholder.

Sical Saumya Mining Limited
Notes to the accounts

PART I - BALANCE SHEET

Non-current liabilities

Rs. in lakhs

8	Financial Liabilities	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
8.1	**Borrowings**		
	Secured		
	Term loans		
	from banks		
	- RBL Bank Limited (refer note i)	4,900.00	2,404.00
		4,900.00	**2,404.00**

Notes:

(i) Ratnakar Bank Limited

The loan from bank is secured by exclusive charge on current assets of the Company and an unconditional and irrevocable corporate guarantee of Sical Logistics Limited. The loan is repayable over 32 months including a moratorium period of 2 months. The interest rate as on 31 March 2017 is 12.45% (Previous year:12.50%).

(ii) There are no defaults in the repayment of the principal loan and interest amounts with respect to the above loans.

(iii) The aggregate amount of long-term borrowings secured by personal guarantee and corporate guarntee of promoters amounts to Rs. 7,768 lakhs (Previous year: Rs. 4,000 lakhs)

Current liabilities

Rs. in lakhs

9	Financial Liabilities	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
9.1	**Trade payables**		
	- Dues to micro and small enterprises (refer note below)	-	-
	- Dues to other creditors	211.70	49.60
		211.70	**49.60**

Note: According to the information available with the Company, there are no dues payable to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined under the "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006". The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has issued an Office Memorandum dated 26 August 2008 which recommends that the Micro and Small Enterprises should mention in their correspondence with its customers the Entrepreneur's Memorandum Number as allocated after filling of the Memorandum. Further there are no dues payable to micro and small scale industries (previous year: Rs Nil).

Rs. in lakhs

9.2	Other financial liabilities	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
	Current maturities of long-term debt*		
	Term loans		
	from banks		
	- RBL Bank Limited	2,868.00	1,596.00
		2,868.00	**1,596.00**

*The details of interest rate, repayment terms, nature and value of securities furnished are disclosed under note 8.1.

Rs. in lakhs

10	Other current liabilities	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
	Dues to related parties		
	- Sical Logistics Limited (refer note 18)	-	5,081.12
	Others		
	Statutory remittances payable	-	16.37
	Creditors for expenses (refer note 18)	2,050.62	1,141.12
		2,050.62	**6,238.61**

Sical Saumya Mining Limited
Notes to the accounts

PART I - BALANCE SHEET

Sical Saumya Mining Limited
Notes to the accounts

PART II - STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

Rs. in lakhs

11	Revenue from operations	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
	Sale of services		
	Income from logistics services	14,202.75	3,146.14
	Taxes and Deductions		
	Less: Service tax	(1,518.06)	(223.68)
		12,684.69	**2,922.46**

Rs. in lakhs

12	Other income	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
	Interest income		
	Interest income on fixed deposits	43.46	3.79
	Interest income on inter-corporate advances (refer note 1	178.85	24.74
		222.31	**28.53**

Rs. in lakhs

13	Cost of services	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
	Operational expenses	11,460.68	2,744.82
	Supervision charges	209.56	50.81
	Swachh Bharat Cess	62.38	8.02
		11,732.62	**2,803.65**

Rs. in lakhs

14	Finance costs	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
	Interest expense		
	- term loan	888.23	84.69
	Interest on inter-corporate loan (refer note 18)	88.95	9.77
	Interest on inter-corporate guarntee (refer note 18)	31.04	9.04
	Other borrowing costs	31.09	5.21
		1,039.31	**108.71**

Rs. in lakhs

15	Other expenses	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
	Repairs and maintenance		
	- others	7.20	-
	Payment to auditor's		
	a. for audit	0.25	-
	Filing fees	-	0.01
	Due diligence expenses	-	0.16
	Professional consultancy	0.55	0.05
	Miscellaneous expenses	1.49	-
		9.49	**0.22**

Rs. in lakhs

16	Income tax	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
	Current income tax:		
	In respect of the current period	34.63	22.94
	Deferred tax:		
	In respect of the current period	7.42	(7.42)
	Minimum Alternate Tax credit entitlement	-	-
	Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	**42.05**	**15.52**

PART II - STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

A reconciliation of the income tax provision to the amount computed by applying the statutory income tax rate to the income before income taxes is summarized below:

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Profit before income taxes	125.58	38.41
Enacted tax rates in India	33.06%	30.90%
Computed expected tax expense	41.52	11.87
Interest expense on tax paid after 31 March 2017	0.47	1.41
Tax rate difference	0.06	2.24
Total income tax expense	**42.05**	**15.52**

The tax rates under Indian Income Tax Act, for the year ended 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016 is 33.06% 30.9% respectively.

Deferred tax
Deferred tax relates to the following:

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Fair valuation of trade receivables	(7.42)	7.42
Net deferred tax credit/ (expense)	**(7.42)**	**7.42**

17 **Earnings per share (EPS)**

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share:

(Figures in rupees except number of shares)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Profit / (Loss) after taxation as per statement of profit and loss	83.53	22.89
Less: Dividends on shares and tax thereon	-	-
Net profit adjusted for the effects of dilutive potential equity shares for calculation of diluted EPS	**83.53**	**22.89**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2016	As at 31 March 2015
Number of equity shares at the beginning of the year	10,000	10,000
Add: Weighted average number of equity shares issued during the year	-	-
Number of weighted average shares considered for calculation of diluted earnings per share	**10,000**	**10,000**

Earnings / (loss) per share:		
Basic	835.30	228.90
Diluted	835.30	228.90

18 **Related parties disclosures**

(i) **List of related parties:**

Name of Company	Relationship
Holding Company & Group	
Sical Logistics Limited	Holding Company
Sical Iron Ore Terminals Limited	Indian Subsidiary of Holding Company

(ii) **Details of directors of the Company:**

Name of personnel	Designation
Mr Ram Mohan	Director
Mr Kush S Desai	Director
Mr. Sumith Kamath	Director

(iii) **Related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year:**

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Fellow Subsidiary	Holding Company	Key management personnel
	For the year ended 31 March 2017		
Receiving of services	-	11,460.68	-
Loans and advance received	8,522.26	-	-
Loans and advance taken	-	10,773.51	-
Interest paid on inter-corporate guarntee	-	31.04	-
Interest income on inter-corporate advances	178.85	-	-
Interest paid on inter-corporate loan	-	88.95	-
	For the year ended 31 March 2016		
Receiving of services	-	2,744.82	-
Loans and advance given	8,522.26	-	-
Loans and advance taken	-	5,081.12	-
Interest paid on inter-corporate guarntee	-	9.04	-
Interest income on inter-corporate advances	24.74	-	-
Interest paid on inter-corporate loan	-	9.77	-

(iv) **Amount outstanding as at the balance sheet date:**

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Fellow Subsidiary	Holding Company	Key management personnel
		As at 31 March 2017	
Other current liabilities	-	-	-
Creditors for expenses	-	1,926.29	-
Other current financial assets	-	5,692.39	-
		As at 31 March 2016	
Other current liabilities	-	5,081.12	-
Creditors for expenses	-	1,141.12	-
Other current financial assets	8,522	-	-

19 **Financial risk management**

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

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's primary focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristic of each customer and the concentration of risk from the top few customers.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value of the financial assets. The objective of managing counterparty credit risk is to prevent losses in financial assets. The Company assesses the credit quality of the counterparties, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors. Credit risk has always been managed by the Company through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the credit worthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. On account of adoption of Ind AS 109, the Company uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss or gain. The expected credit loss model takes into account available external and internal credit risk factors and the Company's historical experience for customers.

The following table gives details in respect of percentage of revenues generated from top customer:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 Mar 2017	For the year ended 31 Mar 2016
Revenue from top customer	12,684.69	2,922.46

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is limited as we generally invest in deposits with banks with high credit ratings assigned by international and domestic credit rating agencies.

Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due. The Company's corporate treasury department is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, treasury maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management.

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities:

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Note	As at 31 March 2017		
		Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	More than 2 years
Borrowings	9.1 and 10.2	2,868.00	1,596.00	3,304.00
Trade payable	9.1	211.70	-	-

Market risk

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

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates.

20 **Financial instruments**

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016 are as follows:

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Note	Carrying value		Fair value	
		As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
Financial Assets					
Amortised cost					
Trade receivables	2.1 and 5.1	3,727.89	1,501.44	3,727.89	1,501.44
Cash and cash equivalents	4.2	4.15	3.39	4.15	3.39
Other non-current financial assets	2.2	607.30	258.00	607.30	258.00
Other current financial assets	4.3	5,735.30	8,525.67	5,735.30	8,525.67
Total financial assets		**10,074.64**	**10,288.50**	**10,074.64**	**10,288.50**
Financial liabilities					
Amortised cost					
Borrowings	9.1 and 10.2	7,768.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Trade payables	9.1	211.70	49.60	49.60	49.60
Total financial liabilities		**7,979.70**	**4,049.60**	**4,049.60**	**4,049.60**

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, Other current and non-current financial assets, trade receivables and payables and borrowings approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

21 **Disclosure on specified bank notes**

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

Rs.

Particulars	SBNs*	Other denomination notes	Total
Closing cash in hand as on 8 November 2016	-	-	-
(+) Permitted receipts	-	-	-
(-) Permitted payments	-	-	-
(-) Amount deposited in Banks	-	-	-
Closing cash in hand as on 30 December 2016	-	-	-

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

22 The Company is primarily engaged in providing integrated logistics services in the mining areas which is considered as single business segment in terms of segment reporting as per Ind AS 108. There being no services rendered outside India there are no separate geographical segments to be reported on.

23 Corresponding figures for the previous year presented have been regrouped, where necessary, to conform to the current year's classification.

for CNGSN & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number : 004915S
LLP No : S200036

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Sical Saumya Mining Limited

CN GANGADARAN
Partner
Membership No.: 11205
Chennai
Date: 10 May 2017

R Ram Mohan
Director

Sumith R Kamath
Director

Bangalore
Date: 10 May 2017