Chandabhoy & Jassoobhoy
Chartered Accountants

208, Phoenix House, 'A' Wing,
462, Senapati Bapat Marg,
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Mumbai-400 013.
India

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To
The Members of
Kesar Multimodal Logistics Limited

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of Kesar Multimodal Logistics Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2018, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as Ind AS Financial Statements).

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation and presentation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with relevant rules issued thereunder. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITY

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these Ind AS financial statements based on our audit.

We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder.

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

CHANDABHOY & JASSOOBHOY
208, PHOENIX HOUSE, 'A' WING
LOWER PAREL
MUMBAI
400 013.
462, SENAPATI BAPAT MARG,
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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

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

OPINION

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

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the said Order.

2. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:

   a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;

   b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;

   c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;

   d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with relevant rules issued thereunder;

   e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2018 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2018 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;

   f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".

   g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

CHANDABHOY & JASSOOBHOY
LOWER PAREL
MUMBAI
400 013.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.

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

iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For and on behalf of
Chandabhoy & Jassoobhoy
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 101647W

Bhupendra T. Nagda
Partner
Membership No. F- 102580

Place: Mumbai
Date: June 13, 2018

ANNEXURE 'A' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Referred to in para1 of Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of Kesar Multimodal Logistics Limited on the Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2018.

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

b. The fixed assets have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals and the discrepancies noticed on verification between the physical assets and the book records were not material and these have been properly dealt with in the books of account. In our opinion, the frequency of verification of fixed assets is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.

c. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the records examined by us, the title deeds of the immovable properties in the form of lease land and the constructions of facilities on the said land are held in the name of the company by way of the concession agreement and lease agreement entered into by the company with Madhya Pradesh State Agriculture Marketing Board.

ii) The nature of operations of the company does not require it to hold inventories. Hence, Clause 3 (ii) of the order is, therefore, not applicable to the company for the year under audit.

iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to any company, firm, Limited Liability Partnership or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3 (iii) (a), (b) and (c) of the Order is, therefore, not applicable to the Company for the year under audit.

iv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not given any loan or guarantee or provided any security nor made any investments as specified in Section 185 and 186 of the Act. Clause 3(iv) of the Order is, therefore, not applicable to the Company for the year under audit.

v) The Company has not accepted any deposits during the year and hence the directives issued by Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of Section 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules framed thereunder are not applicable to the Company.

vi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013.

vii) a. According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company has been generally regular in depositing the undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, goods and service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, profession tax, cess and any other applicable statutory dues with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no material undisputed statutory dues outstanding as at March 31, 2018 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

b. According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of income tax or sales tax or service tax or goods and service tax or duty of customs or duty of excise or value added tax or cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute as at March 31, 2018.

viii) According to information and explanations given to us and based on the records examined by us, term loan availed during the year has been utilised for the purpose for which the loan was obtained. The company has not raised any money by way of public offer during the year.

MUMBAI
400 013

ix) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company has defaulted in repayment of term loans of Rs.8,55,08,201 details of which are as under :

Name of the lender	Period of Default	Amount of Default (Rs.)
Banks under consortium (Lead Bank: Dena Bank)	August, 2017 and onwards	8,55,08,201

Further, as informed to us, the above banks have recalled the entire borrowings. (refer Note No.37). The Company has not issued any debentures.

x) Based on the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud on or by the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

xi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the managerial remuneration has been paid or provided in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013.

xii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence Clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions with related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details have been disclosed in the Ind AS financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has made private placement of preferential shares during the year. Based on our audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the requirements of section 42 of the Companies Act, 2013 have been complied with and the amounts raised have been utilized for the purposes for which the funds were raised.

xv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Clause 3(xv) of the Order is, therefore, not applicable to the Company during the year.

xvi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Clause 3(xvi) of the Order is, therefore, not applicable to the Company.

For and on behalf of
Chandabhoy & Jassoobhoy
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 101647W

CHANDABHOY & JASSOOBHOY
208, PHOENIX HOUSE, 'A' WING
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462, SENAPATI BAPAT MARG.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Bhupendra T. Nagda
Partner
Membership No. F- 102580

Place: Mumbai
Date: June 13, 2018

ANNEXURE 'B' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Referred to in para2 (f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' of the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of Kesar Multimodal Logistics Limited on the Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2018

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Kesar Multimodal Logistics Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2018 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness.

Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;(2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of Ind AS financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

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

For Chandabhoy & Jassoobhoy
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: – 101647W

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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Bhupendra T. Nagda
Partner
Membership No. F- 102580

Place: Mumbai
Date: June 13, 2018

KESAR MULTIMODAL LOGISTICS LIMITED

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2018

(Amount in ₹)

	Particulars	Note No.	As as on 31st March,2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 1st April, 2016
I.	**ASSETS**				
1	**Non-current assets**				
	a) Property, Plant and Equipment	5.1	1,52,93,01,798	1,57,98,74,738	1,19,07,794
	b) Capital Work in Progress	5.2	5,03,53,813	9,30,72,622	1,64,08,13,913
	c) Intangible Assets	5.3	10,46,716	18,04,966	6,66,692
	d) Financial Assets				
	i) Others	6	1,03,27,019	1,80,06,495	1,88,50,596
2	**Current assets**				
	a) Financial Assets				
	i) Trade Receivables	7	46,30,115	42,31,259	-
	ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	8	28,44,909	2,86,47,353	2,47,444
	iii) Other Balances with Bank	9	75,25,000	5,84,712	13,13,460
	b) Other Currrent Assets	10	99,96,895	65,31,877	13,76,115
	TOTAL ASSETS		**1,61,60,26,265**	**1,73,27,54,022**	**1,67,51,76,014**
II.	**EQUITY AND LIABILITIES**				
1	**EQUITY**				
	a) Equity Share Capital	11	41,80,00,000	41,80,00,000	41,80,00,000
	b) Other Equity	12	-18,43,55,225	-46,85,555	9,89,27,869
2	**LIABILITIES**				
	Non-current liabilities				
	a) Financial Liabilities				
	i) Borrowings	13	23,47,79,784	1,07,81,65,179	89,91,95,138
	ii) Others	14	3,83,40,000	5,11,20,000	-
	b) Provisions	15	10,22,620	7,03,899	2,66,769
3	**Current liabilities**				
	a) Financial Liabilities				
	i) Trade Payables	16	1,75,77,682	1,57,27,503	36,13,788
	ii) Borrowings	17	1,02,50,29,006	9,29,84,075	14,22,35,939
	b) Other Current Liabilities	18	6,53,16,128	8,05,37,439	11,28,63,049
	c) Provisions	19	3,16,270	2,01,482	73,462
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**1,61,60,26,265**	**1,73,27,54,022**	**1,67,51,76,014**
Significant Accounting policies		2			

The accompanying Notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our Report of even date
For and on behalf of
Chandabhoy & Jassoobhoy
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.101647W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Bhupendra T Nagda
Partner
Membership No.F 102580

H R Kilachand
Chairman
DIN 00294835

A.S.Ruia
Director
DIN 00296622

V J Doshi
Chief Financial Officer

Place :- Mumbai
Date : 13.06.2018

KESAR MULTIMODAL LOGISTICS LIMITED
Statement of Profit and loss for the year ended 31st March 2018

(Amount in ₹)

	Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31st March, 2018	For the year ended 31st March, 2017
I.	**Revenue From Operations**	20	2,41,52,415	4,20,24,313
II.	**Other Income**	21	9,14,410	10,66,210
III.	**Total Revenue (I + II)**		2,50,66,825	4,30,90,523
IV.	**Expenses:**			
	Employee benefits expense	22	1,97,27,993	1,32,92,322
	Finance Cost	23	15,25,99,398	13,52,36,438
	Depreciation and amortization expense	5	7,97,18,208	7,91,98,743
	Other expenses	24	4,01,89,642	6,66,58,744
	Total Expenses		29,22,35,241	29,43,86,247
V.	Profit before tax (III-IV)		-26,71,68,416	-25,12,95,724
VI.	Tax Expense:			
	(a) Current tax		-	-
	(b) Deferred tax		-	-
VII.	Profit for the year (V-VI)		-26,71,68,416	-25,12,95,724
VIII.	Prior year adjustment of Income Tax		-	3,75,967
	Balance of Profit/-Loss carried to Balance Sheet (VII-VIII)		**-26,71,68,416**	**-25,16,71,691**
	Other Comprehensive Income			
	A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss.		98,371	-59,527
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss.		-	-
	B (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss.			
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss.			
	Total Comprehensive Income for the Period (IX + X)		-26,70,70,045	-25,17,31,218
VIII.	Basic & Diluted Earnings per equity share [Nominal value of shares ₹ 10 (Previous year: ₹ 10)]	35	(6.39)	(6.02)
	Significant accounting policies			

The accompanying Notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our Report of even date
For and on behalf of
Chandabhoy & Jassoobhoy
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.101647W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Bhupendra T Nagda
Partner
Membership No.F 102580

H R Kilachand
Chairman
DIN 00294835

A.S.Ruia
Director
DIN 00296622

V J Doshi
Chief Financial Officer

Place :- Mumbai
Date : 13.06.2018

KESAR MULTIMODAL LOGISTICS LIMITED

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2018

(Amount in ₹)

	Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2018	For the year ended 31st March, 2017
A	**CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:**		
	NET PROFIT BEFORE TAX	**(26,71,68,416)**	**(25,12,95,724)**
	Non-cash adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:		
	Depreciation	7,97,18,208	7,91,98,743
	Interest Income	(6,82,333)	(6,67,536)
	Interest and Finance Charges(Including Fair Value Change in Financial Liabilities)	15,25,99,398	13,52,36,438
	Provision for gratuity & compensated absences	98,371	(59,527)
	Provision / (Reversal of Provision) for Loss Allowance on Trade Receivables	8,140	22,724
	Profit on Sale of Car	(13,564)	-
	OPERATING PROFIT BEFORE WORKING CAPITAL CHANGES	**(3,54,40,196)**	**(3,75,64,882)**
	Increase/(Decrease) in Working Capital		
	(Increase)/Decrease in Trade Receivables	(4,06,996)	(42,53,984)
	(Increase)/Decrease in other current assets	(14,14,996)	(45,19,582)
	(Increase)/Decrease in Non Current Financial Assets	(83,900)	8,32,481
	Increase/(Decrease) in Trade Payables	18,50,179	1,21,13,715
	Increase/(Decrease) in other current liabilities	2,15,491	11,03,317
	Increase/(Decrease) in short term provisions	1,14,788	1,28,020
	Increase/(Decrease) in Other Financial Liabilities	-	1,27,80,000
	Increase/(Decrease) in long term Provisions	3,18,721	4,37,130
	CASH (USED IN) / GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS	**(3,48,46,909)**	**(1,89,43,785)**
	Taxes (Paid)	**(7,58,945)**	**(10,26,004)**
	NET CASH (USED IN) / GENERATED FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	**(3,56,05,854)**	**(1,99,69,789)**
B.	**CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES :**		
	Purchase of Fixed Assets /Decrease in CWIP Post Capitalisation	(11,61,446)	(13,34,76,070)
	Disposal of Fixed Asset	70,000	15,128
	Interest Received	1,29,631	1,62,358
	Increase/(Decrease) in Non Current Financial Assets-Others	70,25,000	-
	NET CASH (USED IN) / GENERATED FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	**60,63,185**	**(13,32,98,584)**
C.	**CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES :**		
	Proceeds from Long term Borrowings	36,83,275	11,75,14,056
	Car Loan Taken/(Repaid) (Net)	2,85,116	-
	Interest Paid	(5,89,51,001)	(13,58,12,317)
	Increase/(Decrease) in other Long Term liabilities	(1,27,80,000)	5,11,20,000
	Increase in Capital Contribution	8,74,00,375	14,81,17,795
	Repayment of Term Loan	(89,57,252)	-
	NET CASH (USED IN) / GENERATED FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	**1,06,80,513**	**18,09,39,534**
	NET INCREASE /(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (A + B + C)	**(1,88,62,156)**	**2,76,71,161**
	OPENING BALANCE OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**2,92,32,065**	**15,60,904**
	CLOSING BALANCE OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**1,03,69,909**	**2,92,32,065**
	COMPONENT OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
	Cash and Cash Equivalents	28,44,909	2,86,47,353
	Other Balances with Bank	75,25,000	5,84,712
	(Under lien with Dena Bank against Bank Guarantees issued by them)		
	TOTAL CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**1,03,69,909**	**2,92,32,065**

Figures in brackets are outflows

As per our Report of even date
For and on behalf of
Chandabhoy & Jassoobhoy
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.101647W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Bhupendra T Nagda
Partner
Membership No.F 102580

H R Kilachand
Chairman
DIN 00294835

A.S.Ruia
Director
DIN 00296622

V J Doshi
Chief Financial Officer

Place :- Mumbai
Date : 13.06.2018

KESAR MULTIMODAL LOGISTICS LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

A : Equity Share Capital (Equity shares of ₹ 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid)

Particulars	Numbers	Amount in ₹
Balance as at the April 1, 2016	4,18,00,000.00	41,80,00,000.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year 2016-2017	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2017	4,18,00,000.00	41,80,00,000.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year 2017-2018	-	-
Balance at the March 31, 2018	4,18,00,000.00	41,80,00,000.00

B : Other Equity (Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Reserve and Surplus		Total Other Equity
	Retained Earnings	Capital Contributions	
Balance at the April 1, 2016	-	9,89,27,869	9,89,27,869
Total Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit/(Loss) for the year	-25,16,71,691		-25,16,71,691
Other Comprehensive Income	-59,527		-59,527
Addition during the year		14,81,17,794	14,81,17,794
Balance as at March 31, 2017	-25,17,31,218	24,70,45,663	-46,85,555
Total Comprehensive income for the year	-		-
Profit/(Loss) for the year	-26,71,68,416		-26,71,68,416
Other Comprehensive Income	98,371		98,371
Addition during the year		8,74,00,375	8,74,00,375
Balance as at March 31, 2018	-51,88,01,263	33,44,46,038	-18,43,55,225

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our Report attached.
For and on behalf of
Chandabhoy & Jassoobhoy
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.101647W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Bhupendra T Nagda
Partner
Membership No.F 102580

H R Kilachand
Chairman
DIN 00294835

A S RUIA
Director
DIN 00296622

V J Doshi
Chief Financial Officer

Place :- Mumbai
Date : 13.06.2018

1. COMPANY OVERVIEW

The Company was incorporated on 30th September 2011 as a Special Purpose Vehicle to execute Concession Agreement entered on 24th October 2011 between the Company and the Madhya Pradesh State Agricultural Marketing Board (Mandi Board) to set up a "Composite Logistics Hub" at Powerkheda, Madhya Pradesh, on Public Private Partnership (PPP) basis. The company is having registered office at Oriental House, 7, J. Tata Road, Churchgate, Mumbai-400020.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Statement of Compliance with INDAS

In accordance with the notification dated 16th February 2015, issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the Company has adopted Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended) with effect from 1st April 2016 with restatement of previous year figures presented in these financial statements. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules, 2016.

The financial statements up to year ended March 31, 2016 were prepared in accordance with the accounting standards notified under the Companies (Accounting Standard) Rules, 2006 (as amended) and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The Company has adopted all the applicable Ind AS and the adoption was carried out in accordance with Ind AS-101 First time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards.

The transition was carried out from Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in India which comprised of applicable Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, other pronouncements of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI), relevant applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 1956, and the Companies Act, 2013 to the extent applicable ("Previous GAAP").

These financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2018 are the first financial statements of the Company prepared in accordance with Ind AS. The date of transition to Ind AS is 1st April 2016. Reconciliations and descriptions of the effect of the transition have been summarized in Note No. 4) All the Ind AS issued and notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended) till the financial statements are approved for issue by the Board of Directors has been considered in preparing these financial statements.

B. Basis of Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis except the following:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at fair value;
- Assets held for sale- measured at fair value less cost to sell;
- Defined benefit plans- plan assets measured at fair value.

C. 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, held primarily for the purpose of trading, expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period and cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when it is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle, it is held primarily for the purpose of trading, it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period and there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

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

D. The functional currency of the Company is the Indian Rupee. These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees and all values are rounded to the nearest lakhs, except when otherwise stated.

E. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities on the date of the financial statements, the reported amounts of the revenue and expenses during the reporting period and disclosures of contingent liabilities as of the date of the financial statements. Although these estimates are based upon the management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results could differ from these estimates. Difference between actual results and estimates are recognized in the period in which the results are known or materialize.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Any changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and if material, their effects are disclosed in notes to the financial statements.

Key accounting estimates:

a) Income taxes:

The Company's tax jurisdiction is India. Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid/recovered for uncertain tax positions.

b) Defined Benefit Obligation:

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

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates. (Please refer Note No.29)

c) Fair value measurement of financial instruments:

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

F. Revenue Recognition:

Revenue from services is recognised on accrual basis and when the consideration is reliably determinable and no significant uncertainty exists regarding the collection of the consideration.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. The amount recognised as revenue is exclusive of Service Tax, Sales Tax and Value Added Taxes (VAT), GST (Goods and Services Tax) and is net of discounts.

Insurance Claims are recognised only when the claim is admitted/expected to be admitted and there is no uncertainty on receiving the claim.

Interest is recognized on a time proportion basis considering the amount outstanding and the rate applicable.

G. Property, Plant and Equipment

a) Property, Plant and Equipment (whether Tangible or Intangible) are initially measured at cost of acquisition less accumulated depreciation/ amortization/ impairment loss (if any), net of CENVAT (wherever claimed). The cost of fixed assets includes taxes, duties, freight, borrowing cost, concession premium and pre-operative costs if capitalization criteria are met and other incidental expenses incurred in relation to their acquisition/ bringing the assets for their intended use.

b) Subsequent additional expenditure related to property plant and equipment are added only if they increase the future economic benefits from the existing assets beyond its previously assessed standard of performance.

c) Concession Premium paid/payable by the Company to the Mandi Board for use of the land received under the concession agreement dated 24.10.2011 till the construction period is capitalized as fixed assets.

d) On transition to Ind-AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all its property, plant and equipment recognised as at April 1, 2016 measured as per the previous GAAP as the deemed cost of the property, plant and equipment.

H. Depreciation:

a) Depreciation on Plant and Machinery and Building has been provided on Straight Line Method based on remaining useful lives of the assets in compliance with the provisions as specified in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

b) Depreciation on other assets has been provided on Written Down Value Method based on remaining useful lives of the assets in compliance with the provisions as specified in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

The useful life of the assets are :

Description of Asset	Estimated useful lives
Building and Land/Site Development	44 Years
Plant and equipment	15 Years
Roads	10 Years
Electrical Installation	10 Years
Railway Siding	15 Years
Vehicles	6 Years
Furniture & Fixtures	10 Years
Office Equipments	5 Years
Computer	3 Years
Computer Software	6 Years

c) For assets purchased / disposed off during the year, depreciation has been provided on pro-rata basis with reference to the useful life of the asset period, at the applicable rates.

d) Depreciation on assets, whose actual cost does not exceed ₹.5,000 is provided at the rate of hundred percent and is fully depreciated in the year of acquisition.

e) Premium on Leasehold Land/Concession Premium is amortised over the period of the lease/Concession period.

f) In case where property is having useful life more than lease/concession period, depreciation has been provided over the lease/concession period remaining from the year of capitalization.

g) Depreciation on Intangible Assets representing computer software has been provided on Written Down Value Method based on remaining useful life. The useful life as estimated by the management for computer software is 6 years.

h) The useful lives and residual values of Company's assets are determined by the management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed at each financial year end.

i) On transition to Ind-AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all its property, plant and equipment recognised as at April 1, 2017 measured as per the previous GAAP.

I. Capital Work-in-Progress:
These are stated at cost to date relating to projects in progress, incurred during construction / pre-operative period (Net of income) and the same is allocated to the respective fixed assets on the completion of their construction.

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

K. Employee benefits:

Short Term Employee Benefits
The undiscounted amount of short term employee benefits expected to be fully paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees are recognised as an expense during the period when the employees render the services.

Post-Employment Benefits

Defined Contribution Plans
A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which the Company pays specified contributions to a separate entity. The Company makes specified monthly contributions towards Provident Fund, Superannuation Fund and Pension Scheme. The Company's contribution is recognised as an expense in

the Statement of Profit and Loss during the period in which the employee renders the related service.

Defined Benefit Plans

The Company pays gratuity to the employees whoever has completed five years of service with the Company at the time of resignation/superannuation. The gratuity is paid @15 days salary for every completed year of service as per the Payment of Gratuity Act 1972.

The liability in respect of gratuity and other post-employment benefits is calculated using the Projected Unit Credit Method and spread over the period during which the benefit is expected to be derived from employees' services.

Re-measurement of defined benefit plans in respect of post-employment are charged to the Other Comprehensive Income.

L. Tax Expenses

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in the other comprehensive income or in equity. In which case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or equity.

- Current tax

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance sheet date.

- Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

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

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss are recognized outside profit or loss/either in other comprehensive income or in equity.

M. Earnings Per Share:

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss after tax for the year (net of prior period items) attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss after tax (net of prior period items) for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

N. Provisions:

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

Provisions are not discounted to its present value and are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

O. Contingent Liabilities and Contingent asset:

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

Contingent assets are neither recognized nor disclosed, in the financial statements except there is a virtual certainty to receive the same.

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

P. Leases:

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

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

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

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

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term except where another systematic basis is more representative of time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

Q. Cash and cash equivalents:

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

R. Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

Assessment is done at each Balance Sheet date as to whether there is any indication that an asset (tangible and intangible) may be impaired. For the purpose of assessing impairment, the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets, is considered as a cash generating unit. If any such indication exists, an estimate of the recoverable amount of the asset / cash generating unit is made. Assets whose carrying value exceeds their recoverable amount are written down to the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized in the profit or loss. Recoverable amount is higher of an asset's or cash generating unit's net selling price and its value in use. Value in use is the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life. Assessment is also done at each Balance Sheet date as to whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised for an asset in prior accounting periods may no longer exist or may have decreased. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

S. Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial Instruments are further divided in two parts viz. Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities.

Part I - Financial Assets

a) Initial recognition and measurement

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

b) Subsequent measurement

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

Financial Asset at amortised cost:

A Financial Asset is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

• The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

• Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

This category is the most relevant to the Company. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial Asset at FVTOCI (Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income)
A Financial Asset is classified as at the FVTOCI if following criteria are met:

• The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows (i.e. SPPI) and selling the financial assets

Financial instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses and reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the statement of profit and loss. On de-recognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to the statement of profit and loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Financial Assets at FVTPL (Fair Value through Profit or Loss)
FVTPL is a residual category for financial instruments. Any financial instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

Financial instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

c) De-recognition

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

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

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

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

d) Impairment of financial assets

The Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

1. Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance
2. Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at FVTOCI
3. Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset
4. Loan commitments which are not measured as at FVTPL
5. Financial guarantee contracts which are not measured as at FVTPL

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:

- Trade receivables or contract revenue receivables.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk rather; it recognises impairment loss allowance based on 12 months ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

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

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

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss.

Part II - Financial Liabilities

a) Initial recognition and measurement

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

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

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

b) Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

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

Loans and borrowings
This is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are de-recognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to borrowings.

Preference shares, which are mandatorily redeemable on a specific date, are classified as liabilities under borrowings. The dividends on these preference shares, if any are recognised in the profit or loss as finance cost.

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

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

d) Offsetting of financial instruments
Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the

recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

T) Foreign Currency Transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are accounted at the initially recorded exchange rate prevailing on the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency at the balance sheet date are translated at the year-end rates. Gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in statement of profit and loss. In case of forward contracts (non-speculative), the premium or discount being the differences between the forward exchange rate and the exchange rate at the inception of the contract is recognized as expense or income over the life of the contract. The exchange difference either on settlement or translation is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

U) Government grants and subsidies

Grants and subsidies from the government are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that (i) the company will comply with the conditions attached to them, and (ii) the grant/subsidy will be received.

When the grant or subsidy relates to revenue, it is netted off with the related costs, which they are intended to Compensate. Where the grant relates to fixed asset, it is shown separately as deferred revenue expenses.

The loan or assistance is initially recognized and measured at fair value and the government grant is measured as the difference between the initial carrying value of the loan and the proceeds received. The loan is subsequently measured as per the accounting policy applicable to financial liabilities.

3. FIRST TIME ADOPTION OF INDAS

For all periods up to March 31, 2017, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with accounting standards notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Indian GAAP) Indian GAAP ("IGAAP"). These standalone financial statements of Kesar Multimodal Logistics Limited for the year ended March 31, 2018 have been prepared in accordance with Ind-AS. This is the first set of Financial Statements in accordance with Ind-AS. For the purpose of transition from the IGAAP to Ind-AS, the Company has followed guidance provided in Ind-AS 101 - First Time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards, w.e.f. April 01, 2016 as the transition date.

The transition to Ind-AS has resulted in changes in the presentation of the financial statements, disclosures in the notes, accounting policies and principles. The accounting policies set out in Note 2 have been applied in preparing the standalone financial statements for the year ended on March 31, 2018 as well as for March 31, 2017 for comparative information. In preparing these financial statements, opening balance sheet was prepared as at 1 April 2016. This note explains the principal adjustments made by the Company in restating its Indian GAAP financial statements, including the balance sheet as at 1 April 2017 and the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2017.

Exemptions on first time adoption of Ind-AS availed in accordance with Ind-AS 101, have been described below:

Exemptions availed on first time adoption of Ind-AS 101

Ind-AS 101 allows certain optional exemptions and mandatory exemptions on first time adoption of Ind-AS from the retrospective application of certain provisions of Ind-AS. The Company has accordingly applied the following exemptions:

Ind-AS optional exemptions:

(i) Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets

Ind-AS 101 permits, a first-time adopter to elect to continue with the carrying values for all of its property, plant and equipment as recognised in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind-AS, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that as its deemed cost as at the date of transition after making necessary adjustments for de-commissioning liabilities. This exemption can also be used for intangible assets covered by Ind-AS 38 Intangible Assets and Investment properties covered by Ind-AS 40 Investment Properties.

Accordingly, the Company has elected to measure all of its property, plant and equipment, Investment properties and intangible assets at their previous GAAP carrying value.

Ind-AS mandatory exceptions:

(i) Estimates

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

Ind-AS estimates as at April 1, 2016 are consistent with the estimates as at the same date made in conformity with previous GAAP. The Company made estimates for following items in accordance with Ind-AS at the date of transition as these were not required under previous GAAP:

- Impairment of financial assets based on expected credit loss model.

(ii) Classification and measurement of financial assets

Ind-AS 101 requires an entity to assess classification and measurement of financial assets based on the facts and circumstances that exist at the date of transition to Ind-AS.

Accordingly, the Company has determined the classification of financial assets based on the facts and circumstances that exist on the date of transition.

Note 4 : Reconciliations Between Previous GAAP and Ind-AS

The following reconciliations provides the effect of transition to Ind-AS from IGAAP in accordance with Ind-AS 101:

A. Equity as at beginning of April 1, 2016
B. Equity as at March 31, 2017
C. Net profit for the year ended March 31, 2017
D. Cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2017

A. Reconciliation of equity as at beginning of April 1, 2016 (date of transition to Ind-AS)

	Particulars	Note No.	Indian GAAP *	Effects of transition to Ind-AS	Ind-AS
I.	**ASSETS**				
	Non-current assets				
	Property, Plant and Equipment		1,19,07,794	-	1,19,07,794
	Capital Work in Progress	c	1,63,11,88,160	96,25,753	1,64,08,13,913
	Intangible Assets		6,66,692	-	6,66,692
	Financial Assets		-	-	
	Others		1,88,50,596	-	1,88,50,596
	Other Non- Currrent Assets		-	-	-
2	**Current assets**				
	Financial Assets				
	Trade Receivables		-	-	-
	Cash and Cash Equivalents		2,47,444	-	2,47,444
	Other Balances with Bank		13,13,460	-	13,13,460
	Other Currrent Assets		13,76,115	-	13,76,115
	TOTAL		**1,66,55,50,261**	**96,25,753**	**1,67,51,76,014**
II.	**EQUITY AND LIABILITIES**				
	EQUITY				
	Equity Share Capital	a	51,44,00,000	(9,64,00,000)	41,80,00,000
	Other Equity	a, b	-	9,89,27,869	9,89,27,869
	LIABILITIES				
2	**Non-current liabilities**				
	Financial Liabilities				
	Borrowings	a,b	89,20,97,254	70,97,884	89,91,95,138
	Others				-
	Provisions		2,66,769	-	2,66,769
3	**Current liabilities**		-	-	-
	Financial Liabilities				
	Trade Payables		36,13,788	-	36,13,788
	Borrowings		14,22,35,939	-	14,22,35,939
	Other Current Liabilities		11,28,63,049	-	11,28,63,049
	Provisions		73,462	-	73,462
	TOTAL		**1,66,55,50,261**	**96,25,753**	**1,67,51,76,014**

a. Preference Share

The Company has issued 0% Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares for 15 years. Under Indian GAAP, the preference shares were classified as share capital/ equity. Under Ind-AS, preference shares are classified as borrowings based on the nature and terms of the contract. Interest on liability is recognised using the effective interest method with interest rate of 10.50%. Thus the preference share capital is reduced by ₹ 9,64,00,000 with a corresponding increase in borrowings as liability.Accordingly, borrowings have been net increased by ₹ 2,18,64,400 with differance of ₹ 7,48,40,293 is added to other equity as at April 1, 2016.

b. Unsecured Loan

Under Indian GAAP, transaction costs incurred in connection with borrowings are charged to profit or loss/ capitalised as and when incurred. Under Ind-AS, transaction costs are included in the initial recognition amount of financial liability and charged to profit or loss/ capitalised using the effective interest method with interest rate of 10.50%. The company has taken unsecured Loans from its holding company Kesar Terminals and Infrasture Ltd.The said borrowings have been reduced by ₹ 1,47,66,516 with a corresponding increase in Other equity by same amount.

c.Fixed Assets

The Company has elected to consider the carrying value of all its items of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets recognised in the financial statements prepared under Previous GAAP and use the same as deemed cost in the opening Ind AS Balance Sheet.Interest of ₹ 3,04,693 arising out of fair valuation of preference shares and ₹ 93,21,060 arising out of fair valuation of Corporate guarantee given by holding company which is pertaining to pre operative period has been capitalised under Capital work in Progress as on 01.04.2016.

d.Gurantee Fees

Fair value of the corporate guarantee given by Kesar Terminal and Infrastructure Ltd is take at 0.50% per annum of the outstanding loan exposure in respect of which such guarantee is given. Accordingly ₹ 93,21,060 is capitalised as stated above and added to capital contribution.

B. Reconciliation of equity as at March 31, 2017

	Particulars	Note No.	Indian GAAP *	Effects of transition to Ind-AS	Ind-AS
I.	**ASSETS**				
	Non-current assets				
	Property, Plant and Equipment		1,57,12,35,388	86,39,350	1,57,98,74,738
	Capital Work in Progress	c	9,25,14,477	5,58,145	9,30,72,622
	Other Intangible Assets		18,04,966	-	18,04,966
	Financial Assets		-	-	-
	Investments		-	-	-
	Loans		1,80,06,495	-	1,80,06,495
	Other Non- Currrent Assets		-	-	-
2	**Current assets**				
	Inventories				
	Financial Assets				
	Trade Receivables		43,17,611	(86,352)	42,31,259
	Cash and Cash Equivalents		2,86,47,353	-	2,86,47,353
	Other Balances with Bank		5,84,712	-	5,84,712
	Loans		-	-	-
	Other Currrent Assets		65,31,877	-	65,31,877
	TOTAL		**1,72,36,42,879**	**91,11,143**	**1,73,27,54,022**
II.	**EQUITY AND LIABILITIES**				
	EQUITY				
	Equity Share Capital	a	67,99,00,000	(26,19,00,000)	41,80,00,000
	Other Equity	a, b	(22,75,24,487)	22,28,38,932	(46,85,555)
	LIABILITIES				
2	**Non-current liabilities**				
	Financial Liabilities				
	Borrowings	a,b	1,02,99,92,968	4,81,72,211	1,07,81,65,179
	Other		5,11,20,000	-	5,11,20,000
	Provisions		7,03,899	-	7,03,899
3	**Current liabilities**				-
	Financial Liabilities				-
	Trade Payables		1,57,27,503		1,57,27,503
	Borrowings		9,29,84,075	-	9,29,84,075
	Other Current Liabilities		8,05,37,439	-	8,05,37,439
	Provisions		2,01,482		2,01,482
			1,72,36,42,879	**91,11,143**	**1,73,27,54,022**

a. Preference Share

The Company has issued 0% Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares for 15 years. Under Indian GAAP, the preference shares were classified as share capital/ equity. Under Ind-AS, preference shares are classified as borrowings based on the nature and terms of the contract. Interest on liability is recognised using the effective interest method with interest rate of 10.50%. Thus the preference share capital is reduced by ₹ 26,19,00,000 with a corresponding increase in borrowings as liability.Accordingly, borrowings have been net increased by ₹ 6,29,38,728 and ₹ 20,33,26,480 is added to other equity as at March 31, 2017.

b. Unsecured Loan

Under Indian GAAP, transaction costs incurred in connection with borrowings are charged to profit or loss/ capitalised as and when incurred. Under Ind-AS, transaction costs are included in the initial recognition amount of financial liability and charged to profit or loss/ capitalised using the effective interest method. The company has taken unsecured Loans from its holding company Kesar Terminals and Infrasture Ltd.The said borrowings have been reduced by ₹ 1,47,66,516 with a corresponding increase in Other equity by same amount.

c.Fixed Assets

The Company has elected to consider the carrying value of all its items of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets recognised in the financial statements prepared under Previous GAAP and use the same as deemed cost in the opening Ind AS Balance Sheet.Out of total Interest of ₹ 96,25,753 arising out of fair valuation of preference shares and fair valuation of Corporate guarantee given by holding company which is pertaining to pre operative period, ₹ 90,67,608 has been capitalised under fixed assets and depreciation of ₹ 4,28,258 of 2016-17 deducted from retained earnings.

d. Gurantee Fees

Fair value of the corporate guarantee given by Kesar Terminal and Infrastructure Ltd is take at 0.50% per annum of the outstanding loan exposure in respect of which such guarantee is given.Accordingly ₹48,65,089 is deducted from retained earnings and added to capital contributione.

e. Allowance of Credit Allowances :

Under Ind-AS, impairment allowance has been determined based on Expected Credit Loss model (ECL). Accordingly, trade receivables have been reduced by ₹86,532 which is 2% of Trade Receivable with a corresponding decrease in retained earnings.

C. Reconciliation of Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2017

	Particulars	Note No.	Indian GAAP *	Effects of transition to Ind-AS	Ind-AS
I.	**Revenue From Operations**		4,20,24,313	-	4,20,24,313
II.	**Other Income**		10,66,210	-	10,66,210
III.	**Total Revenue (I + II)**		4,30,90,523	-	4,30,90,523
IV.	**Expenses:**				
	Employee benefits expense	c	1,33,51,849	-59,527	1,32,92,322
	Finance Cost	d	11,15,44,318	2,36,92,120	13,52,36,438
	Depreciation and amortization expense	e	7,87,70,485	4,28,258	7,91,98,743
	Other expenses	b	6,65,72,393	86,351	6,66,58,744
	Total Expenses		27,02,39,045	2,41,47,202	29,43,86,247
V.	Profit before tax (III-IV)		-22,71,48,522	-2,41,47,202	-25,12,95,724
VI.	Tax Expense:				
	(a) Current tax		-	-	-
	(b) Deferred tax		-		-
VII.	Profit for the year (V-VI)		-22,71,48,522	-2,41,47,202	-25,12,95,724
VIII.	Prior year adjustment of Income Tax		3,75,967	-	3,75,967
	Balance of Profit/-Loss carried to Balance Sheet (VII-VIII)		**-22,75,24,489**	**-2,41,47,202**	**-25,16,71,691**
	Other Comprehensive Income				
	A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss.	c	-	-59,527	-59,527
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss.		-	-	-
	B (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss.		-	-	
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss.		-	-	
	Total Comprehensive Income for the Period (IX + X)		-22,75,24,489	-2,42,06,729	-25,17,31,218
VIII.	Basic & Diluted Earnings per equity share [Nominal value of shares ₹ 10 (Previous year: ₹ 10)]		-		

a. Guarantee Fee
As per the requirements of Ind-AS 109, guarantee fee of ₹ 48,65,089 recognised under "Finance Costs" during the fianancial year 2016-17 (also refer Note 4-B(d) above).

b. Provision for Expected Credit Loss
As per Ind-AS 109, the Company is required to apply expected credit loss model for recognising the allowance for doubtful debts. As a result, the allowance for doubtful debts is increased by ₹ 86,352 and the same is recognised in "Other Expenses" during the financial year 2016-17.

c. Other comprehensive income (OCI)
Concept of other comprehensive income did not exist under Indian GAAP. Under Ind-AS, all items of income and expenses recognised in a period should be included in profit or loss for the period, unless a standard requires or permits otherwise. Items of income or expenses that are not recognised in profit or loss but are shown in the statement of profit and loss as 'Other comprehensive income' includes remeasurement of defined employee benefits plans. The amount related to remeasurement of defined employee benefit plan of ₹59,527 is presented as part of OCI during the financial year 2016-17.

d. Finance Cost
Ind-AS 109 requires implied borrowing costs to be added as a part of finance cost. These costs are recognised in the profit or loss over the tenure of the borrowing as part of interest expense by applying the effective interest method (also refer Note 4-B(a), 4-B(b) and 4-B(d) above).

D. Impact of Ind-AS adoption on the statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2017

Particulars	Note No.	Indian GAAP *	Effects of transition to Ind-AS	Ind-AS
Net cash flow from operating activities		(1,99,69,789)	-	(1,99,69,789)
Net cash flow from investing activities		(13,32,98,584)	-	(13,32,98,584)
Net cash flow from financing activities		18,09,39,534	-	18,09,39,534
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**2,76,71,161**	-	**2,76,71,161**
Cash and cash equivalents at April 1, 2016		15,60,904	-	15,60,904
Cash and cash equivalents at March 31, 2017		**2,92,32,065**	-	**2,92,32,065**

The Indian GAAP figures have been reclassified to conform to Ind-AS presentation requirements for the purpose of this note.
There are no significant reconciliation items between cash flows prepared under Indian GAAP and those prepared under Ind-AS.

KESAR MULTIMODAL LOGISTICS LIMITED

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018

5. Fixed Assets (Owned, unless stated otherwise)

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Gross Block				Accumulated Depreciation				Net Block
	Balance as at 1st April, 2017	Additions	Disposals/ Adjustments	Balance as at 31st March, 2018	Balance as at 1st April, 2017	Depreciation charge for the Year	Disposals	Balance as at 31st March, 2018	Balance as at 31st March, 2018
5.1 Tangible Assets									
Land/Site Development	38,23,44,987	-	-	38,23,44,987	82,55,473	86,83,711	-	1,69,39,184	36,54,05,803
Buildings	59,65,21,356	4,27,18,809	-	63,92,40,165	2,09,73,680	2,27,79,575	-	4,37,53,255	59,54,86,910
Plant and Equipment	10,48,32,458	4,05,992	1,55,55,081	8,96,83,369	63,23,880	57,29,603	-	1,20,53,482	7,76,29,886
Plant and Equipment (Railway Siding)	53,66,75,090	-	-	53,66,75,090	3,22,78,150	3,39,64,608	-	6,62,42,758	47,04,32,333
Electrical Intallations	3,31,42,563	-	-	3,31,42,563	82,45,113	64,53,142	-	1,46,98,255	1,84,44,308
Vehicles	4,05,604	7,26,799	2,00,000	9,32,403	1,93,962	2,33,944	1,43,564	2,84,342	6,48,061
Computers	19,35,645	58,425	-	19,94,070	7,88,692	6,31,994	-	14,20,686	5,73,384
Furniture & Fixtures	2,20,100	-	-	2,20,100	51,999	43,516	-	95,515	1,24,585
Office Equipments	16,54,856	88,510	-	17,43,366	7,46,972	4,39,865	-	11,86,837	5,56,529
Total of Tangible Assets	**1,65,77,32,659**	**4,39,98,535**	**1,57,55,081**	**1,68,59,76,112**	**7,78,57,921**	**7,89,59,958**	**1,43,564**	**15,66,74,314**	**1,52,93,01,799**
5.2 Capital Work In Progress	9,30,72,622	-	4,27,18,809	5,03,53,813	-	-	-	-	5,03,53,813
5.3 Intangible Assets									
Computer Software	31,41,387	-	-	31,41,387	13,36,421	7,58,250	-	20,94,671	10,46,716
Total (5.1+5.2+5.3)	**1,75,39,46,668**	**4,39,98,535**	**5,84,73,890**	**1,73,94,71,313**	**7,91,94,342**	**7,97,18,208**	**1,43,564**	**15,87,68,985**	**1,58,07,02,328**

KESAR MULTIMODAL LOGISTICS LIMITED

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2017

5. Fixed Assets (Owned, unless stated otherwise)

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Gross Block				Accumulated Depreciation				Net Block
	Balance as at 1st April, 2016	Additions	Disposals/ Adjustments	Balance as at 31st March, 2017	Balance as at 1st April, 2016	Depreciation charge for the Year	Disposals	Balance as at 31st March, 2017	Balance as at 31st March, 2017
5.1 Tangible Assets									
Land/Site Development	-	38,23,44,987	-	38,23,44,987	-	82,55,473	-	82,55,473	37,40,89,513
Buildings	-	59,65,21,356	-	59,65,21,356	-	2,09,73,680	-	2,09,73,680	57,55,47,676
Plant and Equipment	15,89,847	10,32,42,611	-	10,48,32,458	-	63,23,880	-	63,23,880	9,85,08,578
Plant and Equipment (Railway Siding)	-	53,66,75,090	-	53,66,75,090	-	3,22,78,150	-	3,22,78,150	50,43,96,940
Electrical Intallations	70,18,343	2,61,24,220	-	3,31,42,563	-	82,45,113	-	82,45,113	2,48,97,450
Vehicles	2,05,604	2,00,000	-	4,05,604	-	1,93,962	-	1,93,962	2,11,642
Computers	12,22,524	7,13,121	-	19,35,645	-	7,88,692	-	7,88,692	11,46,953
Furniture & Fixtures	1,97,090	23,010	-	2,20,100	-	51,999	-	51,999	1,68,101
Office Equipments	16,74,386	-	19,530	16,54,856	-	7,51,373	4,401	7,46,972	9,07,884
Total of Tangible Assets	**1,19,07,794**	**1,64,58,44,395**	**19,530**	**1,65,77,32,659**	-	**7,78,62,322**	**4,401**	**7,78,57,921**	**1,57,98,74,738**
5.2 Capital Work In Progress	1,64,08,13,913	9,95,93,062	1,64,73,34,353	9,30,72,622	-	-	-	-	9,30,72,622
5.3 Intangible Assets									
Computer Software	6,66,692	24,74,695	-	31,41,387	-	13,36,421	-	13,36,421	18,04,966
Total (5.1+5.2+5.3)	**1,65,33,88,399**	**1,74,79,12,152**	**1,64,73,53,883**	**1,75,39,46,668**	-	**7,91,98,743**	**4,401**	**7,91,94,342**	**1,67,47,52,326**

6. NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS - OTHERS

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 1st April, 2016
	(Amount in ₹)	(Amount in ₹)	(Amount in ₹)
Advances to Suppliers for Capital Goods	-	-	5,30,655
Security Deposits			
- Project Deposit with Western Central Railway, Jabalpur for private freight terminal	99,00,000	99,00,000	99,00,000
- Electricity Deposit	4,26,019	3,42,119	11,74,600
- Telephone Deposit	1,000	1,000	1,000
Fixed Deposits with maturity of more than 12 months	-	70,25,000	70,25,000
Interest on Bank Fixed Deposit accrued but not due	-	7,38,376	2,19,341
Total	**1,03,27,019**	**1,80,06,495**	**1,88,50,596**

7. CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS - TRADE RECEIVABLES

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 1st April, 2016
	(Amount in ₹)	(Amount in ₹)	(Amount in ₹)
Unsecured, Considered good			
(a) Outstanding for a period exceeding six months from the date they are due for payment	21,62,024	11,36,184	-
(b) Others	25,62,583	31,81,427	-
Less: Allowances for credit losses	(94,492)	(86,352)	-
Total	**46,30,115**	**42,31,259**	**-**

Provision for doubtful debt has been made at 2% of the Trade Receivable outstanding for more then six Months.

8. CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 1st April, 2016
	(Amount in ₹)	(Amount in ₹)	(Amount in ₹)
a. Balance with Scheduled Banks in Current Accounts	28,11,739	2,85,48,264	1,95,818
b. Cash on hand	33,170	99,089	51,626
Total	**28,44,909**	**2,86,47,353**	**2,47,444**

9. CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS - OTHER BANK BALANCES

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 1st April, 2016
	(Amount in ₹)	(Amount in ₹)	(Amount in ₹)
Fixed Deposits with maturity period of more than 3 months but less than 12 months (₹ 25,000 Under lien with Sales Tax Department, ₹ 70,00,000 under lien with Dena Bank for establishing bank guarantee in favour of MP State Agricultural Marketing Board(Mandi Board, ₹ 5,00,000 under lien with Dena Bank for establishing Bank guarantee in favour of ITC Ltd and customs)	75,25,000	5,84,712	13,13,460
Total	**75,25,000**	**5,84,712**	**13,13,460**

10. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 1st April, 2016
	(Amount in ₹)	(Amount in ₹)	(Amount in ₹)
Interest on Bank Deposits accrued but not due	12,98,229	7,151	21,008
Other Receivable	-	-	1,35,031
GST Input Credit & Cash Ledger Balances	40,97,321	28,63,481	-
Tax Deducted at Source	19,90,920	12,31,975	5,81,938
Prepaid Expenses	14,69,670	13,54,007	3,61,138
Advance to Vendors for Expenses	11,40,755	10,75,263	2,05,000
Advance to Employees	-	-	72,000
Total	**99,96,895**	**65,31,877**	**13,76,115**

11. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 1st April, 2016
	₹	₹	₹
Authorised			
4,20,00,000 (March 31, 2017: 4,20,00,000, April 1, 2016: 4,20,00,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each	42,00,00,000	42,00,00,000	42,00,00,000
3,70,00,000 (March 31, 2017 : 3,70,00,000, April 1, 2016: 1,10,00,000) 0% Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of ₹ 10 each	37,00,00,000	37,00,00,000	11,00,00,000
Issued, Subscribed & Paid up			
4,18,00,000 (March 31, 2017: 4,18,00,000, April 1, 2016 : 4,18,00,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up	41,80,00,000	41,80,00,000	41,80,00,000
Total	**41,80,00,000**	**41,80,00,000**	**41,80,00,000**

(a) Reconciliation of the number of Shares outstanding at beginning and at end of the reporting period

	Year ended 31st March, 2018		Year ended 31st March, 2017		As at 1st April, 2016	
	Number	₹	Number	₹	Number	₹
Equity Shares						
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	4,18,00,000	41,80,00,000	4,18,00,000	41,80,00,000	4,18,00,000	41,80,00,000
Shares Issued during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shares bought back during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	4,18,00,000	41,80,00,000	4,18,00,000	41,80,00,000	4,18,00,000	41,80,00,000

(i) The Company has Equity Shares having a par value of ₹10 per Share. Each Holder of Equity Shares is entitled to one vote per Share.

(c) Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% Shares in the Company

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2018		As at 31st March, 2017		As at 1st April, 2016	
	No. of Shares held	%	No. of Shares held	%	No. of Shares held	%
Equity Shares						
Kesar Terminals & Infrastructure Limited (Holding Company)	4,18,00,000	100%	4,17,75,000	99.94%	4,17,75,000	99.94%

12. OTHER EQUITY

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 1st April, 2016
	(Amount in ₹)	(Amount in ₹)	(Amount in ₹)
(a) Retained Earnings			
Balance at the beginning of the year	(25,16,71,691)	-	-
(+) Net Profit/(-) Loss for the current year	(26,71,68,416)	(25,16,71,691)	-
Balance at the end of the year	**(51,88,40,107)**	**(25,16,71,691)**	-
(b) Capital Contributions			
Opening balance	24,70,45,663	9,89,27,869	-
Addition during the year *	8,74,00,375	14,81,17,794	9,89,27,869
Closing Balance	**33,44,46,038**	**24,70,45,663**	**9,89,27,869**
(c) Other Comprehensive Income			
Opening balance	(59,527)	-	-
Addition during the year	98,371	(59,527)	-
Closing Balance	**38,844**	**(59,527)**	-
Total	**(18,43,55,225)**	**(46,85,555)**	**9,89,27,869**

*** Breakup of Capital Contribution during the year**			
Unsecured Loan taken from Kesar Terminals & Infrastructure Ltd	1,51,32,983	1,47,66,516	1,47,66,516
Preference shares issued to Kesar Terminals & Infrastructure Ltd	6,70,76,776	12,84,86,189	7,48,40,293
Corporate Guarantee issued by Kesar Terminals & Infrastructure Ltd	51,90,616	48,65,089	93,21,060
Total	**8,74,00,375**	**14,81,17,794**	**9,89,27,869**

13. NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - BORROWINGS

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 1st April, 2016
a) Secured Borrowings	(Amount in ₹)	(Amount in ₹)	(Amount in ₹)
Term loans from Banks			
Project Loans	-	87,45,92,967	73,66,97,254
Primary Security : Secured by way of 1st charge on all fixed assets excluding Land (since the land is given by the Mandi Board under the concession agreement) of the proposed composite logistics hub at Powerkheda, Madhya Pradesh on paripassu basis.			
Collateral security : 2nd charge over all current assets (present & future) of the proposed Composite Logistics Hub at Powerkheda, Madhya Pradesh on paripassu basis.			
Corporate Guarantee : Corporate guarantee of Kesar Terminals & Infrastructure Limited (Holding Company).			
Terms of Repayment: Term Loans are repayable in 16 to 28 equal quarterly installments after the moratorium period ranging from 3 to 4 years (previous year 2 to 3 years) from the date of first disbursement of the respective term loans.			
Rate of interest: Rate of Interest is in the range of 10.50% to 12.70% (PY 10.50% to 13.25%)			
Car Loan	2,85,116		
Secure by way of hypothecation of respective car			
Terms of Repayments:- Repayable in 36 Equated Monthly Installments starting from the date of the loan and carrying Interest of 9.34% p.a.			
Out of total Secured Borrowings of ₹ 1,01,25,34,122 (Previous Year ₹ 94,63,01,321), borrowings of ₹ 2,08,857 (Previous Year ₹ 7,17,08,354) having current maturities and ₹ 1,01,20,40,149 being loan amount recalled (Previous Year Nil) , have been disclosed in Note no. 17			
b) Unsecured Borrowings			
i) Loan from Holding Company Repayable on demand after 12 months The effective interest rate used for these loans is 10.50% p.a. however these loans are interest free.	14,46,82,185	14,06,33,484	14,06,33,484
ii) Preference Share (Unsecured) 3,48,30,000 (March 31, 2017: 2,61,90,000; April 1, 2016: 96,40,000) 0% Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up The effective interest rate used for these preference shares issued for 15 years is 10.50% p.a.	8,98,12,483	6,29,38,728	2,18,64,400
Total	**23,47,79,784**	**1,07,81,65,179**	**89,91,95,138**

14. NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - OTHERS

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 1st April, 2016
	(Amount in ₹)	(Amount in ₹)	(Amount in ₹)
Mandi Board Premium Payable(Current Maturities of Rs.1,27,80,000/- have been disclosed in Note no. 17)	3,83,40,000	5,11,20,000	-
Total	**3,83,40,000**	**5,11,20,000**	**-**

15. NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES - PROVISIONS

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018 (Amount in ₹)	As at 31st March, 2017 (Amount in ₹)	As at 1st April, 2016 (Amount in ₹)
Provision for employee benefits			
Gratuity (Unfunded) (Also refer Note no. - 27)	3,76,361	2,65,453	99,670
Leave encashment (Unfunded) (Also refer Note no. - 27)	6,46,259	4,38,446	1,67,099
Total	**10,22,620**	**7,03,899**	**2,66,769**

16. CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - TRADE PAYABLES

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018 (Amount in ₹)	As at 31st March, 2017 (Amount in ₹)	As at 1st April, 2016 (Amount in ₹)
Trade Payables	1,75,77,682	1,57,27,503	36,13,788
Total	**1,75,77,682**	**1,57,27,503**	**36,13,788**

17. CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - BORROWINGS

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018 (Amount in ₹)	As at 31st March, 2017 (Amount in ₹)	As at 1st April, 2016 (Amount in ₹)
(a) Recalled Long Term Borrowings including Interest (Secured) (also refer note no.13 and 37)	1,01,20,40,149	-	-
(b) Current maturities of Long Term Borrowings	2,08,857	7,17,08,354	13,31,64,339
(c) Current maturities-Mandi Board Premium Payable	1,27,80,000	1,27,80,000	-
(d) Interest Accrued but not due on Loans	-	54,65,608	90,71,600
(e) Interest Accrued and due on Loans	-	30,30,113	-
Total	**1,02,50,29,006**	**9,29,84,075**	**14,22,35,939**

18. OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018 (Amount in ₹)	As at 31st March, 2017 (Amount in ₹)	As at 1st April, 2016 (Amount in ₹)
(Unsecured, Considered good)			
(a) Advance from Customers	1,54,226	18,000	-
(b) Payables for Capital Goods	6,12,08,121	7,66,44,923	11,00,73,850
(c) Payables for Expenses	6,41,959	7,77,008	-
(d) Statutory dues payable	4,05,984	3,83,759	8,99,445
(e) Security Deposits from Lessee (Interest Free)	-	3,10,000	3,10,000
(f) Outstanding Expenses	29,05,838	24,03,749	15,79,754
Total	**6,53,16,128**	**8,05,37,439**	**11,28,63,049**

19. CURRENT PROVISIONS

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018 (Amount in ₹)	As at 31st March, 2017 (Amount in ₹)	As at 1st April, 2016 (Amount in ₹)
Provision for employee benefits			
Gratuity (Unfunded) (Also refer Note no.- 27)	1,396	479	157
Leave Encashment (Unfunded) (Also refer Note no.- 27)	3,14,874	2,01,003	73,305
Total	**3,16,270**	**2,01,482**	**73,462**

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018

20. REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2018 (Amount in ₹)	For the year ended 31st March, 2017 (Amount in ₹)
Sale of Services from ;		
Cold Storage	13,22,822	18,50,907
Inland Container Depot	20,79,000	-
Rail Operations	1,61,93,226	3,67,38,526
General Warehousing	45,57,367	34,34,880
Total	**2,41,52,415**	**4,20,24,313**

21. OTHER INCOME

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2018 (Amount in ₹)	For the year ended 31st March, 2017 (Amount in ₹)
(a) Interest on		
(i) Fixed Deposits	6,56,396	6,20,617
(ii) Others	25,937	46,919
(b) Miscellaneous Income	13,604	3,98,674
(c) Sundry Balances written back	2,18,473	-
Total	**9,14,410**	**10,66,210**

22. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2018 (Amount in ₹)	For the year ended 31st March, 2017 (Amount in ₹)
(a) Salaries and Wages	1,75,76,252	1,19,07,283
(b) Contribution to Provident Fund	6,52,325	4,85,035
(c) Contribution to Gratuity Fund (refer note no. 29)	2,32,044	1,06,578
(d) Staff Welfare Expenses	2,49,227	2,08,697
(e) Wages-Others	10,18,145	5,84,729
Total	**1,97,27,993**	**1,32,92,322**

23. FINANCE COSTS

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2018 (Amount in ₹)	For the year ended 31st March, 2017 (Amount in ₹)
(a) Interest Expense	15,10,47,529	13,02,80,731
(b) Other Borrowing Costs		
(i) Finance Charges	15,51,759	49,25,750
(ii) Other charges	110	29,957
Total	**15,25,99,398**	**13,52,36,438**

24. OTHER EXPENSES

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2018 (Amount in ₹)	For the year ended 31st March, 2017 (Amount in ₹)
(a) Transportation,Labour and Handling Charges	1,71,04,459	2,98,50,060
(b) Power & Fuel	33,95,501	35,57,104
(c) Equipment Hire Charges	21,07,500	81,22,078
(d) Repairs :		
(i) Plant & Machinery	11,14,858	52,52,592
(ii) Buildings	4,06,808	3,37,467
(iii) Others	6,60,861	1,98,339
(e) Insurance	5,08,736	5,23,915
(f) Rates & Taxes	9,46,884	13,60,940
(g) Selling agent Commission & Brokerage	1,07,178	5,31,798
(h) Legal & Professional Fees	51,95,582	61,68,200
(i) Directors Sitting Fees	7,55,000	6,30,000
(j) Auditors Remuneration		
(i) Audit Fees	2,25,000	2,25,000
(ii) Out Of Pocket Expenses	18,918	6,039
(k) Travelling Expenses	28,54,366	26,15,005
(l) Bad Debts/Advances Written off	-	2,15,715
(m) Security Service Charges	18,11,133	12,93,259
(n) Issue Expenses for Redeemable Preference Shares	9,82,463	16,62,628
(o) Connectivity and Internet Charges	8,60,520	10,04,005
(p) Miscellaneous Expenses	11,33,875	31,04,600
Total	**4,01,89,642**	**6,66,58,744**

25. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS:

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for ₹ 11,30,50,202/- (Previous Year: ₹ 14,02,64,321/-).

26. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES:

Nature of claim/Demands	As at 31st March, 2018 (Amount in ₹)	As at 31st March, 2017 (Amount in ₹)
Guarantee:		
Performance Bank Guarantee		
- Given to Madhya Pradesh State Agricultural Marketing Board (Mandi Board) to set up a "Composite Logistics Hub" at Powerkheda in Madhya Pradesh,	7,00,00,000	7,00,00,000
- Given to Principal Commissioner of Customs & Central Excise, Bhopal	50,00,000	50,00,000
- Given to a Customer, ITC Ltd	-	5,00,000
Total	**7,50,00,000**	**7,55,00,000**

27. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Defined Contribution Plans

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2018 (Amount in ₹)	For the year ended 31st March, 2017 (Amount in ₹)
Employers Contribution to Provident Fund	6,52,325	4,85,035
Total	**6,52,325**	**4,85,035**

Defined Benefit Plan

i) Gratuity (Non-funded)
ii) Leave Encashment (Non-funded)

i) <u>Gratuity (Non-funded)</u>

In accordance with Indian Accounting Standard 19 "Employee Benefits" (actuarial valuation was performed by independent actuaries in respect of the aforesaid defined benefit plan.

(a) The amounts recognized in the balance sheet are as follows:

Particulars	Defined Benefit (Gratuity) Plan	
	For the year ended on 31st March, 2018 (Amount in ₹)	For the year ended on 31st March, 2017 (Amount in ₹)
Present Value of Unfunded obligations	3,77,757	2,65,932
Fair Value of plan assets	-	-
Net liability	3,77,757	2,65,932
Amount in balance sheet Liabilities	3,77,757	2,65,932

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Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018

(b) The amounts recognized as Employee cost are as follows:

Particulars	Defined Benefit (Gratuity) Plan	
	For the year ended on 31st March, 2018 (Amount in ₹)	**For the year ended on 31st March, 2017 (Amount in ₹)**
Current service cost	1,89,693	98,592
Interest on obligation	20,503	7,986
Expected return on plan assets	-	-
Total included in employee benefit expense	1,11,825	1,66,105
Actual return on plan assets	-	-

(c) The amount recognized in the other comprehensive Income is as follows: (In ₹)

Net actuarial losses/(gains) recognized during the year	(98,371)	59,527

(d) Changes in present value of defined benefit obligation representing reconciliation of opening and closing balances thereof are as follows:

Particulars	Defined Benefit (Gratuity) Plan	
	For the year ended on 31st March, 2018 (Amount in ₹)	**For the year ended on 31st March, 2017 (Amount in ₹)**
Opening defined benefit obligation	2,65,932	99,827
Service costs	1,89,693	98,592
Interest costs	20,503	7,986
Actuarial losses (gains)	(98,371)	59,527
Benefits paid	-	-
Closing defined benefit obligation	3,77,757	2,65,932

(e) Changes in the fair value of plan assets representing reconciliation of opening and closing balances thereof are as follows:

Particulars	Defined Benefit (Gratuity) Plan	
	For the year ended on 31st March, 2018 (Amount in ₹)	**For the year ended on 31st March, 2017 (Amount in ₹)**
Opening fair value of plan assets	-	-
Amount of last year taken credit in funds	-	-
Expected return on plan assets	-	-
Actuarial gains / (losses)	-	-
Contributions by employer	-	-
Benefits paid	-	-
Closing fair value of plan assets	-	-

(f) Principal actuarial assumptions at the balance sheet date (expressed as weighted average):

Particulars	Defined Benefit (Gratuity) Plan	
	For the year ended on 31st March, 2018 (Amount in ₹)	**For the year ended on 31st March, 2017 (Amount in ₹)**
Discount rate	7.87%	7.71%
Salary escalation rate	8.00%	8.00%
Attrition rate	1.00%	1.00%
Expected return on plan assets	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

(g) Amounts for the current and previous year are as follows:

Particulars	**For the year ended on 31st March, 2018 (Amount in ₹)**	**For the year ended on 31st March, 2017 (Amount in ₹)**
Defined benefit obligation	3,77,757	2,65,932
Plan assets	-	-
Surplus/ (deficit)	(3,77,757)	(2,65,932)

(h) Experience Adjustment:

Particulars	**For the year ended on 31st March, 2018 (Amount in ₹)**	**For the year ended on 31st March, 2017 (Amount in ₹)**
On plan Liability (Gains)/ Losses	(87,476)	45,767
On plan Assets Gains/ (Losses)	-	-

(i) Sensitivity Analysis

Particulars	**For the year ended on 31st March, 2018 (Amount in ₹)**	**For the year ended on 31st March, 2017 (Amount in ₹)**
Projected Benefit Obligation on Current Assumptions	377,757	265,932
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Discounting	(60,216)	(44,025)
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Discounting	74,792	54,757
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	73,930	54,036
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	(60,655)	(44,287)
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Employee Turnover	(9,002)	(9,152)
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Employee Turnover	9,314	9,603

1) The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan in India (unfunded). The company's defined benefit gratuity plan is a final salary plan for employees. Gratuity is paid from company as and when it becomes due and is paid as per company`s scheme for Gratuity.

2) Gratuity is a defined benefit plan and company is exposed to the following risks:

a) Interest rate risk: A fall in the discount rate which is linked to the G.Sec. Rate will increase the present value of the liability requiring higher provision.
b) Salary Risk: The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of members. As such, an increase in the salary of the members more than assumed level will increase the plan's liability.
c) Asset Liability Matching Risk: The plan faces the ALM risk as to the matching cash flow. Company has to manage pay-out based on pay as you go basis from own funds.
d) Mortality risk: Since the benefits under the plan is not payable for life time and payable till retirement age only, plan does not have any longevity risk.

3) During the year, the company has changed the benefit scheme in line with Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 by increasing monetary ceiling from 10 lakhs to 20 lakhs. Change in liability (if any) due to this scheme change is recognised as past service cost.

(ii) <u>Leave Encashment (Non-funded)</u>

In accordance with Indian Accounting Standard 19 "Employee Benefits" actuarial valuation was performed by independent actuaries in respect of the aforesaid defined benefit plan.

(a) The amounts recognized in the balance sheet are as follows:

Particulars	Defined Benefit (Privilege Leave Encashment)	
	For the year ended on 31st March, 2018 (Amount in ₹)	**For the year ended on 31st March, 2017 (Amount in ₹)**
Present Value of Unfunded obligations	3,84,031	2,72,413
Fair Value of plan assets	-	-
Net liability	3,84,031	2,72,413
Amount in balance sheet Liabilities	3,84,031	2,72,413

(b) The amounts recognized as Employee cost are as follows:

Particulars	Defined Benefit (Privilege Leave Encashment)	
	For the year ended on 31st March, 2018 (Amount in ₹)	**For the year ended on 31st March, 2017 (Amount in ₹)**
Current service cost	1,20,934	63,460
Interest on obligation	21,003	8,687
Expected return on plan assets	-	-
Net actuarial losses (gains) recognized in year	(30,319)	91,682
Total included in employee benefit expense	1,11,618	1,63,829
Actual return on plan assets	-	-

(c) Changes in present value of defined benefit obligation representing reconciliation of opening and closing balances thereof are as follows:

Particulars	Defined Benefit (Leave Encashment)	
	For the year ended on 31st March, 2018 (Amount in ₹)	**For the year ended on 31st March, 2017 (Amount in ₹)**
Opening defined benefit obligation	2,72,413	1,08,584
Service costs	1,20,934	63,460
Interest costs	21,003	8,687
Actuarial losses (gains)	(30,319)	91,682
Benefits paid	-	-
Closing defined benefit obligation	3,84,031	2,72,413

(d) Changes in the fair value of plan assets representing reconciliation of opening and closing balances thereof are as follows:

Particulars	Defined Benefit (Leave Encashment)	
	For the year ended on 31st March, 2018 (Amount in ₹)	**For the year ended on 31st March, 2017 (Amount in ₹)**
Opening fair value of plan assets	-	-
Amount of last year taken credit in funds	-	-
Expected return on plan assets	-	-
Actuarial gains / (losses)	-	-
Contributions by employer	-	-
Benefits paid	-	-
Closing fair value of plan assets	-	-

(e) Principal actuarial assumptions at the balance sheet date (expressed as weighted average):

Particulars	Defined Benefit (Leave Encashment)	
	For the year ended on 31st March, 2018 (Amount in ₹)	**For the year ended on 31st March, 2017 (Amount in ₹)**
Discount rate	7.87%	7.71%
Salary escalation rate	8.00%	8.00%
Attrition rate	1.00%	1.00%
Expected return on plan assets	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

(f) Amounts for the current and previous year are as follows:

Particulars	**For the year ended on 31st March, 2018 (Amount in ₹)**	**For the year ended on 31st March, 2017 (Amount in ₹)**
Defined benefit obligation	3,84,031	2,72,413
Plan assets	-	-
Surplus/ (deficit)	(3,84,031)	(2,72,413)

(g) Experience Adjustment:

Particulars	For the year ended on 31st March, 2018 (Amount in ₹)	For the year ended on 31st March, 2017 (Amount in ₹)
On plan Liability (Gains)/ Losses	(19,243)	77,689
On plan Assets Gains/ (Losses)	-	-

28. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Company's principal financial liabilities, comprises borrowings, trade and other payables, and financial guarantee contracts. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations and to support its operations directly or indirectly. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to credit risk and liquidity risk. Market risk is applicable on variable rate borrowing. Equity risk is not applicable since company does not have equity investments. Foreign exchange risk is not applicable since the company does not have long term imports. The below note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk:

Risk Management	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit Risk	Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, financial assets measured at amortised cost.	Aging analysis	Diversification of bank deposits
Liquidity Risk	Borrowings and other liabilities	Cash flow forecasts	Availability of committed credit lines and borrowing facilities
Market Risk-Interest	Variable Rate Borrowing	Interest rate sensitivity	Mix of fixed versus floating rate

Credit Risk

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

Trade receivables

Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored and any further services to major customers are approved by the senior management.

On account of adoption of Ind-AS 109, the Company uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss or gain. The Company uses a provision matrix to compute the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables. The provision matrix takes into account available external and internal credit risk factors and the Company's historical experience for customers.

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Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018

Financial instruments and cash deposits
Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's finance department.

Liquidity Risk
The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank loans, preference shares and unsecured loans.

The table below provides details regarding the maturities of significant financial liabilities as of March 31, 2018, March 31, 2017 and April 1, 2016.

Year ended March 31, 2018					
Particulars	**Less than 3 Months**	**3 to 12 months**	**1 to 5 years**	**> 5 years**	**Total**
Secured Borrowing-Term Loan					
Term* Loans	1,01,20,40,149	-	-	-	1,01,20,40,149
Car Loan	50,407	1,58,450	2,85,116	-	4,93,973
Unsecured Borrowing-Term Loan					
Preference Shares	-	-	-	8,98,12,483	8,98,12,483
Loans	-	-	14,46,82,185	-	14,46,82,185
Year ended March 31, 2017					
Particulars	**Less than 3 Months**	**3 to 12 months**	**1 to 5 years**	**> 5 years**	**Total**
Secured Borrowing-Term Loans					
Term Loans	80,32,354	6,36,76,000	58,15,90,000	29,30,02,967	94,63,01,321
Car Loan	-	-	-	-	-
Unsecured Borrowing-Term Loan					
Preference Shares	-	-		6,29,38,728	6,29,38,728
Loans	-	-	14,06,33,484		14,06,33,484
Year ended April 1, 2016					
Particulars	**Less than 3 Months**	**3 to 12 months**	**1 to 5 years**	**> 5 years**	**Total**
Secured Borrowing-Term Loans					
Term Loans	4,57,97,339	8,73,67,000	54,04,28,000	19,62,69,254	86,98,61,593
Car Loan	-	-	-	-	-
Unsecured Borrowing-Term Loan					
Preference Shares	-	-		2,18,64,400	2,18,64,400
Loans	-	-	14,06,33,484		14,06,33,484

* refer note no. 37

Interest rate risk

The Company has MCLR based borrowing and depending on the interest rate scenario, the company decides on the mix of fixed rate versus variable rate borrowing.

Interest rate sensitivity

Variable interest rate loans are exposed to interest rate risk, the impact on profit or loss before tax may be as follows:

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	**Impact on profit before tax**	
	2017-18	**2016-17**
Interest rate – increase by 100 basis points (100 bps)	97,07,522	84,69,285
Interest rate – decrease by 100 basis points (100 bps)	(97,07,522)	(84,69,285)

29. Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity share capital, securities premium and all other reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximize the value of the share and to reduce the cost of capital.

The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total equity. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, less cash and cash equivalents.

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2018**	**As at March 31, 2017**	**As at April 1, 2016**
			Amount in ₹
Net Debt			
A) Long term Borrowing and Other Current Financial Liabilities	1,29,81,48,790	1,22,22,69,254	1,04,14,31,077
B) Cash and Cash Equivalent and Other Bank Balances	1,03,69,909	2,92,32,065	15,60,904
Total - (A-B)	**1,28,77,78,881**	**1,19,30,37,189**	**103,98,70,173**
Equity			
C) Equity share capital	41,80,00,000	41,80,00,000	41,80,00,000
D) Other Equity	-18,43,55,225	-46,85,554	9,89,27,869
Total	**23,36,44,775**	**41,33,14,446**	**51,69,27,869**
Net Debt/Equity Ratio	5.51	2.89	2.01

30. Financial Instruments by category

The criteria for recognition of financial instruments is explained in significant accounting policies.

	March 31, 2018			March 31, 2017			April 1, 2016		
	Amortised cost	FVTOCI	FVTPL	Amortised cost	FVTOCI	FVTPL	Amortised cost	FVTOCI	FVTPL
Financial Assets									
Non-Current Financial Assets-Others	1,03,27,019			1,80,06,495			1,88,50,596		
-Trade Receivable	46,30,115			42,31,259			-		
-Cash and Cash equivalent	28,44,909			2,86,47,353			2,47,444		
-Other Bank Balances	75,25,000			5,84,712			13,13,460		
Total financial Asset	2,53,27,043			5,14,69,819			2,04,11,500		
Financial Liabilities									
Borrowings (Non-Current)	23,47,79,784			1,07,81,65,179			89,91,95,138		
Non Current Financial Liabilities-Others	3,83,40,000			5,11,20,000			-		
-Trade payable	1,75,77,682			1,57,27,503			36,13,788		
Borrowings (Current)	1,02,50,29,006			9,29,84,075			14,22,35,939		
Total financial liabilities	1,31,57,26,472			1,23,79,96,757			1,04,50,44,865		

31. SEGMENT REPORTING:

In the opinion of the Management and based on consideration of dominant source and nature of risks and returns, the company's activities during the year revolved around single segment namely, "Composite Logistics Hub". Considering the nature of company's business and operations, there are no separate reportable segments (Business and/or Geographical) in accordance with the requirement of Indian Accounting Standard 108.

32. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Names of related parties and nature of related party relationships:

Name of Related Parties

a) Kesar Terminals & Infrastructure Limited - Holding Company

b) Key Management Personnel and relatives of such personnel:

Key Management Personnel:

Mr. H R Kilachand	Director (w.e.f. 20.12.2017)
Mrs. M H Kilachand	Director (upto 07.11.2017)
Mr. Rohan H Kilachand	Director (upto 30.05.2017)
Mr. Jayanto Kumar Devgupta	Director (w.e.f. 20.04.2017)

Relatives of Key Management Personnel:

Mrs. Nidhi Rohan Kilachand	Wife of Director
Ms. Rohita H Kilachand	Daughter of Director

c) Enterprises over which Key Management Personnel and their relatives can exercise significant influence:

Kesar Enterprises Limited
Kesar Corporation Pvt. Ltd.
Indian Commercial Co. Pvt. Ltd.
Kilachand Devchand & Co. Pvt. Ltd.
India Carat Pvt Ltd
Kilachand Devchand Commercial Pvt. Ltd.
Seel Investment Pvt. Ltd.

d) Others
   Independent Directors

Disclosure of transactions between the Company and related parties and the status of outstanding balance as on 31st March, 2018:

Nature of Transaction	**For the year ended 31st March, 2018 (Amount in ₹)**	**For the year ended 31st March, 2017 (Amount in ₹)**
KESAR TERMINALS & INFRASTRUCTURE LIMITED (a) Transactions		
Long Term Borrowings taken/(repaid)(net)		
-Classified as Equity	46,946	-
-Classified as Borrowings	44,26,868	-
Issue of Preference Share		
-Classified as Equity	6,70,76,780	12,84,86,187
-Classified as Borrowings	1,93,23,220	3,70,13,813
(b) Balance Outstanding at the year end		
Long term Borrowings		
-Classified as Equity	1,51,91,629	1,47,66,516
-Classified as Borrowings	14,46,82,185	14,06,33,484
Preference Shares		
-Classified as Equity	25,84,87,517	19,89,61,272
-Classified as Borrowings	8,98,12,483	6,29,38,728
Equity Share Capital	41,80,00,000	41,77,50,000

Nature of Transaction	**For the year ended 31st March, 2018 (Amount in ₹)**	**For the year ended 31st March, 2017 (Amount in ₹)**
KESAR ENTERPRISES LIMITED (a) Transactions		
Purchase of Fixed Asset	-	2,00,000
Expenses Reimbursement	2,92,398	2,82,400
(b) Balance Outstanding at the year end		
Share Capital	-	2,50,000
Payable towards Reimbursement of Expense/Purchase of Fixed Asset	-	-
M H KILACHAND Transactions		
Director Fees	1,25,000	45,000
Jayanto Kumar Devgupta (From 20.04.2017) (a) Transactions		
Remuneration	28,41,667	-
(b) Balance payable at the year end		
Remuneration Payable	2,08,000	Nil
Others (a) Transactions		
Director`s Fees	6,30,000	5,85,000
(b) Balance payable at the year end	Nil	Nil

33. DEFERRED TAX

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018 (Amount in ₹)	As at 31st March, 2017 (Amount in ₹)	As at 1st April, 2016 (Amount in ₹)
a) Deferred Tax Assets			
i)Carried forward Business Losses and Unabsorbed Depreciation	18,82,53,126	10,82,94,962	-
ii)Expenses Allowable on payment basis for Tax purposes	2,74,779	1,95,587	-
Total-(a)	**18,85,27,905**	**10,84,90,549**	-
b) Deferred Tax Liability			
i)Impact of difference between Tax Depreciation & Books Depreciation	4,51,81,492	3,05,44,056	-
ii)Tax impact due to fair valuation of Preference shares and Loans	7,96,95,370	7,39,66,914	3,09,05,677
Total-(b)	**12,48,76,862**	**10,45,10,970**	**3,09,05,677**
Net Deferred Tax Assets (a-b)	**6,36,51,043**	**39,79,579**	**(3,09,05,677)**
Deferred Tax Liability realised in Books	-	-	-

Net Deferred Tax assets of ₹.6,30,42,585 ₹.39,79,579 as on 31.03.2017 and ₹ 3,09,05,677 as on 01.04.2016 is not recognised as there is no reasonable or virtual certainty backed by convincing evidence of realisation of such assets.

34. INCOME TAX

Since the Company has incurred losses during the year, there is no tax payable for the year. In view of the above, Tax Reconciliation between tax on profit as per books of account and Tax Profit is not applicable.

35. EARNINGS PER SHARE (EPS):

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2018	For the year ended 31st March 2017
Basic & Diluted EPS:		
a) Net profit attributable to Equity Shareholders (₹)	-26,71,68,416	-25,16,71,691
b) Weighted average number of Equity Shares Outstanding (Nos.)	4,18,00,000	4,18,00,000
Basic & Diluted EPS (₹)	-6.39	-6.02
Face Value per Share (₹)	10	10

36. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018 (Amount in ₹)	As at 31st March, 2017 (Amount in ₹)
(a) Expenditure in foreign currency	-	-
(b) Earnings in foreign currency	-	-

37. GOING CONCERN:

The company has incurred substantial losses during the current financial year and previous financial year. Further during the year, due to the slow pick up of the business there were overdues of the interest and principal payments towards the banks, consequently, the company requested the banks to restructure the Term loans. The banks in the consortium meeting held on 20.11.2017 invoked Strategic Debt Restructuring (SDR) wherein a part of the Term loans were to be converted into equity share capital so that the banks hold 51% of Company's shares post conversion. In the consortium meeting held on 17.1.2018 the banks informed that the SDR has been approved by the respective competent authorities of the majority of the banks. However, on 12.02.2018, RBI vide its circular No. RBI/2017-18/131 DBR.No.BP.BC.101/21.04.048/2017-18 has withdrawn the SDR scheme with immediate effect and accordingly the account of the Company has been classified as NPA. The banks have recalled the loan as shown in note no.18. The company is in the process of submitting the resolution plan.

The management expects significant improvement in the revenues and business of the Company in near future and extended continuous financial support from its holding company, hence the financial statements have been prepared on a Going Concern basis.

38. Based on the information available with the Company regarding the status of the suppliers as defined under the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act 2006 (the 'MSMED'), no amounts payable to creditors are outstanding for more than 45 days as per the terms & conditions of the order.

39. Previous year figures have been regrouped or re-arranged wherever necessary.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

H R Kilachand **Chairman** **DIN 00294835**	**A S Ruia** **Director** **DIN 00296622**

Place: Mumbai
Date: 13.06.2018

V J Doshi
Chief Financial Officer