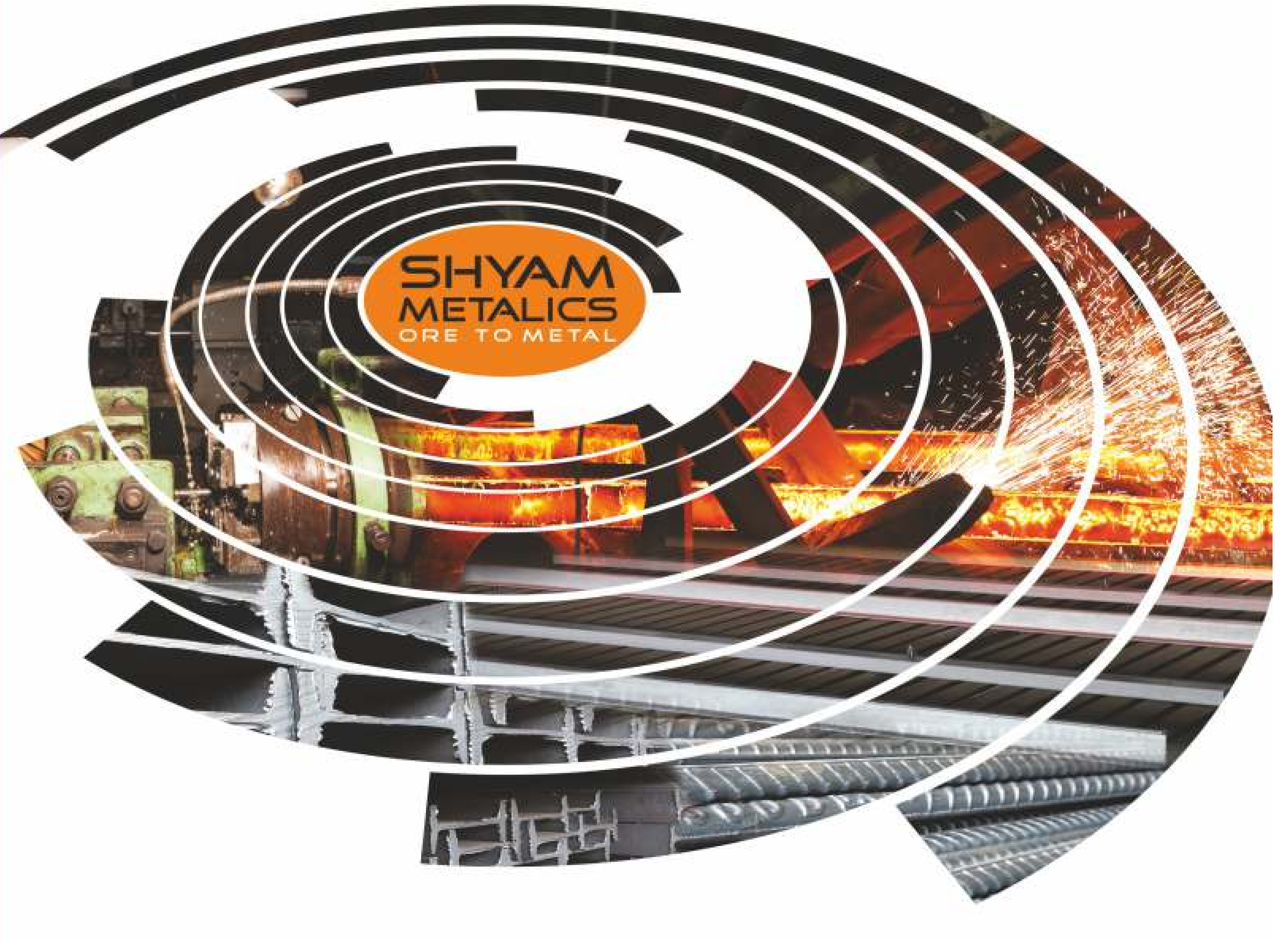
Focused on basics

Committed to **grow**



Shyam Metalics and Energy Limited

Annual Report 2018-19

Forward Looking Statement

In this Annual Report, we have disclosed forward-looking information to enable investors to comprehend our prospects and take informed investment decisions. This Report and other statements – written and oral – that we periodically make, contain forward-looking statements that set out anticipated results based on the management's plans and assumptions. We have tried wherever possible to identify such statements by using words such as 'anticipate', 'estimate', 'expects', 'projects', 'intends', 'plans', 'believes', and words of similar substance in connection with any discussion on future performance.

We can not guarantee that these forward-looking statements will be realized, although we believe, we have been prudent in assumptions. The achievement of results is subject to risks, uncertainties and even inaccurate assumptions. Should known or unknown risks or uncertainties materialise, or should underlying assumptions prove inaccurate, actual results could vary materially from those anticipated, estimated or projected. Readers should bear this in mind.

We undertake no obligation to publicly update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

SHYAM METALICS AND ENERGY LIMITED

(“CIN” U40101WB2002PLC095491)

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Name of Directors	Designation
MR MAHABIR PRASAD AGARWAL	Chairman
MR. BRIJ BHUSHAN AGARWAL	Vice Chairman and Managing Director
MR. SANJAY KUMAR AGARWAL	Joint Managing Director
MR. DEEPAK KUMAR AGARWAL	Whole-time Director
MR. DEV KUMAR TIWARI	Whole-time Director
MR. BHAGWAN SHAW	Whole-time Director
MR. VENKATA KRISHNA NAGESWARA RAO MAJJI	Independent Director
MR ASHOK KUMAR JAISWAL	Independent Director
MR YUDHVIR SINGH JAIN	Independent Director
MR AJAY CHOUDHURY	Independent Director
MR KISHAN GOPAL BALDWA	Independent Director
MS RUPANJANA DE	Independent Director

Name of Banker

Oriental Bank of Commerce
State Bank of India
Axis Bank Limited
Union Bank of India
Allahabad Bank
ICICI Bank Limited
HDFC Bank Limited
Yes Bank Limited
South India Bank
IDFC Bank Limited

Chief Financial Officer

Mr Shree Kumar Dujari

Auditors

S. K. Agrawal & Co
Chartered Accountants
Suit No 606-608
The Chambers, Opp Gitanjali Stadium
1865, Rajdanga Main Road, Kasba,
Kolkata -700 107

Company Secretary

Birendra Kumar Jain

Registred Office

“Trinty Tower” 7th Floor
83, Topsia Road,
Kolkata -700 046

Corporate Office

“Viswakarma”
86C, Topsia Road,
Kolkata -700 046

Plant

Village: Pandloi. PO : Lapanga
Dist: Sambalpur, Pin: 768 212 (Odisha)

Registrar and Transfer Agent

K Fin Technologies Ltd.
Tower – B, Plot No 31 & 32, Selenium Building
Financial District, Nanakramguda, Gachibowli,
Telangana - 500 032

Directors' Report

To
The Members,
Your Directors have the pleasure to present you the fifteenth Annual Report of your Company along with the Audited Annual Accounts for the financial year ended 31st March, 2019

FINANCIAL RESULTS

The summarized financial results as compared to previous year are furnished below:

(₹ in Million)

Particulars	Consolidated		Standalone	
	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18
Total Revenue	46864.11	39237.49	19048.14	19048.14
Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA)	10042.32	7711.34	3274.20	3274.20
Less: Interest (Finance Cost)	470.55	485.33	254.30	254.30
Profit before Depreciation/amortization and taxes (PBDAT)	9571.77	7226.01	3019.90	3019.90
Less: Depreciation and amortization	1942.15	2147.43	989.64	989.64
Profit before tax(PBT)	7629.62	5078.58	2030.26	2030.26
Adjustments for taxation				
Current Tax	1663.07	1380.81	480.00	480.00
Deferred Tax	(391.93)	(1487.34)	(1268.15)	(1268.15)
Profit after tax(PAT)	6358.48	5185.11	2818.41	2818.41
Other comprehensive income for the year	49.76	(18.05)	12.02	12.02
Total comprehensive earning for the year	6408.24	5167.06	2830.44	2830.44

Indian Accounting Standards (IND AS)

Your company,s its subsidiary and joint venture financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019 are the financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS notified under the companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2016 as applicable.

➢ **DIVIDEND**

In view of the future funds requirements for the in-hand projects, your Directors do not recommend any dividend for the financial year 2018-19.

➢ **EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENT**

- **Macro-Economic Condition**
- Following an upswing in last two years, global growth declined to 3.60% in 2018, owing to various factor such as increase in trade tension and tariff hike between United States and China, decline in business confidence, tightening of financial conditions, and higher policy uncertainity across many economies. While the first half of 2018 witnessed strong growth at 3.80%, the second half saw a deceleration in global economic activity, in the light of the various factors affecting major economies.

  Growth in China was at 6.60% its slowest pace since 1990, due to necessary domestic regulatory tightening, slower domestic investment and tariff hike and trade tensions with the United States. The United states witnessed growth at 2.90% , the highest since 2015 Growth in Euro area economy slowed to 1.80% in 2018, owing to weakening consumer and business sentiment, distruction in car production in Germany due to delay in introduction of new fuel policy.

Growth in india was 7.10% primarily due to growth in construction sector (8.9%) and Manufacturing sector (8.10%). The gross fixed capital formation is estimated to have increased by 10% , thereby contributing to 32.30% of GDP.

- **Economic Outlook**

  According to International monetary Fund (IMF) global growth is expected to further decline to 3.3% in 2019 but return to 3.6% in 2020. While slow paced frowth in the second half of 2018 is likely to continue in the first half of 2019, growth in second half of 2019 is expected to gain momentum , owing to an ongoing buildup of policy stimulus in china , improvements in global financial market sentiment. Warning of some temporary drags on growth in euro area, and gradual stablisation of conditions in stress emerging market economies, improved momentum for emerging market economies. Improved momentum for emerging market and developing economies is projected to continue in 2020 primarily reflecting developments in economies currently experiencing macro economic distress.

  The Indian Economy is expected to grow at about 7.3% in 2019 and further by 7.5% in 2020, supported by continued recovery of Investment and robust consumption amid a more expansionary stance of momentry policy and some expected impetus from fiscal policy. Resolution of Non Performing Assets (NPA) and other recoveries over the past year have been efficacious, Large NPA accounts should continue to see resolution in 2019. The projected increase in growth rate can also be attributed to sustained rise in consumption, gradual revival in investments and greater focus on infrastructure development.

➢ STEEL INDUSTRY OVERVIEW

The growth in the Indian steel sector has been driven by domestic availability of raw materials such as iron ore and cost-effective labour. Consequently, the steel sector has been a major contributor to India's manufacturing output causing India to be the world's third-largest steel producer in 2019. The Indian steel industry is very modern with state-of-the-art steel mills. It has always strived for continuous modernisation and up-gradation of older plants and higher energy efficiency levels. The Indian steel industry has increased its capacity in the recent years, though the demand growth has remained muted. This has resulted in financial stress in the balance sheet of the steel players. And on the positive notes, Steel industry and its associated mining and metallurgy sectors have seen a number of major investments and developments in the recent past. India's prospects continue to remain bright albeit with few short term headwinds in the form of imports and surplus capacity. Proactive policy measures by the Government are expected to address most of these concerns.

➢ OPERATIONAL REVIEW

The Company is engaged in the business of manufacturing value added products including Ferro Chrome, Ferro Manganese, Silico Manganese, Pig Iron, Angle, Channel, Beam, TMT Bars, H.T. Billet, Special Steel Billet, M.S.Billets, Sponge Iron and Iron Pellet. In addition, the company generates power mainly for captive use.

The operating margins has increased from Rs. 3274.20 million in the FY'2017-18 to Rs. 4541.76 million in the FY 2018-19. The PBT increased from Rs. 2030.28 million for the FY'2017-18 to Rs.3236.43 million in the current year. PAT increased from Rs. 2818.44 million during the previous financial year to Rs.2852.44 million during the FY'2018-19.

The Net Worth of company increased from Rs. 15662.16 million as on 31st March, 2018 to Rs 118512.52 million as on 31st March, 2019, The Company has 6 wind power plants in Maharashtra .

➢ CHANGE IN NATURE OF BUSINESS

There has been no change in the nature of business of your Company during the year under review.

➢ SHARE CAPITAL

The paid up equity capital as on March 31, 2019 was Rs. 233,61,01,000. The Company has not issued any shares or securities with differential voting rights nor granted stock options nor sweat equity.

➢ BONUS SHARE

During the Company has allotted 186888080 equity share as bonus shares in ratio of 4:1 i.e., four equity shares for every 1 existing equity share. New share will ranking paripassu with all existing Shares

DEMATERIALISATION OF SHARES

As on the reporting date, 23,36,10,100 equity shares, representing about 100% of the total paid-up capital of the Company, have been dematerialized through the depository- National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL).

PUBLIC DEPOSIT

During the year under review, the Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of Section 73 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made thereunder.

FINANCE

Your Company has been regular in meeting its obligation towards payment of Principal/Interest to the Banks and other institutions. The company continues to focus on judicious management of its working capital, Receivables, inventories and other working capital parameters were kept under strict check through continuous monitoring.

OUTLOOK

Your Company is ready to take advantage of the growth in the iron and steel sector and upon completion and commissioning of its projects; it shall make a significant presence in the industry. Your Company has an optimistic outlook ahead.

CREDIT RATING

The company has retained the financial credit rating of A+ Stable for long term banking facilities and A1+ for short term banking facilities by CARE. The rating underscores the financial strength of the company in terms of the highest safety with regard to timely fulfillment of its financial obligations.

The above rating continues to draw strength from promoter's experience, operational efficiency by virtue of having an integrated plant, production of value added products fetching higher margins, increasing profit levels and moderate its financial position.

EXPANSION PROJECTS

The Company has started Commercial production of DRI , SMS and Pellets in the month of April, 2019 and CPP and WRM is at advance stage. Your Directors are looking to expand the capacity in every fields of production.

SUBSIDIARIES, ASSOCIATES & JOINT VENTURES

As on 31st March 2019, your Company has 6 subsidiaries, namely Shyam Sel and Power Ltd, Damodar Aluminium Pvt. Ltd, Singhbhum Steel & Power Private Limited, Shyam Ores (Jharkhand) Private Limited, Shyam Business Solution Private Limited and Renaissance Hydro Power Private Limited. and Meadow Housing Private Limited. Shyam Energy Limited., Whispering Developers Pvt. Ltd. and Taurus Estate Pvt. Ltd. are the second layer of subsidiaries of the Company, by virtue of being subsidiaries to Shyam SEL & Power Ltd.. Your Company is having MJSJ Coal Ltd. as its' joint venture.

Your Company is also having., Meghana Vyapar Pvt. Ltd, Kecons Trade Care Pvt. Ltd, Nirjhar Commodities Private Limited and Kolhan Complex Private Limited as its associate Companies.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTION

All related party transactions for the year under review were on arm's length basis and in the ordinary course of business. There are no materially significant related party transactions made by the company with Promoters, Directors or Key Managerial Personnel which may have potential conflict with the interest of the company at large. The details of the transactions with the related parties are disclosed in the notes to Financial Statements .A statement containing salient features of transactions with Subsidiary/ Associate/ Joint Venture companies in Form AOC1 and Details of contracts or arrangements or transactions in AOC-2 are attached hereafter in Annexure – D (i) and D (ii).

STATUTORY DISCLOSURES:

- The extract of the Annual Return as required under Section 134 (3)(a) of the Companies Act, 2013 in form MGT-9 is annexed here with as **"Annexure A"**.

- Conservation of Energy, Technology and Absorption and Foreign Exchange Earnings And Outgo Company's products are manufactured by using in-house know how and no outside technology is being used for manufacturing activities. Therefore no technology absorption is required. The Company constantly strives for maintenance and improvement in quality of its products and entire Research & Development activities are directed to achieve the aforesaid goal.

  A statement in accordance with the provisions of Section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 8 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is annexed to this Report **"Annexure B"**.

- Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Policy:

  The Report on CSR is annexed to this Report – **"Annexure - C"**.

- No. of Meetings:

  A calendar of Meetings is prepared and circulated in advance to the Directors.

  During the year (7) Seven Board Meetings, (2) two Audit Committee Meetings, two (2) Nomination and Remuneration Committee meeting and two (2) Corporate Social Responsibility Committee Meetings were convened and held. The intervening gap between the Meetings was within the limits prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013. The attendance of the Directors was mentioned here-in-after:

Name of the Director	Mahabir Prasad Agarwal	Brij Bhushan Agarwal	Sanjay Agarwal	Deepak Kumar Agarwal	Dev Kumar Tiwari	Bhagwan Shaw	Kiran Vimal Agarwal	Bajrang Lal Agarwal	Rupanjana De	Venkata Krishna Nageswara Rao Majji	Ashok kumar Jaiswal*	Yudhvir Singh Jain *	Kishan Gopal Baldwa	Ajay Choudhury
A	**Board Meetings**													
06/04/2018	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	Yes
15/05/2018	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
20/06/2018	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
27/07/2018	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
06/08/2018	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
25/10/2018	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
18/02/2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	Yes
									-	Yes	-	-	-	-
B	**Audit Committee Meetings**													
15/05/2018	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
27/07/2018	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
C	**Nomination & Remuneration Committee**													
15/05/2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-
18/02/2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes
D	**Corporate Social Responsibility Committee**													
30/03/2019	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Disclosure regarding Company's policies under Companies Act, 2013:
  - ❖ Nomination and Remuneration Policy:

    A Nomination and Remuneration Policy has been formulated pursuant to the provisions of Section 178 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rules which lays down a framework in relation to remuneration of Directors, Key Managerial Personnel (KMPs) and Senior Management of the Company. This policy also lays down criteria for selection and appointment of Board Members, KMPs and Senior Management of the Company. The composition of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee was as follows:

Mr. Mahabir Prasad Agarwal (Chairman)

Ms. Rupanjana De (Independent Director)

Mr. Ajay Choudhury (Independent Director)

❖ Whistle Blower Policy:

The Company has a vigil mechanism named Fraud and Risk Management Policy to deal with instance of fraud and mismanagement, if any. In staying true to our values of Strength, Performance and Passion, the Company is committed to the high standards of Corporate Governance and stakeholder responsibility. The Company has a Fraud Risk and Management Policy to deal with instances of fraud and mismanagement, if any. The FRM Policy ensures that strict confidentiality is maintained whilst dealing with concerns and also that no discrimination will be meted out to any person for a genuinely raised concern. A high level Committee has been constituted which looks into the complaints raised. The Committee reports to the Audit Committee and the Board.

Further, as on date the Company has not identified any element of risk which may threaten the existence of the company (apart from the general market risks) which in the opinion of the Board may threaten the existence of the Company.

➢ DETAILS OF DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

Shri Deepak Kumar Agarwal (DIN: 00560010) and Bhagwan Shaw (DIN: 03419298), Directors retire by rotation and, being eligible, offer themselves for re appointment. The Board of Directors recommends their re-appointment.

Shri Kishan Gopal Baldwa and Ms. Rupanjana De has been appointed on 15th May, 2018 is being regularized in ensuing General Meeting.

Brief details of Directors proposed to be re-appointed are provided in the Notice of Annual General Meeting forming part of this Report.

➢ DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT:

In terms of Section 134 (5) of the Companies Act, 2013, the Board of Directors, to the best of their knowledge and ability, state the following:

a. that in the preparation of the annual financial statements, the applicable accounting standards have been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures, if any;

b. that such accounting policies have been selected and applied consistently and judgement and estimates have been made that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March, 2019 and of the profit of the Company for the year ended on that date;

c. that proper and sufficient care has been taken for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;

d. that the annual financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis;

e. that proper internal financial controls were in place and that the financial controls were adequate and were operating effectively;

f. that proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws were in place and were adequate and operating effectively.

➢ STATEMENT ON DECLARATION GIVEN BY INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS:

DECLERATION BY INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS

The Independent Directors fulfill the conditions of independence specified in Section 149 (6) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rules made there-under. They have filed their declaration with the Company at the beginning of the Financial

Year 2018-19 affirming that they continue to meet the criteria of Independence as provided in Section 149(7) of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of their position as an "Independent Director of the Company.

The Independent Directors had a meeting on 18th February, 2019 to review the performances and evaluation criterias of the Non-Independent Directors and communicated their findings to the Chairman of the Board.

Company's policy on Directors appointment and remuneration including criteria for determining qualification, positive attributes, independence of Directors.

In accordance with the provisions of Companies Act, 2013 the Board of Directors of the Company on recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee have adopted a criteria for determination of qualification, positive attributes and independence of directors and Policy for Remuneration of Directors, a Policy for Remuneration of Senior Management Personnel (including Key Management Personnel) and a Policy for Remuneration of Other Employees.

➢ BOARD EVALUATION:

Pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 the Board has carried out an evaluation of its own performance as well as that of its Committees and individual Directors, including the Chairman of the Board. The exercise was carried out through a structured evaluation process covering various aspects of the Board functioning such as composition of the Board & committees, experience & competencies, performance of specific duties & obligations, contribution at the meetings and otherwise, independent judgment, governance issues etc.

➢ INTERNAL COMPLAINTS COMMITTEE-SCOPE AND POLICY

In order to provide protection against sexual harassment of women at work place and for the prevention and redressal of complaints of sexual harassment and matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, an Internal Complaint Committee has been formed and the policy on ''Anti Sexual Harassment'' as per the provisions of The Sexual Harassment of Women At Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013. The Committee is being re-constituted this year in the following manner:

SMEL Comments: Yes we have

1. Mr. R.K. Chakraborty- Chairman
2. Ms. Sampa Saha-Member
3. Mr. Manas Kumar Das-Member

Matters handled by the previous Internal Complaint Committee during the year 2018-19, are as follows:-

- Number of complaints on sexual harassment received during the year: NIL

- Number of complaints disposed off during the year: N.A.

- Number of cases pending for more than 90 days: N.A.

- Nature of action taken by the Employer: N.A.

The policy, objectives, scope and other details is contained in the Internal Complaints Committee Policy maintained by the Company.

➢ AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Composition and terms of reference of the Audit Committee satisfy the Section 177 of the Act read with Companies (Meetings of Board and its powers) Rules, 2014

Composition

Mr. Kishan Gopal Baldwa Chairman (Independent Director)

Mr. Sanjay Kumar Agarwal Member (Whole Time Director

Mr. Ashok Kumar Jaiswal (Independent Director)

Mr. Yudhvir Singh Jain (Independent Director)

The primary objective of the Committee is to monitor and provide effective supervision of the Management's financial reporting process, to ensure accurate and timely disclosures, with the highest levels of transparency, integrity and quality of financial reporting.

Particulars of loans, Guarantees or investments by Company:

Details required to be disclosed pursuant to the provisions of Section 186 of the Act are disclosed in the notes to Financial Statements.

➢ CODE OF CONDUCT:

The Board of Directors has approved a Code of Conduct which is applicable to the Members of the Board and all employees in the course of day to day business operations of the company. The Company believes in "Zero Tolerance" against bribery, corruption and unethical dealings / behaviors of any form and the Board has laid down the directives to counter such acts. The code laid down by the Board is known as "code of business conduct".

The Code lays down the standard procedure of business conduct which is expected to be followed by the Directors and the designated employees in their business dealings and in particular on matters relating to integrity in the work place, in business practices and in dealing with stakeholders. The Code gives guidance through examples on the expected behaviour from an employee in a given situation and the reporting structure.

All the Board Members and the Senior Management personnel have confirmed compliance with the Code. All Management Staff were given appropriate training in this regard.

➢ AUDITORS AND AUIDTORS' REPORT

- **Statutory Audit:**

  Under section 139 of the Companies Act 2013 and rule made thereunder, it is mandatory to rotate the statutory Auditors. In line with the requirement s of the Act M/s. S. K. Agrawal & Co., Chartered Accountants (firm Regn. No 306033E) was appointed as statutory Auditor of the Company to hold the office for the period of 4 consecutive year from the conclusion of the 16th Annual General Meeting to 20th Annual General Meeting held on 26th September, 2017 till the conclusion of 20th Annual General Meeting.

- **Auditors' Report:**

  Report of the auditors, read with the notes to the financial statements, is self-explanatory and needs no elaboration.

- **Cost Audit:**

  Pursuant to Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rules made thereunder, the Board had re- appointed Mr. Abhimanyu Nayak as Cost Accountants, to conduct cost audit of the Company for the year 2018-19.

  The Board of Directors have re-appointed M/s Abhimanyu Nayak and Associates as the Cost Auditors for the financial year ended 2019-20 in the Board Meeting held on 11th June, 2019 and their remuneration is sought to be ratified from the shareholders at the coming forth Annual General Meeting.

➢ DETAILS OF MATERIAL CHANGES AFFECTING THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY

There have been no material changes and commitments, if any, affecting the financial position of the Company which have occurred between the end of the financial year of the Company to which the financial statements relate and the date of the report.

➢ DETAILS OF SIGNIFICANT & MATERIAL ORDERS PASSED BY THE REGULATORS OR COURTS OR TRIBUNAL

There no such order has been passed by the Regulator or Court or Tribunal during the year

➢ SECRETARIAL AUDIT

Pursuant to the provision of section 204 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rule, 2014, your company has appointed Ms DS&Associates LLP Practicing Company Secretary having CP no 12963 to conduct the Secretarial Audit of your company for the financial year, 2018-19.

The Secretarial Audit Report for the financial year ended 31st March, 2019 is annexed herewith as "Annexure-E" to this report, The Secretarial Audit Report does not contain any qualification, reservation and advserse remark.

➢ INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

During the year under review, your Company enjoyed cordial relationship with workers and employees at all levels.

➢ CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS REPORTS

Your Company firmly believes in practicing good Corporate Governance, attaining maximum level of transparency, accountability and equity in all facets of its operation and in all its interactions with its stakeholders. Your Company adheres to the highest ethical standards and thrives to be a responsible corporate citizen.

➢ ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Directors express their sincere appreciation to the valued shareholders, employees, Business Associates, Customers, Suppliers, Financial Institutions, bankers and clients for their support and also various Central and State Government Departments, Organizations and Agencies especially The Government of Orissa for the continued help and co-operation extended by them.

For and on behalf of the Board

	Brij Bhushan Agarwal	**Sanjay Agarwal**
Date :11th June, 2019	*Managing Director*	*Director*
Place: Kolkata	(DIN: 01125056)	(DIN: 00232938)

ANNEXURES

Annexures forming a Part of this Report of the Directors

The annexures referred to in this report containing information required to be disclosed are annexed as under:

Annexure	Particulars
A	Extract of Annual Return – MGT9
B	Particulars of conservation of energy, technology absorption and foreign exchange earnings and outgo.
C	Annual report on Corporate Social Responsibility.
D (i)	Statement containing salient features of financial statements of Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Ventures - AOC1
D (ii)	Details of Loans and Investments. Particulars of contract or arrangements entered into by the Company with Related Parties. – AOC 2
E	Secretarial Audit Report - MR3
F	Nomination and Remuneration Policy

FORM NO. MGT 9

EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN

As on financial year ended on 31.03.2019

Pursuant to Section 92 (3) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule 12(1) of the Company (Management & Administration) Rules, 2014.

I. REGISTRATION & OTHER DETAILS:

1	CIN	U40101WB2002PLC095491
2	Registration Date	10-12-2002
3	Name of the Company	SHYAM METALICS AND ENERGY LIMITED
4	Category/Sub-category of the Company	Company limited by Shares
5	Address of the Registered office & contact details	"Trinity Tower", 83 Topsia Road, 7th Floor, Kolkata - 700 046
6	Whether listed company	No
7	Name, Address & contact details of the Registrar & Transfer Agent, if any.	K Fin Technologies Ltd. Tower – B, Plot No 31 & 32, Selenium Building Financial District, Nanakramguda, Gachibowli, Telangana - 500 032

II. PRINCIPAL BUSINESS ACTIVITIES OF THE COMPANY

(All the business activities contributing 10 % or more of the total turnover of the company shall be stated)

S. No.	Name and Description of main products / services	NIC Code of the Product/service	% to total turnover of the company
1	Sponge Iron	24102	29.87
2	Billet	24109	31.33
3	TMT Bar	24109	10.96
4	Ferro Alloy Products	24109	12.07

III. PARTICULARS OF HOLDING, SUBSIDIARY AND ASSOCIATE COMPANIES

S. No.	Name and address of the Company	CIN/GLN	Holding/Subsidiary / Associate	% of shares held	Applicable Section
1	Shyam Sel and Power Ltd, 5, C.R. Avenue Princep Street Kolkata-700072	U27109WB1991PLC052962	Subsidiary	100	2(87)
2	Damodar Aluminium Pvt. Ltd., "ViswaKarma", 1st Floor,86C, Topsia Road Kolkata- 700046	U70200WB2008PTC126484	Subsidiary	54.15	2(87)
3	Singhbhum Steel & Power Ltd., "ViswaKarma", 1st Floor, 86C, Topsia Road Kolkata- 700046	U70100WB2008PTC126431	Subsidiary	91.45	2(87)
4	Shyam Ores (Jharkhand) Pvt. Ltd., "Viswakarma" 1st Floor, 86C, Topsia Road Kolkata-700046	U70200WB2008PTC126792	Subsidiary	52.78	2(87)
5	Renaissance Hydro & Power Private Limited Pvt. Ltd., "Viswakarma" 1st Floor, 86C, Topsia Road Kolkata-700046	U74999WB2011PTC169369	Subsidiary	52.78	2(87)
6	Meghana Vyapar Pvt. Ltd., 5, C.R. Avenue, 3rd Floor, Kolkata-700072	U51909WB1995PTC075497	Associate	33.51	2(6)
7	Kecons Trade Care Pvt. Ltd. "Vishwakarma" 86-C, Topsia Road, 2nd Floor Kolkata-046	U51909WB1995PTC073411	Associate	47.32	2(6)
8	MJSJ Coal Ltd., House No.42 (Ist Floor), Anand Nagar Hakimpara, P.O. Angul Angul Orissa-759153	U10200OR2008GOI010250	Joint Venture	9	2(6)

IV. SHARE HOLDING PATTERN

(Equity share capital breakup as percentage of total equity)

(i) Category-wise Share Holding

Category of Shareholders	No. of Shares held at the beginning of the year [As on 31-March-2018]				No. of Shares held at the end of the year [As on 31-March-2019]				% Change during the year
	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	
A. Promoters									
(1) Indian									
a) Individual/ HUF	47,98,035	5,70,000	53,68,035	11.49%	2,68,40,175	-	2,68,40,175	11.49%	400.00%
b) Central Govt			-	0.00%			-	0.00%	0.00%
c) State Govt(s)			-	0.00%			-	0.00%	0.00%
d) Bodies Corp.	3,82,69,155	30,84,830	4,13,53,985	88.51%	20,67,69,925	-	20,67,69,925	88.51%	400.00%
e) Banks / FI			-	0.00%			-	0.00%	0.00%
f) Any other			-	0.00%			-	0.00%	0.00%
Sub Total (A) (1)	4,30,67,190	36,54,830	4,67,22,020	100.00%	23,36,10,100	-	23,36,10,100	100.00%	400.00%
(2) Foreign									
a) NRI Individuals			-	0.00%			-	0.00%	0.00%
b) Other Individuals			-	0.00%			-	0.00%	0.00%
c) Bodies Corp.			-	0.00%			-	0.00%	0.00%

Category of Shareholders	No. of Shares held at the beginning of the year [As on 31-March-2018]				No. of Shares held at the end of the year [As on 31-March-2019				% Change during the year
	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	
d) Any other			-	0.00%		-	-	0.00%	0.00%
Sub Total (A) (2)	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
TOTAL (A)	4,30,67,190	36,54,830	4,67,22,020	100.00%	23,36,10,100	-	23,36,10,100	100.00%	400.00%
B. Public Shareholding									
1. Institutions									
a) Mutual Funds			-	0.00%			-	0.00%	0.00%
b) Banks / FI			-	0.00%			-	0.00%	0.00%
c) Central Govt			-	0.00%			-	0.00%	0.00%
d) State Govt(s)			-	0.00%			-	0.00%	0.00%
e) Venture Capital Funds			-	0.00%			-	0.00%	0.00%
f) Insurance Companies			-	0.00%			-	0.00%	0.00%
g) FIIs			-	0.00%			-	0.00%	0.00%
h) Foreign Venture Capital Funds			-	0.00%			-	0.00%	0.00%
i) Others (specify)			-	0.00%			-	0.00%	0.00%
Sub-total (B)(1):-	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
2. Non-Institutions									
a) Bodies Corp.									
i) Indian			-	0.00%			-	0.00%	0.00%
ii) Overseas			-	0.00%			-	0.00%	0.00%
b) Individuals									
i) Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital upto Rs. 1 lakh			-	0.00%			-	0.00%	0.00%
ii) Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital in excess of Rs 1 lakh			-	0.00%			-	0.00%	0.00%
c) Others (specify)									
Non Resident Indians			-	0.00%			-	0.00%	0.00%
Overseas Corporate Bodies			-	0.00%			-	0.00%	0.00%
Foreign Nationals			-	0.00%			-	0.00%	0.00%
Clearing Members			-	0.00%			-	0.00%	0.00%
Trusts			-	0.00%			-	0.00%	0.00%
Foreign Bodies - D R			-	0.00%			-	0.00%	0.00%
Sub-total (B)(2):-	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
Total Public (B)	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
C. Shares held by Custodian for GDRs & ADRs			-	0.00%				0.00%	0.00%
Grand Total (A+B+C)	**4,30,67,190**	**36,54,830**	**4,67,22,020**	**100.00%**	**23,36,10,100**	**-**	**23,36,10,100**	**100.00%**	**400.00%**

(ii) Shareholding of Promoter

SN	Shareholder's Name	Shareholding at the beginning of the year			Shareholding at the end of the year			% change in shareholding during the year
		No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the company	% of Shares Pledged/ encumbered to total shares	No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the company	% of Shares Pledged / encumbered to total shares	
1	Bajrang Lal Agarwal	500	0.00%	NIL	2500	0.00%	NIL	0.00%
2	Sanjay Kumar Agarwal	6316	0.01%	NIL	31580	0.01%	NIL	0.00%
3	Mahabir Prasad Agarwal	505	0.00%	NIL	2525	0.00%	NIL	0.00%
4	Brij Bhushan Agarwal	4683964	10.03%	NIL	23284820	9.97%	NIL	-0.06%
5	Brij Bhushan Agarwal (HUF)	450000	0.96%	NIL	2250000	0.96%	NIL	0.00%
6	Mittu Agarwal	2,26,750	0.49%	NIL	11,33,750	0.49%	NIL	0.00%
7	Dorite Tracon Private Limited.	30,39,333	6.51%	NIL	1,51,96,665	6.51%	NIL	0.00%
8	Kalpataru Housfin & Trading Private Limited	13,59,000	2.91%	NIL	2,22,19,150	9.50%	NIL	6.59%
9	Narantak Dealcomm Limited	1,08,12,668	23.14%	NIL	5,40,63,340	23.14%	NIL	0.00%
10	Subham Capital private Limited	83,98,954	17.98%	NIL	4,19,94,770	17.98%	NIL	0.00%
11	Subham Buildwell Private Limited	1,45,19,450	31.08%	NIL	7,25,97,250	31.08%	NIL	0.00%
12	Toplight Mercantiles Private Limited	1,39,750	0.30%	NIL	6,98,750	0.30%	NIL	0.00%
	Sangeeta Agarwal	-	0.00%	NIL	45,000	0.02%	NIL	0.02%
	Anita Jhunjhunwala	-	0.00%	NIL	45,000	0.02%	NIL	0.02%
	Kiran Vimal Agarwal	-	0.00%	NIL	45,000	0.02%	NIL	0.02%
13	Sonata Retails Private Limited	10,12,595	2.17%	NIL	-	0.00%	NIL	-2.17%
14	Sonata Traders Private Limited	10,28,135	2.20%	NIL	-	0.00%	NIL	-2.20%
15	Sonata Dealtrade Private Limited	10,44,100	2.23%	NIL	-	0.00%	NIL	-2.23%
	Total	**4,67,22,020**	**100.00%**		**23,36,10,100**	**100.00%**		

(iii) Change in Promoters' Shareholding (please specify, if there is no change)

SN	Particulars	Date	Reason	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
				No. of shares	% of total shares	No. of shares	% of total shares
	At the beginning of the year	01.04.2017		4,67,22,020	100.00%	-	0.00%
	Changes during the year			-	0.00%	-	0.00%
	At the end of the year	31.03.2018		4,67,22,020	100.00%	-	0.00%

(iv) Shareholding Pattern of top ten Shareholders
(Other than Directors, Promoters and Holders of GDRs and ADRs):

SN	Particulars	Date	Reason	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
				No. of shares	% of total shares	No. of shares	% of total shares
	At the beginning of the year			-	0.00%	-	0.00%
	Changes during the year			-	0.00%	-	0.00%
	At the end of the year			-	0.00%	-	0.00%

V. INDEBTEDNESS

Indebtedness of the Company including interest outstanding/accrued but not due for payment. (Amt. ₹ /Lacs)

Particulars	Secured Loans excluding deposits	Unsecured Loans	Deposits	Total Indebtedness
Indebtedness at the beginning of the financial year				
i) Principal Amount	33,302.00		851.00	34,153.00
ii) Interest due but not paid	-		-	-
iii) Interest accrued but not due	-		-	-
Total (i+ii+iii)	**33,302.00**	**-**	**851.00**	**34,153.00**
Change in Indebtedness during the financial year				
* Addition	10,075.00		-	10,075.00
* Reduction			278.11	278.11
Net Change	**10,075.00**	**-**	**278.11**	**10,353.11**
Indebtedness at the end of the financial year				
i) Principal Amount	43,377.20		3,632.10	47,009.30
ii) Interest due but not paid	-		-	-
iii) Interest accrued but not due	-		-	-
Total (i+ii+iii)	**43,377.20**	**-**	**3,632.10**	**47,009.30**

VI. REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

A. Remuneration to Managing Director, Whole-time Directors and/or Manager:

SN.	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of MD/WTD/ Manager			Total Amount (₹)
	Name	Brij Bhushan Agarwal	Sanjay Kumar Agarwal	Deepak Kumar Agarwal	
	Designation	Managing Director	Whole Time Director	Whole-time Director	
1	Gross salary	450.00	90.00	35.00	575.00
	(a) Salary as per provisions contained in section 17(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961				-
	(b) Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) Income-tax Act, 1961				-
2	Stock Option				-
3	Sweat Equity				-
4	Commission				-
	- as % of profit				-
	- others, specify				-
5	Others, please specify				-
	Total (A)	**450.00**	**90.00**	**35.00**	**575.00**
Ceiling as per the Act					

SN.	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of MD/WTD/ Manager		Total Amount (₹)
	Name	Dev Kumar Tiwari	Bhagwan Shaw	
	Designation	Whole-time Director	Whole-time Director	
1	Gross salary	17.40	5.60	23.00
	(a) Salary as per provisions contained in section 17(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961			-
	(b) Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) Income-tax Act, 1961			-
	(c) Profits in lieu of salary under section 17(3) Income-tax Act, 1961			-
2	Stock Option			-
3	Sweat Equity			-
4	Commission			-
	- as % of profit			-
	- others, specify			-
5	Others, please specify			-
	Total (A)	**17.40**	**5.60**	**23.00**
Ceiling as per the Act				

B. Remuneration to other Directors

SN.	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of Directors			Total Amount (₹/Lac)
1	Independent Directors	-	-	-	-
	Fee for attending board committee meetings	-	-	-	-
	Commission	-	-	-	-
	Others, please specify		-	-	-
	Total (1)	-	-	-	-
2	Other Non-Executive Directors	-	-	-	-
	Fee for attending board committee meetings	-	-	-	-
	Commission	-	-	-	-
	Others, please specify (Salary)				-
	Total (2)	-			-
	Total (B)=(1+2)	-	-	-	-
	Total Managerial Remuneration				**-**
Overall Ceiling as per the Act					

C. Remuneration to Key Managerial Personnel other than MD/Manager/WTD

SN.	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of Key Managerial Personnel			Total Amount (Rs/Lac)
	Name		Shri Kumar Dujari	Birendra Kumar Jain	
	Designation	CEO	CFO	Company Secretary	
1	Gross salary	-	20.90	13.30	34.20
	(a) Salary as per provisions contained in section 17(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961	-	-	-	-
	(b) Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) Income-tax Act, 1961	-	-	-	-
	(c) Profits in lieu of salary under section 17(3) Income- tax Act, 1961	-	-	-	-
2	Stock Option	-	-	-	-
3	Sweat Equity	-	-	-	-
4	Commission	-	-	-	
	- as % of profit	-	-	-	-
	- others, specify	-	-	-	-
5	Others, please specify	-	-	-	-
	Total	**-**	**20.90**	**13.30**	**34.20**

VII. PENALTIES / PUNISHMENT/ COMPOUNDING OF OFFENCES:

Type	Section of the Companies Act	Brief Description	Details of Penalty / Punishment/ Compounding fees imposed	Authority [RD / NCLT/ COURT]	Appeal made, if any (give Details)
A. COMPANY					
Penalty					
Punishment					
Compounding					
B. DIRECTORS					
Penalty			NIL		
Punishment					
Compounding					
C. OTHER OFFICERS IN DEFAULT					
Penalty					
Punishment					
Compounding					

For and on behalf of the Board

Date :11th June, 2019
Place: Kolkata

Brij Bhushan Agarwal
Managing Director
(DIN: 01125056)

Sanjay Agarwal
Director
(DIN: 00232938)

ANNEXURE - B TO THE DIRECTORS' REPORT

Information on conservation of energy, technology absorption, foreign exchange earnings and outgo pursuant to Section 134 (3) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 8 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules 2014.

I. CONSERVATION OF ENERGY:

a) Efforts made for conservation of energy:

During the year, the Company continued its thrust towards compliances of environmental regulation and energy conservation to improve upon its past performance. Your Company continues to accord priority on the energy conservation schemes to conserve natural resources on an on-going basis including regular review of energy generation and consumption and effective control on utilisation of energy. The following energy conservation measures were taken by the Company during the financial year:

1. Generation of electrical energy by recovering waste energy through installation and commissioning of Waste Heat Recovery Boiler.
2. Use of Fly Ash, a waste generated from Power Plant, in Brick production.
3. Use of un burnt fuel of DRI for generation of power by mixing into coal in boilers.
4. Installation of ABC fans at DRI plant to produce additional heat for utilization in the waste heat boiler.
5. Replacement of inefficient motors with energy efficient motors.
6. Installation of on-line temperature controller with sensor on cooling tower.
7. Replaced conventional cooling tower fan blade with high efficiency blade to reduce power consumption.
8. Flash steam recovery system to reduce steam loss.
9. Efficient use of by-product gases for Power Generation.
10. Optimized the compressed air pressure setting.
11. Internal energy audit including load balancing study was carried out to understand the power losses.
12. Introduced computer aided load monitoring, load shedding system to optimize the operation.

b) Additional investment and proposal being implemented for reduction of energy consumption :

1. New DG sets replaced with old DG Sets to reduce the power and fuel cost.
2. Efforts are on to reduce auxiliary power consumption in captive power plant by replacing conventional system with energy efficient equipments.
3. Investing in alternative or non-thermal based power generation technology.
4. Timely compliance with safety and emission regulation.
5. Building capability for dynamic simulation of power plants.

c) Impact of above measures on consumption of energy :

1. Lower plant specific energy consumption.
2. Improved system cost solutions for our customers and end users.
3. Resulted in improvement of power factor and consequential tariff benefit.
4. Reduced water consumption.

d) Total energy consumption and energy consumption per unit of production

As per Form 'A' given hereafter

FORM A

Power & Fuel Consumption

Particulars	Unit	2018-19	2017-18
ELECTRICITY			
a) Purchased-			
Qty (in lakhs)	KWH	29726492.10	177,01,722
Value (₹)		188718657	121782537
Rate per unit (₹)		6.35	6.88
b) Own Generation Consumed			
Through Steam Turbine/Generator			
Units (Net)	KWH	631112000	602973000
Cost/Unit (₹)		2.25	2.01
Coal			
Coal (used for generation of steam in boilers)			
Qty (in Mt)		237996.16	594131
Value (₹)		237996160	594130940
Average Rate per Mt. (₹)		1000	1000.00

B. CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY PER UNIT OF PRODUCTION

Particulars	Unit	2018-19	2017-18
Billet	MW	0.87	0.88
Sponge Iron (Including Coal Washery)	MW	0.06	0.07
TMT Bars	MW	0.20	0.13
Silico Manganese	MW	-	4.02
Ferro Manganese	MW	-	-
Ferro Chrome	MW	3.78	3.48
Iron Pellet	MW	0.12	0.05
Pipe	MW	0.04	0.04

II. TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION:

FORM B

Disclosure of particulars with respect to technology absorption and research & development

RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT (R & D)

- **Specific areas in which the Company carried out R&D:**
  1. Better control in process for improving quality of the output.
  2. Development of new method of analysis.
  3. Re-cycling of water and research on utilization of waste.
  4. Improving New Product Development (NPD) lead time.
  5. Testing and adaptation of new materials.
  6. Product engineering for enhanced product quality and reliability.

- **Benefits derived as a result of above R&D:**
  1. Better control on inputs and thereby improving the quality of the output to match with international specifications.
  2. Optimization of resource usage and refinement of process technology.
  3. Optimum utilization of waste for generation of power.
  4. Reduced fresh water consumption.
  5. Safer operations & improved competitiveness.

- **Future Plan of Action :**
  1. To reduce the auxiliary consumption of Power.
  2. Additional investment in manpower, latest instrumentation on to upgrade and strengthen R&D facilities.
  3. To make capacity addition in power plant.
  4. To improve the quality of Structured rolling mill products to increase the market Share.

- **Expenses on R&D:**

  All research & development activities being a part of operation cum projects and the expenditure are of continuous in nature, there is no separate cell for R&D activities and expenses and cost associated with such activities are grouped under the respective heads as per pre established accounting policies.

  1. Efforts made towards technology absorption, adaption and innovation :

     To increase the consumption of Dolachar for generation of Power.
  2. Benefits derived as a result of above efforts:

     This will result in reduction in overall cost of coal consumption.
  3. Future plan of action

     Improving the in-house R&D facilities and workforce to develop and grab the new technologies which have been used for backward and forward integration.

C. FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO:

Activities relating to exports, initiative to increase exports, developments of new export markets for products and services and export plan.

The Company is making continuous efforts to increase its exports by exploring and developing new markets for its product. This effort was shows up in the previous year (i.e. 2016-17) and also shown in the current year (i.e. 2017-18) but due to adverse market our export had been reduced by 27.71% as compared to previous year.

Total Foreign Exchange Earning & Outgo

₹ in million

Particulars	2018-19	2017-18
Earning: Export	1919.32	1129.92
Outgo : Import	3899.48	2241.29
Outgo :Expenditure in Foreign Currency	47.24	22.38

ANNEXURE - C TO THE DIRETORS' REPORT

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY INITIATIVES

Shyam Metalics & Energy Ltd is alive to its Corporate Social Responsibility and understands the critical role it plays in ensuring the long terms sustainability of a resource based company, and it has accordingly been giving this a high priority. In compliance with the requirement of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company has formed a Corporate Social Responsibility Committee.

In accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 the Company have constituted a Corporate Social Responsibility Committee which comprises of the following members:

Mr. Mahabir Prasad Agarwal -Chairman (15.05.2018)

Mr. Brij Bhushan Agarwal (Managing Director)

Ms. Rupanjana De (Independent Director) (15.05.2018)

Average net profit of the company for last three financial years for the purpose of computation of CSR : ₹ 685.04 million

Prescribed CSR Expenditure (two per cent of the amount as in item 2 above) : ₹ 13.70 million

Details of CSR spent during the financial year:

a. Total amount had been spent for the financial year: ₹ 13.73 million

b. Amount unspent: ₹ Nil

C. Manner in which amount spent during the financial year is detailed below:

Sr. No.	CSR Project or Activity Identified	Clause & Schedule No.	Sector in which the project is covered	Projects or Programs (1) local area or other (2)Specify the state and district where projects or programs was undertaken	Amt outlay (budget) project or programs wise	Amount spent on the projects or programs Subheads: (1) Direct Expenditure (2)Overheads	Cumulative Expenditure upto the reporting period	Amount Spent : Direct or through implementing agency	
								Direct	Implementing Agency
1	Promoting Preventive HealthCare	Clause I Schedule VII	Eradicating hunger, poverty & malnutrition, promoting preventing health care and sanitation and making available safe drinking water;	Orissa		3.33	3.36	3.36	-
2	Promoting Education	Clause II Schedule VII	Promoting education, including special education and employment enhancing vocation skills especially among children, women, elderly, differently abled and livelihood enhancement projects;	Orissa		1.32	1.35	1.35	-
3	Plantation and its Maintainance	Clause VI Schedule VII	Ensuring environmental sustainability, ecological balance, protection of flora and fauna, animal welfare,agroforestry, conservation of natural resources and maintaining quality of soil, air and water;	Orissa		0.37	0.37	0.37	-

Sr. No.	CSR Project or Activity Identified	Clause & Schedule No.	Sector in which the project is covered	Projects or Programs (1) local area or other (2)Specify the state and district where projects or programs was undertaken	Amt outlay (budget) project or programs wise	Amount spent on the projects or programs Subheads: (1) Direct Expenditure (2)Overheads	Cumulative Expenditure upto the reporting period	Amount Spent : Direct or through implementing agency	
								Direct	Implementing Agency
4	Protection of art & culture	Clause VIII Schedule VII	Protection of National heritage, art & culture including restoration of buildings & site of historical importance & work of art; setting up public libraries; promotion and development of traditional arts & handicrafts;	Orissa		4.42	4.42	4.42	-
5	Promoting Sports	Clause X Schedule VII	Training to promote rural sports, nationally recognised sports, Paraolympic and Olympic sports;	Orissa		0.48	0.48	0.48	-
6	Rural Development	Clause X Schedule VI	Rural Development	Orissa		3.81	3.81	3.81	

ANNEXURE-D TO THE DIRECTORS' REPORT

D (i)

Statement containing salient features of the financial statement of subsidiaries/associate companies/joint ventures.

Form- AOC-1

(Pursuant to first proviso to sub-section (3) of section 129 read with rule 5 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

Part "A": Subsidiaries

Sl. No.	Particulars	Name of Company				
		Damodar Alumunium Pvt. Ltd.	Singhbhum Steel & Power Ltd.	Shyam Sel and Power Ltd.	Renaissance Hydor Power Private Limited	Shyam Ores (Jharkhand) Private Limited
1	Reporting Period for the Subsidiary concerned	31.03.2019	31.03.2019	31.03.2019	31.03.2019	31.03.2019
2	Share Capital	1.77	1.17	441.26	.01	0.26
3	Reserves and Surplus	20.44	24.50	14992.56	(0.05)	1.35
4	Total Assets	23.18	29.41	22636.60	1.97	2.19
5	Total Liabilities	23.18	29.41	22636.60	1.97	2.19
6	Investments					
7	Turnover	0.03	18.89	25259.53	0	0
8	Profit before Taxation	0.03	18.89	4413.46	0	0
9	Provision for Taxation	0.00	3.28	884.21	0	0
10	Profit/(Loss) after Taxation	0.03	15.97	3529.25	0	0
11	Proposed Dividend	0	0	0	0	0
12	% of shareholding	54.15	91.45	100	100	50.01

Part-"B": Associates and Joint Ventures

Statement Pursuant to Section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 related to Associate Companies and Joint Ventures

Sl. No.	Particulars	Meghana Vyapar Pvt. Ltd.	Kecons Tradecare Pvt. Ltd.	Nirjhar Commodities Pvt Ltd	Kolhan Complex Pvt Ltd
1	Latest Audited Balance Sheet Date	31.03.2019	31.03.2019	31.03.2019	31.03.2019
2	Shares of Associate held by the Company on the Year end	100000	7407500	7300	161200
3	Amount of Investment in Associate	2559000	100080000	80000	14510000
4	Extent of Holding %	33.51	47.41	37.00	49.88
5	Description of how there is significant influence	33.51% of Share Holding gives equal right to exercise the power	47.41% of Share Holding gives equal right to exercise the power	37% of Share Holding gives equal right to exercise the power	37% of Share Holding gives equal right to exercise the power
6	Reason why the Associate is not Consolidated				
7	Net-worth attributable to shareholding as per latest audited Balance Sheet				
8	Profit/(Loss) for the year				
	i. Considered in Consolidation	NA	NA	NA	NA
	ii. Not Considered in Consolidation	NA	NA	NA	NA

JOINT VENTURES

Sl. No.	Name of Joint Ventures	MJSJ Coal Ltd.
1	Name of Joint Ventures	MJSJ Coal Ltd.
2	Latest Audited Balance Sheet Date	31.03.2019
3	Shares of Joint Venture held by the Company on the year end	8559000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each
4	Amount of Investment in Joint Venture	-
5	Extent of Holding %	9.00%
6	Description of how there is significant influence	9% of Share Holding gives equal right to exercise the power
7	Reason why the Joint Venture is not consolidated	Not Applicable
8	Net-worth attributable to shareholding as per latest Audited Balance Sheet	94,08,68,000
	Profit/(Loss) for the year	Nil
	i. Considered in consolidation	NA
	ii. Not considered in consolidation	NA

D (II)

Particulars of contracts/arrangements entered into by the company with related parties

FORM NO. AOC - 2

[Pursuant to clause (h) of sub-section (3) of section 134 of the act and rule 8(2) of the companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

2	Details of contracts or arrangements or transactions not at arms - length basis: None
3	Details of material contracts or arrangements or transactions at arm length basis during the year;

Sl. No.	Name (S) of the related party	Nature of relationship	Amount (Million)	Nature of Contracts/ Arrangements/ Transactions	Duration of Contracts/ arrangements/ Transactions	Salient features of contracts/ Arrangements/ Transactions, Including value, if any	Date(s) of approval by the Board/ Audited Committee
1	Shyam Sel & Power Ltd.	Subsidiary Company	643.14	Sale of goods	Ongoing	Not exceeding 1000.00 million	15.05.2018
2	Shyam Ferro Alloys Ltd.	Enterprises over which Key Management Personnel and / or their relatives have significant influence	1 1.12	Sale of goods	Ongoing	Not exceeding 20 million	15.05.2018
3	Shyam Sel & Power Ltd.	Subsidiary Company	7.79	Sale of Licence	Ongoing	Not exceeding 30.00 million	15.05.2018
4	Shyam Sel & Power Ltd.	Subsidiary Company	1191.50	Purchase of goods	Ongoing	Not exceeding 1500 million	15.05.2018
5	Singhbhum Steel & Power Private Limited	Subsidiary Company	27.32	Purchase of investment	Ongoing	Not exceeding 35.00 million	15.05.2018
6	Shyam Ore (Jharkhand) Private Limited	Subsidiary Company	1.70	Purchase of investment	Ongoing	Not exceeding 5.00 million	15.05.2018
7	Damodar Allumiium Private Limited	Subsidiary Company	11.69	Purchase of investment	Ongoing	Not exceeding 15.00 million	15.05.2018
8	Meghna Vyapaar Private Limited	Associates Company	404.18	Purchase of investment	Ongoing	Not exceeding 400.00 million	15.05.2018
9	Shyam Sel & Power Ltd. (Net)	Subsidiary Company	5478.08	Advances given	Ongoing	Not exceeding 6000.00 million	15.05.2018
10	Subham Capital Pvt Ltd	Enterprises over which Key Management Personnel and / or their relatives have significant influence	0.04	Advances recd back	Ongoing	Not exceeding 50.00 million	15.05.2018
11	Shyam Ferro Alloys Ltd. (Net)	Enterprises over which Key Management Personnel and / or their relatives have significant influence	0.02	Advances given	Ongoing	Not exceeding 1.00million	15.05.2018
12	Maghana Vyapar Pvt Ltd	Enterprises over which Key Management Personnel and / or their relatives have significant influence	25.40	Advance given	Ongoing	Not exceeding 50.00 million	15.05.2018
13	Swarnrekha Abasan Pvt Ltd	Enterprises over which Key Management Personnel and / or their relatives have significant influence	25.00	Advances received back	Ongoing	Not exceeding 50.00 million	15.05.2018
14	Shyam Sel & Power Limited	Subsidiary Company	4556.93	Advances received back	Ongoing	Not exceeding 5000 million	15.05.2018
15	Dorite Tracon Pvt Ltd	Enterprises over which Key Management Personnel and / or their relatives have significant influence	625.22	Purchase of Investment	Non Recurring	NA	15.05.2018
16	Narantak Dealcomm Ltd	Enterprises over which Key Management Personnel and / or their relatives have significant influence	1432.70	Purchase of Investment	Non Recurring	NA	15.05.2018

ANNEXURE – E TO THE DIRECTORS' REPORT

SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

For The Financial Year Ended 31.03.2019

[Pursuant To Section 204(1) Of The Companies Act, 2013 And Rule No.9 of the Companies (Appointment And Remuneration Personnel) Rules, 2014]

To
The Members
Shyam Metalics and Energy Ltd.
83, Topsia Road, "Trinity Tower", 7th Floor
Kolkata - 700046

I have conducted the secretarial audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by Shyam Metalics and Energy Ltd. ("the Company"). The secretarial audit was conducted in a manner that provided me a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts / statutory compliances and expressing my opinion thereon.

Based on my verification of the Company's books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorised representatives during the conduct of secretarial audit, I hereby report that in my opinion, the Company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended on March 31, 2019 complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board-processes and compliance-mechanism in place to the extent and in the manner reported hereinafter.

1. I have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company for the financial year ended on March 31, 2019 according to the provisions of –
   - The Companies Act, 1956 and The Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules made under that Act;
   - The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ('SCRA') and the Rules made under that Act; Not Applicable (The Company is not a member/registered with any recognized Stock Exchange;
   - The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed under that Act;
   - The Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the Rules and Regulations made under that Act to the extent applicable to Overseas Direct Investment (ODI), Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and External Commercial Borrowings (ECB);
   - The Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act') to the extent applicable to unlisted public companies:

   I have also examined compliance with the applicable clauses of the following:
   - Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the Rules made thereunder;
   - Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 and the Rules made thereunder;
   - Labour laws
   - The Memorandum and Articles of Association.
   - Secretarial Standards issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India
2. I further report that the Company has, in my opinion, complied with the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 and the Rules made under that Act and the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, with regard to:
   (a) maintenance of various statutory registers and documents and making necessary entries therein;
   (b) closure of the Register of Members / Debenture holders;
   (c) forms, returns, documents and resolutions required to be filed with the Registrar of Companies and the Central Government;
   (d) service of documents by the Company on its Members, Auditors and the Registrar of Companies;
   (e) notice of Board meetings and Committee meetings of Directors;
   (f) the meetings of Directors and Committees of Directors including passing of resolutions by circulation;

(g) the Annual General Meeting held on 26th September, 2017;

(h) minutes of proceedings of General Meetings and of the Board and its Committee meetings;

(i) approvals of the Members, the Board of Directors, the Committees of Directors and the government authorities, wherever required;

(j) constitution of the Board of Directors / Committee(s) of Directors, appointment, retirement and re-appointment of Directors including the Managing Director and Whole-time Directors;

(k) payment of remuneration to Directors including the Managing Director and Whole-time Directors;

(l) appointment and remuneration of Auditors, Cost Auditors and Internal Auditors;

(m) transfers and transmissions of the Company's shares and debentures, and issue and dispatch of duplicate certificates of shares;

(n) borrowings and registration, modification and satisfaction of charges wherever applicable;

(o) investment of the Company's funds including inter-corporate loans and investments and loans to others;

(p) giving guarantees in connection with loans taken by subsidiaries;

(q) allotment of equity shares of the Company;

(r) Directors' report;

(s) contracts, common seal, registered office and publication of name of the Company; and

(t) generally, all other applicable provisions of the Act and the Rules made under the Act.

During the period under review the Company has complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards, etc. mentioned above except to the extent as mentioned below:

The Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors and Independent Directors. The changes in the composition of the Board of Directors that took place during the period under review were carried out in compliance with the provisions of the Act.

3. I further report that:

   (a) the Directors have complied with the requirements as to disclosure of interests and concerns in contracts and arrangements, shareholdings / debenture holdings and directorships in other companies and interests in other entities;

   (b) the Directors have complied with the disclosure requirements in respect of their eligibility of appointment and compliance with the Code of Business Conduct & Ethics for Directors and Management Personnel;

   (c) the Company has obtained all necessary approvals under the various provisions of the Act; and

   (d) there was no prosecution initiated and no fines or penalties were imposed during the year under review under the Act, SEBI Act, SCRA, Depositories Act, and Rules, Regulations and Guidelines framed under these Acts against/on the Company, its Directors and Officers.

4. I further report that:

   a) The Company has complied with the provisions of the FEMA, 1999 and the Rules and Regulations made under that Act during the year under review.

   b) As per the information received and explanation provided by the management, the Company has duly complied with the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the Rules made thereunder.

   c) Based on the information received, the Company has duly complied with the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 and the Rules made thereunder with regard to licence for industrial undertaking and approval for level of production and installed capacity.

   d) Based on the information received and the explanations provided by the management, the Company has complied with the provisions of Labour laws viz. Prohibition of Child Labour Act, 1986, The Contract Labour Regulation and Abolition Act, 1970, Employees Provident Fund Act, 1952, ESI. Minimum Wages Act 1948, Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, Factories Act, 1948 and other laws as may be applicable.

5. I further report that based on the information received and records maintained there are adequate systems and processes in the Company commensurate with the size and operations of the Company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

Murari Pasayat
Partner
Ds & Associates LLP
Practising Company Secretaries, M. No: 32664
Certificate of Practice No. 12963
Place: Kolkata
Date: 11.06.2019

N.B: This report is to be read with our letter of even date which is annexed as Annexure A and forms an integral part of this report.

'Annexure A'

To
The Members
Shyam Metalics and Energy Ltd.
83, Topsia Road, "Trinity Tower", 7th Floor
Kolkata - 700046

Our report of even date is to be read along with this letter.

1. Maintenance of secretarial record is the responsibility of the management of the company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records based on our audit.
2. We have followed the audit practices and processes as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the Secretarial records. The verification was done on test basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in secretarial records. We believe that the processes and practices, we followed provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.
3. We have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and Books of Accounts of the company.
4. Whereever required, we have obtained the Management representation about the compliance of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events etc.
5. The compliance of the provisions of Corporate and other applicable laws, rules, regulations, standards is the responsibility of management. Our examination was limited to the verification of procedures on test basis.
6. The Secretarial Audit report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the company nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the company.

Murari Pasayat
Partner
DS & ASSOCIATES LLP
Practising Company Secretaries, M. No: 32664
Certificate of Practice No. 12963

Place: Kolkata
Date: 11.06.2019

ANNEXURE – F TO THE DIRECTORS' REPORT

Nomination and Remuneration Policy

Legal Framework

In an endeavor to make the hiring of Directors, KMP & other senior official more transparent, the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') requires the Company to have a Nomination & Remuneration Policy for, inter-alia, setting up the criteria of nomination of directors, Key Managerial Personnel & Senior Management and remuneration of Directors, Key Managerial Personnel, Senior Management and other employees. The constitution of Nomination and Remuneration Committee and this Policy is in compliance with Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013 read along with the rules there under.

Definitions

For the purpose of this Policy:

- 'Act' shall mean the Companies Act, 2013;
- 'Board' shall mean the Board of Directors of Shyam Metalics & Energy Limited;
- 'Committee' shall mean the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Company, constituted and re constituted by the Board from time to time;
- 'Company' shall mean Shyam Metalics & Energy Limited;
- 'Directors' shall mean the directors of the Company;
- 'Independent Director' shall mean a director referred to in Section 149 (6) of the Companies Act, 2013;
- 'Key Managerial Personnel (KMP)' shall mean the following:

  (i) Chairman and Managing Director

  (ii) Chief Financial Officer (CFO);

  (iii) Company Secretary (CS);

  (iv) Such other officer as may be prescribed.

- 'Senior Management' shall mean personnel of the company who are members of its core management team excluding the Board of Directors. This would also include all members of management one level below the executive directors including all functional heads.

OBJECTIVE & PURPOSE

The objective and purpose of this Policy is as follows:

- To lay down criteria and terms and conditions with regard to identifying persons who are qualified to become Directors (Executive and Non-Executive) and persons who may be appointed in Senior Management and Key Managerial positions and to determine remuneration of Directors, Key Managerial personnel and Other employees.
- To determine remuneration based on the Company's size and financial position and trends and practices on remuneration prevailing in peer companies in the steel industry.
- To provide them reward linked directly to their efforts, performance, dedication and achievement relating to the Company's operations.
- To retain, motivate and promote talent and to ensure long term sustainability of talented managerial persons and create competitive advantage.

SCOPE OF THE POLICY

The policy shall be applicable to the following in the Company:

- Directors
- Key Managerial Personnel (KMP)
- Senior Management
- Other employees of the Company

CONSTITUTION

- The Board shall determine the membership of the Committee.
- The Committee will comprise at least three members of non- executive directors, a majority of whom shall be independent directors.
- One of the independent non-executive directors shall be designated by the Board to serve as the Committee's Chairman.
- The present composition of the Committee is:

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Profile
1	Mr. Ajay Choudhury	Chairman	Independent Director
2	Mrs. Rupanjana De	Member	Non-Executive Director
3	Mr. Mahabir Prasad Agarwal	Member	Independent Director

1. Appointment criteria and qualifications:

1.1 Letter of appointment shall be issued based on the recommendations of the Committee on the basis of the guide-lines for the same under the Companies Act, 2013 or the Company Internal policy.

1.2 The Committee shall identify and ascertain the integrity, qualification, expertise and experience for appointment to the position of Directors, KMPs & Senior Management.

1.3 A potential candidate should possess adequate qualification, expertise and experience for the position he/she is considered for appointment. The Committee shall review qualifications, expertise and experience, as well as the ethical and moral qualities possessed by such person, commensurate to the requirement for the position.

1.4 The Committee shall determine the suitability of appointment of a person to the Board of Directors of the Company by ascertaining the 'fit and proper criteria' of the candidate. The candidate shall, at the time of appointment, as well as at the time of renewal of directorship, fill in such form as approved by the Committee to enable the Committee to determine the 'Fit and Proper Criteria'. The indicative form to be filled out is placed as Annexure 1 to this Policy.

1.5 The Company shall not appoint or continue the employment of any person as whole time director who has attained the age of seventy years. Provided that the term of the person holding this position may be extended beyond the age of seventy years with the approval of shareholders by passing a special resolution based on the explanatory statement annexed to the notice for such motion indicating the justification for extension of appointment beyond seventy years.

1.6 The Committee shall ensure that there is an appropriate induction & training programme in place for new directors, members of senior management, and KMP;

1.7 The Committee shall making recommendations to the Board concerning any matters relating to the continuation in office of any director at any time including the suspension or termination of service of an executive director as an employee of the Company subject to the provision of the law and their service contract.

1.8 The Committee shall recommend any necessary changes to the Board.

2. Term / Tenure:

2.1 Managing Director/Whole-time Director:

The Company shall appoint or re-appoint any person as its Chairman & Managing Director, Executive Chairman, Managing Director or Executive Director for a term not exceeding five years at a time. No re-appointment shall be made earlier than one year before the expiry of term of the Director appointed.

2.2 Independent Director

An Independent Director shall hold office for a term up to five years (unless appointed for a shorter term) on the Board of the Company and will be eligible for re-appointment on passing of a special resolution by the Company and disclosure of such appointment in the Board's report. No Independent Director shall hold office for more than two consecutive terms, but such Independent Director shall be eligible for re- appointment in the Company as Independent Director after the expiry of three years from the date of cessation as such in the Company. The Committee shall take into consideration all the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the relevant rules, as existing or as may be amended from time to time.

3. Removal

Due to reasons for any disqualification mentioned in the Companies Act, 2013 and rules made there under or under any other applicable Act, rules and regulations, the Committee may recommend to the Board with reasons recorded in writing, removal of a director, KMP or senior management personnel or functional heads, subject to the provisions and compliance of the Act, rules and regulations.

4. Retirement

The director, KMP, senior management & functional heads shall retire as per the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 along with the rules made there under and the prevailing policy of the Company. The Board will have the discretion to retain the Directors, KMPs & Senior Management even after attaining the retirement age, for the benefit of the Company.

5. Diversity on the Board of the Company

The Company aims to enhance the effectiveness of the Board by diversifying it and obtain the benefit out of it by better and improved decision making. In order to ensure that the Company's boardroom has appropriate balance of skills, experience and diversity of perspectives that are imperative for the execution of its business strategy, the Company shall consider a number of factors, including but not limited to skills, industry experience, background, race and gender.

The Policy shall conform to the following two principles for achieving diversity on its Board:

Decisions pertaining to recruitment, promotion and remuneration of the directors will be based on their performance and competence; and

For embracing diversity and being inclusive, best practices to ensure fairness and equality shall be adopted and there shall be zero tolerance for unlawful discrimination and harassment of any sort whatsoever.

In order to ensure a balanced composition of executive, non-executive and independent directors on the Board, the Company shall consider candidates from a wide variety of backgrounds, without discrimination based on the following factors:

Gender - The Company shall not discriminate on the basis of gender in the matter of appointment of director on the Board. The Company encourages the appointment of women at senior executive levels to achieve a balanced representation on the Board.

Age - Subject to the applicable provisions of Companies Act, 2013, age shall be no bar for appointment of an individual as director on the Board of the Company.

Nationality and ethnicity - The Company shall promote having a boardroom comprising of people from different ethnic backgrounds so that the directors may efficiently contribute their thorough knowledge, sources and understanding for the benefit of Company's business;

Physical disability - The Company shall not discriminate on the basis of any immaterial physical disability of a candidate for appointment on Company's Board, if he/she is able to efficiently discharge the assigned duties.

Educational qualification - The proposed candidate shall possess desired team building traits that effectively contribute to his/ her position in the Company. The Directors of the Company shall have a mix of finance, legal and management background, that taken together, provide the Company with considerable experience in a range of activities including varied industries, education, government, banking, and investment.

6. Remuneration

6.1 **In discharging its responsibilities, the Committee shall have regard to the following Policy objectives:**

To ensure the Company's remuneration structures are equitable and aligned with the long-term interests of the Company and its shareholders;

To attract and retain competent executives;

To plan short and long-term incentives to retain talent;

To ensure that any severance benefits are justified.

6.2 The remuneration/ compensation/ commission etc. to the whole-time director, KMP and senior management & other employees will be determined by the Committee and recommended to the Board for approval.

6.3 The remuneration to be paid to the CMD shall be in accordance with the percentage/ slabs/ conditions laid down in the Articles of

Association of the Company and as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made there under.

6.4 Increments to the existing remuneration/compensation structure of the Senior Management excluding the Board of Directors comprising of members of Management one level below the Executive Directors, including the Functional Heads will be decided by the Chairman & Managing Director.

6.5 Remuneration to Whole-time/ Managing Director, KMP, senior management;

6.5.1 **Fixed pay:**

The MD / KMP and senior management shall be eligible for a monthly remuneration as may be approved by the Board on the recommendation of the Committee and the shareholders wherever applicable. The breakup of the pay scale and quantum of perquisites including, employer's contribution towards provident fund, pension scheme, medical expenses, club fees and other perquisites shall be decided and approved by the Board on the recommendation of the Committee.

6.5.2 **Minimum Remuneration:**

If in any financial year, the Company has no profits or its profits are inadequate, it shall pay remuneration to its MD in accordance with the provisions of Schedule V of the Companies Act, 2013 and if the Company is not able to comply with such provisions, previous approval of the Central Government shall be required to be obtained.

6.6 Remuneration to Non- Executive / Independent Director:

6.6.1 **Remuneration :** The remuneration / commission shall be fixed as per the slabs and conditions mentioned in the Articles of Association of the Company and with the provisions of Companies Act, 2013 along with the rules made there under.

6.6.2 **Sitting Fees:** The Non- Executive/ Independent Director may receive remuneration by way of fees for attending meetings of Board or Committee thereof. Provided that the amount of such fees shall not exceed the limits prescribed under Companies Act 2013.

For and on behalf of the Board

	Brij Bhushan Agarwal	**Sanjay Agarwal**
Date : 11th June, 2019	*Managing Director*	*Director*
Place: Kolkata	(DIN: 01125056)	(DIN: 00232938)

Independent Auditor's Report

To
The Members of
Shyam Metalics And Energy Limited

Report on the audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of Shyam Metalics and Energy Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2019, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the standalone financial statements").

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Information Other than the Standalone Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including Annexure to Board's Report and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

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

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

The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if

such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

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

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

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 "Annexure A", a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

2. As required by section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:

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

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

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

   (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

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

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

   (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

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

i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone financial statements.

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 **S. K. Agrawal and Co**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No- 306033E

Vivek Agarwal
Partner
Membership No:- 301571

Place: Kolkata
Dated: 11th June, 2019

Annexure – A to the Independent Auditor's Report

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Shyam Metalics and Energy Limited of even date)

The Annexure referred to in our Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Shyam Metalics and Energy Limited ('the Company') for the year ended on 31st March 2019. We report that:

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

   b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its fixed assets by which fixed assets are verified in a phased manner. In accordance with this programme, certain fixed assets were physically verified by the management during the year and according to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.

   c) According to information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us including registered title deeds, we report that, the title deeds, comprising all the immovable properties of land and buildings which are freehold, are held in the name of the Company as at the Balance Sheet date. In respect of immovable properties of land that have been taken on lease and disclosed as property, plant and equipment in the standalone financial statements, the lease agreements are in the name of the Company.

ii. According to the information and explanations given to us, the inventories have been physically verified during the year by the management. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable and no material discrepancies were noticed on physical verification.

iii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly clause (iii) (a), clause (iii) (b) and clause (iii) (c) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable.

iv. Based on our audit procedure and on the basis of information and explanations given to us, we are of the opinion that the Company has complied with the provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013.

v. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public during the year. Accordingly, clause (v) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.

vi. We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the rules prescribed by the Central Government for maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Act, and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained.

vii. According to the information and explanations given to us in respect of statutory and other dues:-

   (a) The Company has been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income Tax, Duty of Customs, Goods and Services Tax, Cess and other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of the aforesaid dues were outstanding as at 31st March, 2019 for a period of more than six months from the date of becoming payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, details of dues of Customs Duty, Service Tax and Excise Duty which have not been deposited as on 31st March, 2019 on account of dispute are given below:

Particulars	Financial Year to which the matter pertains	Forum where matter is pending	Amount (₹ in Millions)
Customs Act, 1962	2012-13	Commissioner (Appeals)	24.46
	2013-14		4.63
	2013-14	CESTAT	0.22
	2016-17		2.12
	2016-17	Assistant Commissioner	0.07
Service Tax (The Finance Act, 1994)	2014-15	Commissioner (Appeals)	0.41
	2014-15	Joint Commissioner	0.58
	2016-17	Assistant Commissioner	0.39
The Central Excise Act, 1994	2008-09	High Court	0.37
	2008-09	CESTAT	19.27
	2009-10		1.40
	2010-11		7.71
	2009-12	Additional Commissioner	35.15
	2011-12		0.67
	2012-13		0.47
	2016-17		3.70
	2015-16		14.55

viii. On the basis of the records examined by us and the information and explanations given to us, the company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to banks and financial institution.

ix. The Company did not raise any money by way of initial public officer and further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. To the best of our knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanations given to us, term loans availed by the Company were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.

x. According to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.

xi. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has paid or provided for managerial remuneration in accordance with requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013.

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

xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, where applicable, and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements, as required by the applicable Indian Accounting Standards.

xiv. According to the information and explanations give to us and based on our examination of the records, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, clause (xiv) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.

xv. Based on our audit procedures and on the basis of information and explanations given by the management, we are of the opinion that the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with the directors or persons as per section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, clause (xv) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.

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. Accordingly, clause (xvi) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.

For **S. K. Agrawal and Co**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No- 306033E

Vivek Agarwal
Partner
Membership No:- 301571

Place: Kolkata
Dated: 11th June, 2019

Annexure - B to the Auditors' Report

(Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Shyam Metalics and Energy Limited of even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Shyam Metalics and Energy Limited ('the Company') as of 31st March, 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Board of Directors of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to respective 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 internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

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

For **S. K. Agrawal and Co**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No- 306033E

Vivek Agarwal
Partner
Membership No:- 301571

Place: Kolkata
Dated: 11th June, 2019

Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2019

(₹ in millions)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
a) Property, plant and equipment	2	7,693.93	7,667.39
b) Capital work-in-progress	3	2,398.01	371.05
c) Intangible assets	4	2.36	4.46
d) Financial assets			
i) Investments	5	9,780.52	7,642.35
ii) Other financial assets	6	49.68	34.82
e) Deferred tax assets (net)	22	188.45	-
f) Other non-current assets	7	22.95	355.78
Current Assets		**20,135.90**	**16,075.85**
a) Inventories	8	3,613.64	2,310.32
b) Financial assets			
i) Investments	9	43.64	548.59
ii) Trade receivables	10	880.65	2,074.84
iii) Cash and cash equivalents	11	30.24	23.28
iv) Other bank balances	12	391.17	227.61
v) Loans	13	0.22	14.65
vi) Other financial assets	14	54.05	150.56
c) Current tax assets (net)	15	78.28	-
d) Other current assets	16	2,048.69	1,092.81
		7,140.58	**6,442.66**
Total Assets		**27,276.48**	**22,518.51**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
a) Equity share capital	17	2,336.10	467.22
b) Other equity	18	16,176.42	15,149.39
		18,512.52	**15,616.61**
Non-Current Liabilities			
a) Financial liabilities			
i) Borrowings	19	1,789.56	1,271.12
ii) Other financial liabilities	20	363.21	85.10
b) Provisions	21	27.09	30.83
c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	22	-	126.55
d) Other non-current liabilities	23	1,543.50	721.16
		3,723.36	**2,234.76**
Current Liabilities			
a) Financial liabilities			
i) Borrowings	24	2,342.28	1,725.88
ii) Trade payables	25		
Outstanding due to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises		-	-
Outstanding due to Creditors other than Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises		2,141.71	1,274.93
iii) Other financial liabilities	26	280.05	387.48
b) Other current liabilities	27	273.05	1,262.98
c) Provisions	28	2.51	2.79
d) Current tax liabilities (net)	29	-	13.08
		5,040.60	**4,667.14**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**27,276.48**	**22,518.51**

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements 1 to 56

As per our report of even date attached
For S K Agrawal and Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 306033E

Vivek Agarwal
Partner
Membership No: 301571

Place: Kolkata
Date : 11th June 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Brij Bhushan Agarwal
Vice Chairman and Managing Director
DIN 01125056

Sanjay Kumar Agarwal
Director
DIN 00232938

Shree Kumar Dujari
Chief Financial Officer

Birendra Kumar Jain
Company Secretary
A8305

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

(₹ in millions)

	Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31st March 2019	For the year ended 31st March 2018
I	Revenue from Operations	30	21,507.66	17,745.17
II	Other income	31	177.84	302.96
III	**Total Income (I+II)**		**21,685.50**	**18,048.13**
IV	**EXPENSES**			
	Cost of materials consumed	32	12,785.15	10,381.08
	Purchases of stock-in-trade		35.61	789.40
	Excise duty		-	521.60
	Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock-in-trade and work-in-progress	33	(35.36)	(309.53)
	Employee benefits expense	34	804.40	625.26
	Finance costs	35	377.39	254.30
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	36	927.94	989.64
	Other expenses	37	3,553.94	2,766.09
	Total Expenses (IV)		**18,449.07**	**16,017.84**
V	**Profit before tax (III-IV)**		**3,236.43**	**2,030.28**
VI	Tax expense:	38		
	(i) Current tax		711.70	480.00
	(ii) Deferred tax		(327.71)	(1,268.15)
VII	**Profit for the year (V-VI)**		**2,852.44**	**2,818.44**
VIII	Other comprehensive income			
	(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans		1.65	4.82
	Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		54.52	11.07
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(12.70)	(3.87)
	Total other comprehensive income, net of taxes		**43.47**	**12.02**
IX	**Total comprehensive income for the year (VII+VIII)**		**2,895.91**	**2,830.47**
X	**Earnings per equity share (Face value of ₹ 10 each)**			
	Basic & Diluted Earnings per share (EPS)	39	12.21	12.06

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements 1 to 56

As per our report of even date attached
For S K Agrawal and Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 306033E

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Vivek Agarwal
Partner
Membership No: 301571

Brij Bhushan Agarwal
Vice Chairman and Managing Director
DIN 01125056

Sanjay Kumar Agarwal
Director
DIN 00232938

Shree Kumar Dujari
Chief Financial Officer

Birendra Kumar Jain
Company Secretary
A8305

Place: Kolkata
Date : 11th June 2019

Standalone Cash flow Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2019

(₹ in millions)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2019	For the year ended 31st March 2018
A. Cash flow from operating activities:		
Profit before tax	3,236.43	2,030.28
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	927.94	989.64
Marked-to-market on investments measured at fair value through profit or loss	(1.83)	(2.39)
Irrecoverable debts, claims and advances written off	31.28	-
Net (gain)/loss arising on investments	(40.01)	(49.17)
Net (gain)/loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(0.12)	-
Unspent liabilities written back and unclaimed balances adjusted	-	(19.03)
Allowances for credit losses	(2.45)	(40.77)
Foreign exchange (gain)/loss (net)	(23.85)	(107.08)
Dividend income	(0.25)	(7.93)
Interest income	(26.66)	(26.68)
Finance costs	377.39	254.30
Operating profit before working capital changes	**4,477.87**	**3,021.17**
Adjustments for:		
(Increase)/ Decrease in trade receivables	1,165.37	(644.95)
(Increase)/ Decrease in inventories	(1,303.32)	(690.07)
Increase/(Decrease) in Trade Payables, provision, other financial liabilities, other current & other non- current liabilities	996.41	1,516.17
Decrease / (Increase) in Other Bank Balances	(163.54)	(10.94)
Decrease / (Increase) in Loans, other financial assets ,other current assets & other non-current assets	(526.98)	448.46
Cash flow from operating activities before taxes	**4,645.81**	**3,639.84**
Income taxes paid (net)	(803.06)	(512.33)
Net cash from operating activities (A)	**3,842.75**	**3,127.51**
B. Cash flow from investing activities:		
Purchase of property, plant & equipment	(3,810.41)	(2,609.12)
Sale of property, plant & equipment	831.18	1,977.81
(Purchase)/ Sale of Investment	(1,536.84)	(2,813.57)
Dividend income	0.25	7.93
Interest received	26.66	26.68
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	**(4,489.16)**	**(3,410.27)**

Standalone Cash flow Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2019

(₹ in millions

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2019	For the year ended 31st March 2018
C. Cash flow from financing activities:		
Finance costs	(377.39)	(254.30)
Repayments/Proceeds from Borrowing (Net) & Current Maturities	1,030.76	336.74
Net cash from financing activities (C)	**653.37**	**82.44**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**6.96**	**(200.33)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	23.28	223.61
Closing cash and cash equivalents	**30.24**	**23.28**

As per our report of even date attached
For S K Agrawal and Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 306033E

Vivek Agarwal
Partner
Membership No: 301571

Place: Kolkata
Date : 11th June 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Brij Bhushan Agarwal
Vice Chairman and Managing Director
DIN 01125056

Sanjay Kumar Agarwal
Director
DIN 00232938

Shree Kumar Dujari
Chief Financial Officer

Birendra Kumar Jain
Company Secretary
A8305

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

(₹ in millions

Total Equity

Particulars	Equity Shares		Reserves and Surplus				Share Application pending allotment	Equity instruments through other comprehensive income	Remeasurement of the net defined benefit plans	Total equity attributable to equity shareholders of the company
	Number of Shares	Amount	Securities Premium	Retained Earnings	Other Reserves	Capital Reserve				
Balance at 1st April, 2017	**4,67,22,020.00**	**467.22**	**3,650.35**	**7,735.56**	**11.00**	**721.79**		**200.25**	(0.02)	**12,318.93**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	2,818.44	-	-		-	-	2,818.44
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-		7.20	4.82	12.02
Balance at 31st March, 2018	**4,67,22,020.00**	**467.22**	**3,650.35**	**10,554.00**	**11.00**	**721.79**	**-**	**207.45**	4.80	**15,149.39**
Balance at 1st April, 2018	**4,67,22,020.00**	**467.22**	**3,650.35**	**10,554.00**	**11.00**	**721.79**	**-**	**207.45**	4.80	**15,149.39**
Bonus issue	18,68,88,080.00	1,868.88	(1,868.88)	-	-	-		-	-	(1,868.88)
Reversal of revenue due to adoption of cumulative catch up transition method as specified in Ind AS 115	-	-	-	12.23	-	-	-	-	-	12.23
Recognition of revenue upon the satisfaction of performance obligation as per Ind AS 115	-	-	-	(12.23)	-	-	-	-	-	(12.23)
Profit for the year	-	-	-	2,852.44	-	-	-	-	-	2,852.44
Income tax effect	-	-	-	-	-	-		(12.70)	-	(12.70)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54.52	1.65	56.17
Balance at 31st March, 2019	**23,36,10,100.00**	**2,336.10**	**1,781.47**	**13,406.44**	**11.00**	**721.79**	**-**	**249.27**	6.45	**16,176.42**

As per our report of even date attached
For S K Agrawal and Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 306033E

Vivek Agarwal
Partner
Membership No: 301571

Place: Kolkata
Date : 11th June 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Brij Bhushan Agarwal
Vice Chairman and Managing Director
DIN 01125056

Sanjay Kumar Agarwal
Director
DIN 00232938

Shree Kumar Dujari
Chief Financial Officer

Birendra Kumar Jain
Company Secretary
A8305

Significant accounting policies for the year ended 31st March, 2019

1. Company Overview

Shyam Metalics and Energy Limited ('the company') is a public limited company incorporated in India in 2002 under the Companies Act, 1956. The registered office of the Company is at Trinity Tower, 83 Topsia Road, 7th Floor, Kolkata – 700 046.

The Company is primarily engaged in business of manufacture and sale of Ferro Alloys, Iron & Steel products and power generation. Currently it has an integrated steel plant in Odisha and has it presence in wind power sector in the state of Maharashtra.

The financial statements for the year ended March 31,2019 were approved for issue by Company's board of directors on June,11 2019.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

The significant accounting policies applied by the Company in the preparation of its financial statements are listed below. Such accounting policies have been applied consistently to all the periods presented in these financial statements.

a. Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act.

b. Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention with the exception of certain assets and liabilities that are required to be carried at fair values by Ind AS.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees ("INR") and all values are rounded to the nearest millions, except otherwise stated.

c. Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either, in the principal market for the asset or liability, or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability. The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

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

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

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

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

Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is Unobservable

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

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

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

- o Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions
- o Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy
- o Investment in quoted and unquoted equity shares
- o Financial instruments

d. 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 realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

e. Use of estimates and critical accounting judgements

In preparation of the financial statements, the Company makes judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and the associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and the underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised, and future periods affected.

Significant judgements and estimates relating to the carrying values of assets and liabilities include useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, impairment of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and investments, provision for employee benefits and other provisions, recoverability of deferred tax assets, commitments and contingencies.

f. Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and initial measurement

An item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. This recognition principle is applied to the costs incurred initially to acquire an item of property, plant and equipment and also to costs incurred subsequently to add to, replace part of, or service it. All other repair and maintenance costs, including regular servicing, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred. When a replacement occurs, the carrying value of the replaced part is de-recognised. Where an item of property, plant and equipment comprises major components having different useful lives, these components are accounted for as separate items.

Impairment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Cost includes all direct costs and expenditures incurred to bring the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. Trial run expenses (net of revenue) are capitalised. Borrowing costs incurred during the period of construction is capitalised as part of cost of the qualifying assets.

The gain or loss arising on disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

On the date of transition to Ind AS that is 01-04-2015 the company had taken fair value for land & building and plant & equipment as its deemed cost.

De-recognition

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

g. Intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Useful lives of intangible assets

Estimated useful lives of the intangible assets are as follows:

Class of assets	Years
Computer software	3 to 5 years

h. Depreciation and amortisation property plant and equipment and intangible assets

Depreciation or amortisation is provided so as to write off, on a Written down value basis, the cost of property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets, including those held under finance leases to their residual value. These charges are commenced from the dates the assets are available for their intended use and are spread over their estimated useful economic lives as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, or, as per technical assessment, or, in the case of leased assets, over the lease period, if shorter. The estimated useful lives of assets and residual values are reviewed regularly and, when necessary, revised. No further charge is provided in respect of assets that are fully written down but are still in use.

In case of certain classes of PPE, the Company uses different useful lives than those prescribed in Schedule II to the Act. The useful lives have been assessed based on technical advice, taking into account the nature of the PPE and the estimated usage of the asset on the basis of management's best estimation of obtaining economic benefits from those classes of assets.

Freehold land is not depreciated.

Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets. However, when there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained by the end of the lease term, assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives.

The Company reviews the residual value, useful lives and depreciation method annually and, if expectations differ from previous estimates, the change is accounted for as a change in accounting estimate on a prospective basis.

i. Impairment of non-financial assets

At each balance sheet date, the Company reviews the carrying values of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that the carrying value of those assets may not be recoverable through continuing use. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is reviewed in order to determine the extent of impairment loss (if any). Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss as and when the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying value of the asset (or CGU) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount so that the increased carrying value does not exceed the carrying value that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or CGU) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss immediately.

j. Leases

The Company determines whether an arrangement contains a lease by assessing whether the fulfilment of a transaction is dependent on the use of a specific asset and whether the transaction conveys the right to use that asset to the Company in return for payment. Where this occurs, the arrangement is deemed to include a lease and is accounted for either as finance or operating lease.

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

The Company as lessee

(i) **Operating lease** – Lease payments under an operating lease shall be recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Where the rentals are structured solely to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases, such increases are recognised in the year in which such benefits accrue. Contingent rentals arising under operating leases are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred

(ii) **Finance lease** – Assets held under finance leases are initially 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 consolidated 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 Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalised in accordance with the Company's general policy on borrowing costs. Contingent rentals are recognised as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

The Company as lessor

(i) **Operating lease** – Rental income from operating leases is recognised in the statement of profit and loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset is diminished. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying value of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

(ii) **Finance lease** – When assets are leased out under a finance lease, the present value of the minimum lease payments is recognised as a receivable. The difference between the gross receivable and the present value of the receivable is recognised as unearned finance income. Lease income is recognised over the term of the lease using the net investment method before tax, which reflects a constant periodic rate of return.

k. Financial Instruments

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

Initial Recognition:

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

Classification and Subsequent Measurement: Financial Assets

The Company classifies financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") or fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") on the basis of following line:

- the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and
- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Amortised Cost

A financial asset shall be classified and measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

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

Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income

A financial asset shall be classified and measured at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income if both of the following conditions are met:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The Company in respect of unquoted equity investments which are not held for trading has made an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value of such equity instruments. Such an election is made by the Company on an instrument by instrument basis at the time of initial recognition of such equity investments.

Fair Value through Profit or Loss

A financial asset shall be classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income.

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

The Company has measured quoted equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss.

Classification and Subsequent Measurement: Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at FVTPL or 'other financial liabilities'.

Financial Liabilities at fair value through profit & loss

Financial liabilities are classified as at fair value through profit & loss when the financial liability is held for trading or are designated upon initial recognition as fair value through profit & loss:

Gains or Losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Other Financial Liabilities

Other financial liabilities (including borrowings and trade and other payables) are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those at FVTPL, are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. The Company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial asset. In case of trade receivables, the Company follows the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments for recognition of impairment loss allowance. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. The Company calculates the expected credit losses on trade receivables using a provision matrix on the basis of its historical credit loss experience.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset.

Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

l. Employee benefits

Short term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefits obligations in the balance sheet.

Defined contribution plans

Payments to defined contribution plans are charged as an expense as they fall due. Payments made to state managed retirement benefit schemes are dealt with as payments to defined contribution schemes where the Company's obligations under the schemes are equivalent to those arising in a defined contribution retirement benefit scheme.

Defined benefit plans

For defined benefit retirement schemes the cost of providing benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method, with actuarial valuation being carried out at each balance sheet date. Re-measurement gains and losses of the net defined benefit liability/(asset) are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income. The service cost and net interest on the net defined benefit liability/(asset) is treated as a net expense within employment costs. Past service cost is recognised as an expense when the plan amendment or curtailment occurs or when any related restructuring costs or termination benefits are recognised, whichever is earlier. The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the balance sheet represents the present value of the defined-benefit obligation as reduced by the fair value plan assets.

m. Inventories

Raw materials, stores and spares & traded goods are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. However, material and other items held for use in the production of finished goods are not written down below cost if the finished products, in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost.

Work-in-progress and finished goods are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost includes direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity. Cost of finished goods is determined on weighted average basis.

By-products are valued at estimated net realizable value.

Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

n. Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Contingent assets

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

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

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

Contingent assets are not recognised in financial statements since this may result in the recognition of income that may never be realised. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and is recognised.

o. Government grants

The Company recognizes government grants only when there is reasonable assurance that the conditions attached to them shall be complied with and the grants will be received. Grants related to assets are treated as deferred income and are recognized as other income in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful life of the asset. Grants related to income are recognized on a systematic basis over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs which they are intended to compensate and are deducted from the expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss

p. Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations

Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying value and fair value less costs to sell.

Assets and disposal groups are classified as held for sale if their carrying value will be recovered through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is only met when the sale is highly probable and the asset, or disposal group, is available for immediate sale in its present condition and is marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value. The Company must also be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.

Where a disposal group represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, or is part of a single coordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, then it is treated as a discontinued operation. The post-tax profit or loss of the discontinued operation together with the gain or loss recognised on its disposal are disclosed as a single amount in the statement of profit and loss, with all prior periods being presented on this basis.

q. Income taxes

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

Current tax is the amount of tax payable based on the taxable profit for the period as determined in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961 and other applicable tax laws in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

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 are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilise the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws, which gives future economic benefits in the form of adjustment to future income tax liability, is considered as an asset if there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax. Accordingly, MAT is recognised as an asset in the Balance Sheet when it is highly probable that future economic benefit associated with it will flow to the Company.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities 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.

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

Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they are relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

r. Adoption of new Indian Accounting Standards and interpretations

Revenue from Contracts with Customers: -

Ind AS 115 was issued on 28 March 2018 and supersedes Ind AS 11 Construction Contracts and Ind AS 18 Revenue and it applies, with limited exceptions, to all revenue arising from contracts with its customers. Ind AS 115 establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers and requires that revenue be recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. It focuses on the identification of performance obligations in a contract and requires revenue to be recognised when or as those performance obligations are satisfied.

Ind AS 115 requires entities to exercise judgement, taking into consideration all the relevant facts and circumstances when applying each step of the model to contracts with their customers.

The Company adopted Ind AS 115 using the modified retrospective method of adoption with the date of initial application of 1 April 2018.

In terms of the requirement of the new standard, revenue is recognised net of trade schemes, discounts and incentives payable to distributors/dealers and retailers.

s. Revenue

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns, discounts, volume rebates, and goods and service tax. The Company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Company regardless of when the payment is being made.

Sale of goods

Revenue from sale of products is recognized when the Company transfers the control of goods to the customer as per the terms of contract. The Company considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated. In the context of the sale of the products, separate performance obligations may arise from freight and transport services as well as from services directly related to the sale of the products. These services are generally performed at the time that the control of the products is transferred. In a few exceptional cases, the freight and transport services are performed after the control of the products has been transferred. In accordance with IND AS 115, the revenue relating to these freight and transport services is realised later than the corresponding product revenue. In determining the transaction price, the Company considers the effects of variable consideration such as discounts, volume rebates, or other contractual price reductions, the existence of significant financing component, non-cash considerations and consideration payable to the customer (if any). However, variable consideration is only included if it is highly probable that a significant reversal of revenue will not occur once the uncertainty related to the variable consideration is resolved.

In case of domestic sales, the company believes that the control gets transferred to the customer on dispatch of the goods from the factory and in case of exports, revenue is recognised on passage of control as per the terms of contract / incoterms. Variable consideration in the form of volume rebates is recognised at the time of sale made to the customers and are offset against the amounts payable by them.

Conversion Income

Revenue from sale of service is recognised when control has been transferred to the buyer usually when the delivery of goods after due process of conversion takes place,revenue is booked when all the performance obligations are satisfied. In determining the transaction price, the Company considers the effects of variable consideration such as discounts, volume rebates, or other contractual price reductions, the existence of significant financing component, non-cash considerations and consideration payable to the customer (if any). However, variable consideration is only included if it is highly probable that a significant reversal of revenue will not occur once the uncertainty related to the variable consideration is resolved.

Interest income

Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and the effective interest rate applicable.

Dividend income

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholder’s rights to receive payment have been established.

t. Foreign currency transactions

The financial statements of the Company are presented in Indian rupees (₹), which is the functional currency of the Company and the presentation currency for the financial statements.

In preparing the financial statements, transactions in currencies other than the Company’s functional currency are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the date of the transaction. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are restated at the rates prevailing on the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not translated.

Exchange differences arising on the translation or settlement of other monetary items are included in the statement of profit and loss for the period.

u. Borrowing costs

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

v. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit for the period attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period and for all periods presented is adjusted for events, such as bonus shares, other than the conversion of potential equity shares that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income (net of any attributable taxes) relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares including the treasury shares held by the Company to satisfy the exercise of the share options by the employees.

w. Trade receivables

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

x. Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with the financial institutions, other short term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less (except the instruments which are pledged) that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts.

Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet.

y. Tradeand other payables

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

z. Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the company's chief operating decision maker to make decisions for which discrete financial information is available. Based on the management approach as defined in Ind AS 108, the chief operating decision maker evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by business segments and geographic segments.

aa. Investment in subsidiaries and associates and joint venture

Investment in subsidiaries and associates are shown at deemed cost except investment in one subsidiary. Further where the carrying amount of an investment is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount and the difference is transferred to the Statement of Profit and Loss. On disposal of investment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is charged or credited to the Statement of profit and loss.

bb. Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial instrument and of allocating interest income or expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts future cash receipts or payments through the expected life of the financial instrument, or where appropriate, a shorter period.

cc. Expected Credit Loss

Loss allowance equal to the lifetime expected credit losses is recognized if the credit risk on the financial instruments has significantly increased since initial recognition.

dd. Recent accounting pronouncements

- **Ind AS 116 Leases:**

  On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Ind AS 116, Leases. Ind AS 116 will replace the existing leases Standard, Ind AS 17 Leases, and related Interpretations. The Standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to a contract i.e., the lessee and the lessor. Ind AS 116 introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than twelve months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. Currently, operating lease expenses are charged to the statement of Profit & Loss. The Standard also contains enhanced disclosure requirements for lessees. Ind AS 116 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in Ind AS 17. The effective date for adoption of Ind AS 116 is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The standard permits two possible methods of transition:

- *Full retrospective* – Retrospectively to each prior period presented applying Ind AS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
- *Modified retrospective* – Retrospectively, with the cumulative effect of initially applying the Standard recognized at the date of initial application. Under modified retrospective approach, the lessee records the lease liability as the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted at the incremental borrowing rate and the right of use asset either as:
- Its carrying amount as if the standard had been applied since the commencement date, but discounted at lessee's incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application or
- An amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments related to that lease recognized under Ind AS 17 immediately before the date of initial application. Certain practical expedients are available under both the methods.

  On completion of evaluation of the effect of adoption of Ind AS 116, the Company is proposing to use the 'Modified Retrospective Approach' for transitioning to Ind AS 116, and take the cumulative adjustment to retained earnings, on the date of initial application (April 1, 2019). Accordingly, comparatives for the year ended March 31, 2019 will not be retrospectively adjusted. The Company is in the process of evaluating the impactof such amendment.

- **Ind AS 12 Appendix C, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments**

  On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Ind AS 12 Appendix C, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments which is to be applied while performing the determination of taxable profit (or loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates, when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments under Ind AS 12. According to the appendix, companies need to determine the probability of the relevant tax authority accepting each tax treatment, or group of tax treatments, that the companies have used or plan to use in their income tax filing which has to be considered to compute the most likely amount or the expected value of the tax treatment when determining taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates. The standard permits two possible methods of transition - i) Full retrospective approach – Under this approach, Appendix C will be applied retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented in accordance with Ind AS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, without using hindsight and ii) Retrospectively with cumulative effect of initially applying Appendix C recognized by adjusting equity on initial application, without adjusting comparatives. The effective date for adoption of Ind AS 12 Appendix C is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The Company will adopt the standard on April 1, 2019 and has decided to adjust the cumulative effect in equity on the date of initial application i.e. April 1, 2019 without adjusting comparatives. The Company is in the process of evaluating the impact of such amendment.

- **Amendment to Ind AS 12 – Income taxes**

  On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued amendments to the guidance in Ind AS 12, 'Income Taxes', in connection with accounting for dividend distribution taxes. The amendment clarifies that an entity shall recognise the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognised those past transactions or events. The Company is in the process of evaluating the impactof such amendment.

- **Amendment to Ind AS 19plan amendment, curtailment or settlement-**

  On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued amendments to Ind AS 19, 'Employee Benefits', in connection with accounting for plan amendments, curtailments and settlements.

  The amendments require an entity:

  - to use updated assumptions to determine current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the period after a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement; and
  - to recognise in profit or loss as part of past service cost, or a gain or loss on settlement, any reduction in a surplus, even if that surplus was not previously recognised because of the impactof the asset ceiling. The Company is in the process of evaluating the impactof such amendment.

- **Amendment to Ind AS 103,Business Combinations and Ind AS 111 Joint Arrangement**

  This interpretation clarifies how an entity accounts for increasing its interest in a joint operation that meets the definition of business. The Company is in the process of evaluating the impactof such amendment.

- **Amendments to Ind AS 23,Borrowing Costs**

  The amendment clarifies that the general borrowings pool used to calculate eligible borrowing costs excludes only borrowings that specifically finance qualifying assets that are still under development or construction. The Company is in the process of evaluating the impact of such amendment.

- **Amendments to Ind AS 28, Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures**

  When applying the equity method, a non-investment entity that has an interest in an investment entity associate or joint venture can elect to retain the fair value accounting applied by the associate or joint venture to its subsidiaries. Venture capital and other qualifying organizations can elect to measure investments in associates or joint-ventures at fair value through profit or loss instead of applying the equity method. The amendments clarify that both these elections apply for each investment entity associate or joint venture separately. The Company is in the process of evaluating the impactof such amendment.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

(₹ in millions)

Note 2 - Property, Plant and Equipment

Description	Gross Block				Accumulated Depreciation				Net Block
	1st April 2018	Additions	Disposals/ Adjustment	31st March 2019	1st April 2018	Additions	Disposals/ Adjustments	31st March 2019	31st March 2019
Freehold Land	404.02	71.00	-	475.02	-	-	-	-	475.02
Leasehold Land	204.13	-	-	204.13	7.20	2.40	-	9.60	194.52
Buildings	2,290.23	153.92	-	2,444.15	476.38	163.85	-	640.23	1,803.92
Plant and Equipment	7,851.18	723.65	-	8,574.83	2,618.09	755.17	-	3,373.26	5,201.57
Furniture and Fixtures	4.45	1.00	-	5.45	1.15	0.94	-	2.09	3.36
Vehicles	22.38	1.42	0.92	22.88	8.72	2.12	0.88	9.96	12.92
Office Equipment	3.88	1.44	-	5.32	1.34	1.36	-	2.70	2.62
Total	**10,780.27**	**952.43**	**0.92**	**11,731.78**	**3,112.88**	**925.84**	**0.88**	**4,037.84**	**7,693.93**

(₹ in millions)

Description	Gross Block				Accumulated Depreciation				Net block
	1st April 2017	Additions	Disposals/ Adjustment	31st March 2018	1st April 2017	Additions	Disposals/ Adjustment	31st March 2018	31st March 2018
Freehold Land	404.02	-	-	404.02	-	-	-	-	404.02
Leasehold Land	204.13	-	-	204.13	4.80	2.40	-	7.20	196.93
Buildings	1,804.38	485.85	-	2,290.23	309.15	167.23	-	476.38	1,813.85
Plant and Equipment	6,356.36	1,494.82	-	7,851.18	1,803.90	814.19	-	2,618.09	5,233.09
Furniture and Fixtures	1.49	2.96	-	4.45	0.85	0.30	-	1.15	3.30
Vehicles	16.74	5.64	-	22.38	6.16	2.56	-	8.72	13.66
Office Equipment	1.16	2.72	-	3.88	0.53	0.81	-	1.34	2.54
Total	**8,788.28**	**1,991.99**	**-**	**10,780.27**	**2,125.39**	**987.49**	**-**	**3,112.88**	**7,667.39**

(₹ in millions)

Note 3 - Capital Work-in-Progress

Description	Gross Block			
	1st April 2018	Additions	Disposals/ Adjustment	31st March 2019
Buildings	52.94	223.65	153.92	122.67
Plant and equipment	318.11	2,634.33	677.10	2,275.34
Total	**371.05**	**2,857.98**	**831.02**	**2,398.01**

(₹ in millions)

Description	Gross Block			
	1st April 2017	Additions	Disposals/ Adjustment	31st March 2018
Buildings	513.96	24.83	485.85	52.94
Plant and equipment	1218.33	591.57	1491.96	318.11
Total	**1732.29**	**616.57**	**1977.81**	**371.05**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

(₹ in millions)

Note 4 - Intangible Assets

Description	Gross Block				Accumulated Depreciation				Net Block
	1st April 2018	Additions	Disposals/ Adjustment	31st March 2019	1st April 2018	Additions	Disposals/ Adjustment	31st March 2019	31st March 2019
Softwares	10.38	-	-	10.38	5.92	2.10	-	8.02	2.36
Total	**10.38**	**-**	**-**	**10.38**	**5.92**	**2.10**	**-**	**8.02**	**2.36**

(₹ in millions)

Description	Gross Block				Accumulated Depreciation				Net Block
	1st April 2017	Additions	Disposals/ Adjustment	31st March 2018	1st April 2017	Additions	Disposals/ Adjustment	31st March 2018	31st March 2018
Softwares	9.82	0.56	-	10.38	3.77	2.15	-	5.92	4.46
Total	**9.82**	**0.56**	**-**	**10.38**	**3.77**	**2.15**	**-**	**5.92**	**4.46**

(a) Refer Note 41(c) for property, plant and equipment taken on finance lease.

(b) Individual assets of property, plant and equipment has been reclassified wherever necessary.

(c) Refer note 41(a) for disclosure of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment.

(d) Refer note 19 & 24 for information on property, plant and equipment pledged as security by the Company.

(₹ in millions)

Note 5 - Investments (Non-Current)

Particulars	Face Value	Number of shares		Value of Shares	
		31st March 2019	31st March 2018	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Unquoted					
Investment in equity instruments					
Shyam Ferro Alloys Limited	10	4,90,000	4,90,000	59.62	51.35
Hrashva Storage and Warehouse Private Limited	10	1,97,608	1,97,608	7.22	6.73
Dorite Tracon Private Limited	2	7,30,000	7,30,000	95.42	65.82
Narantak Dealcomm Limited	10	16,41,088	16,41,088	218.15	197.37
Platinum Minmet Private Limited	10	9,800	9,800	0.87	0.94
Subhlabh Commercials Private Limited	10	1,01,350	1,01,350	18.26	17.07
Shubham Capital Private Limited	10	3,57,000	3,57,000	36.11	41.97
Sunglow Complex Private Limited	10	9,800	9,800	0.79	0.79
Swarnrekha Abasan Private Limited	10	9,800	9,800	1.46	1.35
				437.90	**383.39**
Investments measured at cost/deemed cost					
Unquoted					
Investment in Subsidiaries					
Shyam Sel & Power Limited	10	4,40,25,344	3,64,91,611	9,229.99	7,144.76
Damodar Aluminium Private Limited	10	96,000	96,000	0.96	0.96
Shyam Business Solutions Private Limited	10	-	3,38,756	-	3.31
Singhbhum Steel & Power Private Limited	10	1,07,000	1,07,000	1.07	1.07
Renaissance Hydro Power Private Limited	10	10,000	10,000	0.10	0.10
Shyam Ores(Jharkhand) Private Limited	10	26,400	13,201	3.29	1.59
Meadow Housing Private Limited	10	2,90,000	2,90,000	2.90	2.90
				9,238.31	**7,154.69**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

(₹ in millions)

Note 5 - Investments (Non-Current)

Particulars	Face Value	Number of shares		Value of Shares	
		31st March 2019	31st March 2018	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Investments in Associates					
Nirjhar Commodities	10	3,500	-	0.04	-
Meghana Vyapaar Private Limited	10	1,00,000	1,00,000	1.00	1.00
Kolhan Complex Private Limited	10	27,800	27,800	2.50	2.50
Kecons Tradecare Private Limited	10	74,07,500	74,07,500	100.00	100.00
				103.54	**103.50**
Investment in Joint Venture					
MJSJ Coal Limited	10	85,59,000	85,59,000	-	-
Investment in Government Securities at amortised cost					
National Saving Certificate (VII Issue)			-	0.77	0.77
Total				**9,780.52**	**7,642.35**
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments				**9,780.52**	**7,642.35**

(₹ in millions)

Note 6 - Other Financial Assets (Non-Current)

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Unsecured, considered good		
Bank deposits with maturity more than 12 months	32.88	26.68
Security deposits (Long Term)	16.80	8.14
Total	**49.68**	**34.82**

(₹ in millions)

Note 7 - Other Non-Current Assets

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Unsecured, considered good		
Capital advances (Long Term)	15.62	355.18
Deposits against demands under dispute	7.33	0.60
Total	**22.95**	**355.78**

(₹ in millions)

Note 8 - Inventories

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Valued at lower of Cost and Net Realisable Value		
Raw Materials	2,428.85	1,192.86
Work-in-Progress	29.19	2.40
Finished Goods	792.13	840.74
Stores and Spares	233.24	201.27
By-Products	130.23	73.05
Total	**3,613.64**	**2,310.32**

Inventories are hypothecated to bank against working capital facility.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

(₹ in millions)

Note 9 - Investments (Current)

Particulars	Number of units		Value	
	31st March 2019	31st March 2018	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Investments measured at fair value through profit and loss				
Quoted				
Investment in Mutual Funds				
SBI Magnum Instacash Fund	8,174.61	44,717.43	34.59	171.76
DSP Black Rock Equity Savings Fund	-	17,06,639.49	-	19.89
DSP Black Rock Opportunities Fund	-	1,35,375.59	-	9.58
ICICI Prudential Mutual Fund Collection	-	41,67,640.67	-	69.82
SBI Arbitrage Opportunity Fund	-	80,415.51	-	1.00
L&T Arbitrage Opportunity Fund	-	51,01,935.54	-	50.32
HDFC Housing Opportunities Fund Series 1	10,00,000.00	10,00,000.00	9.05	9.63
Birla Sunlife Mutual Fund	-	76,277.39	-	1.08
Kotak Equity Arbitrage Fund	-	21,75,210.14	-	51.25
Bharat 22 ETF	-	2,61,120.00	-	9.13
SBI Magnum Income Fund	-	34,47,681.92	-	50.79
Avendus Absolute Return Fund	-	-	-	104.34
Total			**43.64**	**548.59**
Aggregate book value of quoted investments			**43.64**	**548.59**
Aggregate market value of quoted investments			**43.64**	**548.59**

(₹ in millions)

Note 10 - Trade Receivables

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Trade receivables considered good (Unsecured)	880.65	2,074.84
Trade receivables - credit impaired	14.71	17.16
	895.36	2,092.00
Less: Allowances for credit losses	(14.71)	(17.16)
Total	**880.65**	**2,074.84**

Expected Credit Loss - In determining the allowances for credit losses of trade receivables, the Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the receivables that are due and rates used in the provision matrix.

Ageing of Trade Receivables

(₹ in millions)

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
0 - 30 days	532.24	1,040.58
31 - 60 days	162.28	352.71
61 - 90 days	54.63	272.02
More than 90 days	131.50	409.53
Total	**880.65**	**2,074.84**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

(₹ in millions)

Note 11 - Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Balance with banks:		
Current account	28.15	9.57
Cash credit account	-	12.38
Cash in hand	2.09	1.33
Total	**30.24**	**23.28**

(₹ in millions)

Note 12 - Other Bank Balances

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Fixed Deposits held as margin with maturity less than 3 months	168.03	127.40
Fixed Deposits with maturity for more than 3 months but less than 12 months	223.14	100.21
Total	**391.17**	**227.61**

(₹ in millions)

Note 13 - Loans (Current)

Particulars			31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Loans receivable considered good (Unsecured)	208836	8813	0.22	14.65
Total			**0.22**	**14.65**

(₹ in millions)

Note 14 - Other Financial Assets (Current)

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Unsecured, considered good		
Security deposits (Short Term)	1.07	67.73
Interest accrued and due on fixed deposits	7.39	4.20
Earnest money deposit	-	0.02
Incentive receivable	45.59	78.61
Total	**54.05**	**150.56**

(₹ in millions)

Note 15 - Current Tax Assets (Net)

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Advance tax (net of provisions)	78.28	-
Total	**78.28**	**-**

(₹ in millions)

Note 16 - Other Current Assets

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Unsecured, considered good		
Advances other than capital advances:		
Advances against goods and expenses	1,905.84	1,050.32
Advances for IPO	28.96	-
Advances to employees	10.84	10.43
Balances with statutory authorities	103.05	32.06
Total	**2,048.69**	**1,092.81**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

(₹ in millions)

Note 17 - Equity Share Capital

a) Authorised, Issued, Subscribed and Paid up Share Capital

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Authorised Capital		
290,000,000 (March 31, 2018 - 76,000,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each	2,900.00	760.00
Total	**2,900.00**	**760.00**
Issued, Subscribed & Paid-up Capital		
233,610,100 (March 31, 2018 - 46,722,020) Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each	2,336.10	467.22
Total	**2,336.10**	**467.22**

Note 1 - Subsequent to 31st March 2018, vide resolution passed by the shareholders in the Extra Ordinary General Meeting held on 11th June, 2018, the authorised share capital of the Company has been increased from ₹ 760 million to ₹ 2,900 million.

Note 2 - The Company, pursuant to the Board Resolution passed on 20th June 2018, has issued 4 fully paid up equity shares of ₹ 10 each for each fully paid up equity share of ₹ 10 each to the existing shareholders whose names appear in the register of members as on 20th June 2018. As per section 63(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, the bonus shares have been issued by utilising securities premium account. The bonus shares shall rank pari passu in all respects, including dividend, with the existing shares of the Company.

b) Reconciliation of equity shares outstanding at the end of the reporting period

Particulars	31st March 2019		31st March 2018	
	No of shares	₹ in millions	No of shares	₹ in millions
Equity shares at the beginning of the year	4,67,22,020	467.22	4,67,22,020	467.22
Bonus Issue (4:1)	18,68,88,080	1,868.88	-	-
Equity shares at the end of the year	**23,36,10,100**	**2,336.10**	**4,67,22,020**	**467.22**

c) Rights/preferences/restrictions attached to equity shares

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

d) Aggregate number of shares issued for consideration other than cash during the period of 5 years immediately preceding the reporting date

	31st March 2019	31st March 2018	31st March 2017	31st March 2016	31st March 2015
Opening	87,29,028	87,29,028	56,43,236	56,43,236	-
Add: Equity Share allotted as fully paid up pursuant to contract for consideration other than cash	-	-	30,85,792	-	56,43,236
Total	87,29,028	87,29,028	87,29,028	56,43,236	56,43,236

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

(₹ in millions)

e) Aggregate number of bonus shares allotted as fully paid up during the period of 5 years immediately preceding the reporting date

	31st March 2019	31st March 2018	31st March 2017	31st March 2016	31st March 2015
Opening	-	-	-	-	-
Add: Fully paid up bonus shares issued during the year	18,68,88,080	-	-	-	-
Total	18,68,88,080	-	-	-	-

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

Equity shares of ₹10 each fully paid up	As on 31st March 2019		As on 31st March 2018	
	No. of shares	Holding	No. of shares	Holding
Subham Buildwell Private Limited	7,25,97,250	31.08%	1,45,19,450	31.08%
Narantak Dealcomm Limited	5,40,63,340	23.14%	1,08,12,668	23.14%
Subham Capital Private Limited	4,19,94,770	17.98%	83,98,954	17.98%
Mr. Brij Bhushan Agarwal	2,32,84,820	9.97%	46,83,964	10.03%
Kalpataru Housfin & Trading Private Limited	2,22,19,150	9.51%	13,59,000	2.91%
Dorite Tracon Private Limited	1,51,96,665	6.51%	30,39,333	6.51%

(₹ in millions)

Note 18 - Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus				Equity instruments through other comprehensive income	Remeasurements of the net defined benefit plans	Total Other Equity
	Securities Premium	Retained Earnings	Capital Reserves	Other Reserves			
Balance at 1st April, 2017	3,650.35	7,735.56	721.79	11.00	200.25	(0.02)	12,318.93
Profit for the year	-	2,818.44	-	-	-	-	2,818.44
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	7.20	4.82	12.02
Balance at 31st March, 2018	3,650.35	10,554.00	721.79	11.00	207.45	4.80	15,149.39
Balance at 1st April, 2018	3,650.35	10,554.00	721.79	11.00	207.45	4.80	15,149.39
Reversal of revenue due to adoption of cumulative catch up transition method as specified in Ind AS 115	-	(12.23)	-	-	-	-	(12.23)
Recognition of revenue upon the satisfaction of performance obligation as per Ind AS 115	-	12.23	-	-	-	-	12.23
Income tax effect	-	-	-	-	(12.70)	-	(12.70)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	54.52	1.65	56.17
Bonus share allotted in the ratio of 4:1	(1,868.88)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,868.88)
Profit for the year	-	2,852.44	-	-	-	-	2,852.44
Balance at 31st March, 2019	**1,781.47**	**13,406.44**	**721.79**	**11.00**	**249.27**	**6.45**	**16,176.42**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

(₹ in millions)

Note 19 - Borrowings (Non-Current)

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Secured		
Term Loans:		
Indian Rupee loan	1,822.51	1,111.55
Foreign currency loan	171.74	491.12
Long term maturities of finance lease obligations:		
Commercial Vehicle Loan	1.19	1.67
	1,995.44	1,604.34
Less: Current maturities of long term debt	(205.88)	(333.22)
Total	**1,789.56**	**1,271.12**

Repayment terms and security disclosure for the outstanding long-term borrowings (excluding current maturities) as on 31st March 2019 :

Term loans from banks are secured, in respect of respective facilities by way of :

(i) Nature of Security for Secured Borrowings

Term Loans from banks carry interest rates in the range of 4.20% to 12.00% and are secured by way of equitable mortgage of the immovable assets and first charge on the Company's fixed assets, both present and future, ranking pari passu and second charge on the entire current assets of the Company. Further, the term loans are guaranteed by four directors of the Company and also corporate guarantee of certain companies.

(ii) Repayment Terms for Secured Borrowings

(₹ in millions)

Name of Bank	Type of Loan	Rate of Interest (%) P.A.	Loan Amount 31st March 2019	Loan Amount 31st March 2018	Repayment Schedule
Union Bank of India and State Bank of India	Term Loan	12.00%	79.46	99.36	18 quarterly installments remain balance as on 31st March 2019
State Bank of India, South India Bank, Union Bank of India and Allahabad Bank	Term Loan	10.65% to 11.8%	1,020.98	1,012.19	37 quarterly installments remain balance as on 31st March 2019
State Bank of India	FCTL	10.65%	4.76	119.29	18 quarterly installments remain balance as on 31st March 2019
Axis Bank	ECB	The rate of interest on each loan for each interest period is the percentage rate per annum which is the aggregate of the applicable margin and applicable LIBOR, along with an interest reset every 3 months.	51.88	260.06	7 quarterly installments remain balance as on 31st March 2019
ICICI Bank	ECB	The rate of interest on each loan for each interest period is the percentage rate per annum which is the aggregate of the applicable margin and 6 month LIBOR.	115.10	144.40	7 half early installments remain balance on 31st March 2019
ICICI Bank (Phase V)	Term Loan	10.75%	750.00	-	Quarterly installments payable from 30th June, 2020
Total			**2,022.18**	**1,635.30**	
Less : Amortisation of upfront fees			(27.93)	(32.63)	
Total			**1,994.25**	**1,602.67**	

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

(₹ in millions)

Note 20 - Other Financial Liabilities (Non-Current)

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Security deposits received	314.00	70.00
Retention money	49.21	15.10
Total	**363.21**	**85.10**

(₹ in millions)

Note 21 - Provisions (Non-Current)

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Provision for employee benefits - Gratuity (Refer Note 42)	27.09	30.83
Total	**27.09**	**30.83**

(₹ in millions)

Note 22 - Deferred Tax Liabilities / Assets (Net)

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Deferred tax liability arising on account of :		
Difference in value of assets as per books and as per tax	988.56	1,111.38
Fair valuation of mutual funds and investments	82.98	13.55
Deferred tax assets arising on account of :		
Fair valuation of mutual funds and investments	-	(0.93)
Expenditures allowed for tax purposes on payment basis (43B)	(39.95)	(9.49)
Amortisation of upfront fees (net)	(1.64)	-
	1,029.95	1,114.51
Less: MAT credit entitlement	(1,218.40)	(987.96)
Total	**(188.45)**	**126.55**

(₹ in millions)

Note 23 - Other Non-Current Liabilities

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Creditors for capital goods	395.73	66.07
Liability for water charges	1,147.77	655.09
Total	**1,543.50**	**721.16**

(₹ in millions)

Note 24 - Borrowings (Current)

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Secured		
Loans Repayable on Demand		
From Banks:		
Working capital borrowings	834.35	-
Cash credit	1,507.93	1,521.56
Other Loans		
Buyers' credit	-	204.32
Total	**2,342.28**	**1,725.88**

Security disclosure for outstanding current borrowings:

Borrowing from banks are secured, in respect of respective facilities, by way of hypothecation of entire current assets of the Company and further secured by second charge on fixed assets of the Company.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

(₹ in millions)

Note 25 - Trade Payables

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Due to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises*	-	-
Due to others	2,142.71	1,274.93
Total	**2,142.71**	**1,274.93**

*Under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED) which came into force from 2nd October 2006, certain disclosures are required to be made relating to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. On the basis of the information and records available with the management, there are no Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, to whom the Company owes any amounts (including interest on outstanding dues) which are outstanding as at balance sheet date.

(₹ in millions)

Note 26 - Other Financial Liabilities (Current)

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Current maturities of long term debts	205.88	333.22
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	1.41	2.00
Employee related payables	72.76	52.26
Total	**280.05**	**387.48**

(₹ in millions)

Note 27 - Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Statutory dues	82.45	110.77
Advance from customers	190.60	651.39
Total	**273.05**	**762.16**

(₹ in millions)

Note 28 - Provisions (Current)

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Provision for Employee Benefits - Gratuity (Refer Note 42)	2.51	2.79
Total	**2.51**	**2.79**

(₹ in millions)

Note 29 - Current Tax Liabilities (Net)

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Provision for tax (net of provisions)	-	13.08
Total	**-**	**13.08**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

(₹ in millions)

Note 30 - Revenue from Operations

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Operating revenue		
Sale of Manufactured Products	20,061.54	15,901.78
Sale of Services	1,308.16	981.12
Sale of Traded Goods	35.22	804.73
Sale of Power	41.85	37.92
Sale of By-Products	60.63	19.48
Income from Carbon Credit	0.26	0.14
Total	**21,507.66**	**17,745.17**

(₹ in millions)

Note 31 - Other Income

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Incentive received	92.23	47.16
Interest received on financial assets carried at amortised cost:		
Deposits	25.72	20.48
Loans	0.94	6.20
Profit on sale of investments	40.01	49.17
Gain from fair valuation of investments carried at fair value through Profit and Loss:		
Mutual Funds	1.83	2.39
Dividend received on mutual fund investments	0.25	7.93
Provision written back as per expected credit loss model	2.45	40.77
Profit on sales of Property, Plant and Equipment	0.12	-
Insurance claim received	13.53	2.28
Provision no longer required written back	0.76	19.03
Foreign exchange fluctuation gain (net of loss)	-	107.08
Others	-	0.47
Total	**177.84**	**302.96**

(₹ in millions)

Note 32 - Cost of Materials Consumed

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Opening stock	1,192.86	868.17
Add: Purchases	14,591.33	11,130.29
	15,784.19	**11,998.46**
Less: Sales	570.19	424.52
Less: Closing Stock	2,428.85	1,192.86
Total	**12,785.15**	**10,381.08**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

(₹ in millions)

Note 33 - Changes in Inventories

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Opening Stock		
Finished Goods	840.74	579.82
Work-in-Progress	2.40	3.07
Traded Goods	-	21.18
By-Products	73.05	2.59
	916.19	**606.66**
Closing Stock		
Finished Goods	792.13	840.74
Work-in-Progress	29.19	2.40
By-Products	130.23	73.05
	951.55	**916.19**
(Increase) / Decrease in Inventories	**(35.36)**	**(309.53)**

(₹ in millions)

Note 34 - Employee Benefits Expense

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Salaries and wages	785.25	585.34
Contribution to provident and other funds	13.35	36.25
Staff welfare expenses	5.80	3.67
Total	**804.40**	**625.26**

(a) During the year the Company recognised an amount of ₹ 67.36 millions (2017-18: ₹ 17.61 millions) as remuneration to Key Managerial Personnel. The details of such remuneration is as below:

Payment to Key Managerial Personnel (₹ in millions)

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
(i) Short-term employee benefits	63.22	17.14
(ii) Post-employment benefits	4.14	0.26
(iii) Other long-term benefits	-	0.21
Total	**67.36**	**17.61**

(b) For descriptive notes on disclosure of defined benefit obligation refer note 42.

(₹ in millions)

Note 35 - Finance Costs

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Interest on borrowings	278.77	206.01
Exchange difference to the extent considered as an adjustment to borrowing costs	9.34	6.26
Other borrowing costs	89.28	42.03
Total	**377.39**	**254.30**

(₹ in millions)

Note 36 - Depreciation and Amortisation Expense

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	925.84	987.49
Amortisation of intangible assets	2.10	2.15
Total	**927.94**	**989.64**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

(₹ in millions)

Note 37 - Other Expenses

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Rent & Hire charges	148.60	128.19
Rates and taxes	660.37	610.40
Power, fuel and electricity expenses	304.83	299.73
Consumption of stores and spares parts	1,464.86	1,029.42
Repairs and maintenance charges:		
Building	21.78	16.55
Machinery	70.58	55.25
Other repair charges	42.83	47.72
Insurance	12.01	8.83
Commission and brokerage	83.92	46.77
Advertisement and publicity expenses	13.60	3.49
Legal and professional fees	37.49	30.95
Charity and donations	2.60	1.16
Labour charges	222.20	181.28
Freight	86.17	113.21
Auditors' fees	1.40	1.36
Corporate Social Responsibility	13.70	-
Irrecoverable debts, claims and advances written off	31.28	102.25
Foreign exchange fluctuation loss (net of gain)	218.42	-
Miscellaneous expenses	117.30	89.54
Total	**3,553.94**	**2,766.09**

(₹ in millions)

Note 38 - Tax Expenses

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
i) Current tax		
Current tax	711.70	480.00
Total	711.70	480.00
ii) Deferred tax		
Deferred tax	(97.27)	(960.82)
Less: MAT Credit	230.44	(307.33)
Total	**(327.71)**	**(1,268.15)**

Note 39 - Earnings per Equity Share

The Company’s Earnings Per Share (EPS) is determined based on the net profit / (loss) attributable to the shareholders of the company. Basic earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of common and dilutive common equivalent shares outstanding during that particular year including share options, except where the result would be anti-dilutive.

(₹ in millions)

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Net Profit / (Loss) attributable to equity shareholders		
Profit for the year	2,852.44	2,818.44
Nominal value of equity shares (₹)	10.00	10.00
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic & Diluted EPS	23,36,10,100	23,36,10,100
Basic & Diluted earnings per share (₹)	12.21	12.06

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

(₹ in millions)

Note 40 - Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

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

Judgments

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

Useful Life

In preparation of the financial statements, the Company makes judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and the associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and the underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods affected. Significant judgments and estimates relating to the carrying values of assets and liabilities include useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, impairment of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and investments, provision for employee benefits and other provisions, recoverability of deferred tax assets, commitments and contingencies.

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 other valuation techniques. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. Judgments 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.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

Note 41 - Commitments & Contingent Liabilities

(a) Capital commitments

(₹ in millions)

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	372.95	580.97

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

(₹ in millions)

(b) Contingent Liabilities

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Claims against the company not acknowledged as debt:		
Excise Duty	83.29	45.24
Service Tax	1.38	1.38
Customs Duty	31.50	7.04
Other money for which the company is contingently liable:		
Unredeemed bank guarantees on behalf of the joint venture company	20.02	20.02
Other unredeemed bank guarantees	360.30	282.48
Bills discounted with banks	75.07	1,062.91
Total	**571.56**	**1,419.07**

Based on discussion with the solicitors / favorable decisions in similar cases / legal opinion taken by the Company, the management believes that the Company has good chance of success in above mentioned cases and hence no provision there against is considered necessary.

(c) Leases

Operating lease commitments - Company as lessee

Certain office premises, guest houses and plant & machineries are obtained on operating lease. There is a lease agreement for a period of 1-3 years for offices and guest houses and are renewable for further period either mutually or at the option of the Company. There is also an escalation clause in certain lease agreements. There are no restrictions imposed by lease arrangements. There are no subleases. The leases are cancellable.

The Company has paid ₹ 148.60 millions (₹ 71.28 millions) during the year towards minimum lease payment.

Future minimum rentals payables under non-cancellable operating leases as at 31st March 2019 are as follows:

(₹ in millions)

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Within one year	74.68	82.10
After one year but not more than five years	-	0.32
More than five years	-	0.12

Finance lease commitments - Company as lessee

Fixed Assets include certain plant & machineries and vehicles obtained on finance lease. The year-wise break-up and future obligation towards minimum lease payment of ₹1.22 millions (31st March 2018 ₹1.82 millions) consisting of present value of lease payments and financial charges of ₹1.19 millions (31st March 2018 ₹1.67 millions) under the relevant agreements as on 31st March 2019 is given below:

Future minimum rentals payable under non-cancellable finance leases as at 31st March 2019 are as follows:

(₹ in millions)

Particulars	Gross Amount Payable		Present Value	
	31st March 2019	31st March 2018	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Within one year	0.64	1.11	0.61	0.99
After one year but not more than five years	0.58	0.71	0.58	0.68
More than five years	-	-	-	-

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

(₹ in millions)

Note 42 - Employee Benefit Obligations

Particulars	Gross Amount Payable		Present Value	
	31st March 2019	31st March 2018	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Gratuity	2.51	27.09	2.79	30.83
Total	**2.51**	**27.09**	**2.79**	**30.83**

Gratuity

The Company provides for gratuity for employees in India as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Employees who are in continuous service for a period of 5 years are eligible for gratuity. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement/termination is the employees last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied with the number of years of service.

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligations at the end of the reporting period is 5.37 years (31st March 2018 - 5.65 years)

The amounts recognized in the balance sheet and the movements in the net defined benefit obligations over the year are as follows:

Changes in defined benefit obligation (₹ in millions)

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Present value of obligation as at the beginning of the year	33.62	19.77
Interest cost	2.54	1.50
Current service cost	5.95	8.41
Benefits paid	(1.24)	(0.88)
Actuarial loss/(gain) on obligations	(11.28)	4.82
Present value obligation as at the end of the year	**29.60**	**33.62**

Breakup of actuarial gain/loss: (₹ in millions)

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from change in demographic assumption	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from change in financial assumption	0.83	0.278
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from experience adjustment	(12.11)	4.539

Reconciliation of present value of defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets (₹ in millions)

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Present value obligation as at the end of the year	29.60	33.62
Net asset recognized in balance sheet	**(29.60)**	**(33.62)**

Amount recognized in the statement of profit and loss (₹ in millions)

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Current service cost	5.95	8.41
Interest cost	2.54	1.50
Amount recognized in the statement of profit and loss	8.49	9.91

Amount recognized in the statement of Other Comprehensive Income (₹ in millions)

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Actuarial gain/(loss) for the year on planned benefit obligations	(11.28)	4.82
Actuarial gain/(loss) at the end of the year	(11.28)	4.82

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

(₹ in millions)

Actuarial assumptions

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Discount rate	7.70% p.a.	7.75% p.a.
Future salary increase	5.50% p.a.	5.50% p.a.

These assumptions were developed by management with the assistance of independent actuarial appraisers. Discount factors are determined close to each year end by reference to government bonds of relevant economic markets and that have terms of maturity approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Other assumptions are based on management's historical experience.

Sensitivity analysis for gratuity liability (₹ in millions)

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Impact of the change in discount rate		
Present value of obligation at the end of the year	29.60	**33.62**
a) Impact due to increase of 1.00 %	27.09	30.68
b) Impact due to decrease of 1.00 %	32.50	37.05
Impact of Change in Withdrawal Rate		
Present value of obligation at the end of the year	29.59	33.62
a) Impact due to increase of 1.00 %	29.98	34.07
b) Impact due to decrease of 1.00 %	29.13	33.07
Impact of the change in salary increase		
Present value of obligation at the end of the year	29.60	33.62
a) Impact due to increase of 1.00 %	32.52	37.12
b) Impact due to decrease of 1.00 %	27.03	30.58

Note 43 - Financial Instruments by Category

For amortised cost instruments, carrying value represents the best estimate of fair value. (₹ in millions)

Particulars	31st March 2019				31st March 2018			
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	Total	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	Total
Financial Assets								
Investment in equity instruments	-	437.90	-	437.90	-	383.39	-	383.39
Investment in mutual funds	43.64	-	-	43.64	548.59	-	-	548.59
Investment in Government Securities			0.77	0.77			0.77	0.77
Trade receivables	-	-	880.65	880.65	-	-	2,074.84	2,074.84
Loans	-	-	0.22	0.22	-	-	14.65	14.65
Security deposit	-	-	17.87	17.87	-	-	75.87	75.87
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	30.24	30.24	-	-	23.28	23.28
Other financial asset	-	-	52.98	52.98	-	-	82.83	82.83
Margin money	-	-	424.05	424.05	-	-	254.29	254.29
Total	**43.64**	**437.90**	**1,406.78**	**1,888.32**	**548.59**	**383.39**	**2,526.53**	**3,458.51**
Financial Liabilities								
Borrowings	-	-	4,337.72	4,337.72	-	-	3,330.22	3,330.22
Trade payable	-	-	2,142.71	2,142.71	-	-	1,775.75	1,775.75
Security deposit	-	-	314.00	314.00	-	-	70.00	70.00
Other financial liabilities	-	-	123.38	123.38	-	-	69.36	69.36
Total	**-**	**-**	**6,917.81**	**6,917.81**	**-**	**-**	**5,245.33**	**5,245.33**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

(₹ in millions)

(a) Fair value hierarchy

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurement

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Financial Assets		
Financial investments at FVOCI		
Unquoted equity instruments	437.90	383.39
Financial investments at FVTPL		
Mutual Fund	43.64	548.59
Total	**481.55**	**931.98**

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value and amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed

(₹ in millions)

Particulars	31st March 2019			31st March 2018		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets						
Mutual funds	43.64	-	-	548.59	-	-
Unquoted equity instruments	-	437.90	-	-	383.39	-
Investment in Government Securities		0.77			0.77	
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint venture		9,341.85			7,258.20	
Total	**43.64**	**9,780.52**	**-**	**548.59**	**7,642.35**	**-**
Financial Liabilities						
Borrowings	-		4,337.72	-		3,330.22
Total	**-**	**-**	**4,337.72**	**-**	**-**	**3,330.22**

Level 1 : Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes listed equity instruments, mutual funds that have quoted price. The fair value of all equity instruments which are traded in the stock exchanges is valued using the closing price as at the reporting period. The mutual funds are valued using the closing NAV.

Level 2 : The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in Level 2.

Level 3 : If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity securities, contingent consideration and indemnification asset included in level 3.

(B) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost, FVTPL and FVTOCI

(₹ in millions)

Particulars	31st March 2019		31st March 2018	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial Assets				
Carried at FVOCI				-
Investments in equity instruments	437.90	437.90	383.39	383.39
Carried at amortised cost				
Trade receivables	880.65	880.65	2,074.84	2,074.84
Loans	0.22	0.22	14.65	14.65
Security deposit	17.87	17.87	75.87	75.87
Cash and cash equivalents	30.24	30.24	23.28	23.28
Other financial asset	52.98	52.98	82.83	82.83
Margin money	424.05	424.05	254.29	254.29

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

(₹ in millions)

Particulars	31st March 2019		31st March 2018	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Investments in Government securities	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.77
Carried at FVTPL				
Investments in mutual funds	43.64	43.64	548.59	548.59
Total	**1,888.32**	**1,888.32**	**3,458.51**	**3,458.51**

(₹ in millions)

Particulars	31st March 2019		31st March 2018	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial Liabilities				
Carried at amortised cost				
Borrowings	4,337.72	4,337.72	3,330.22	3,330.22
Trade payable	2,142.71	2,142.71	1,775.75	1,775.75
Security deposit	314.00	314.00	70.00	70.00
Other financial liabilities	123.38	123.38	69.36	69.36
Total	**6,917.81**	**6,917.81**	**5,245.33**	**5,245.33**

(c) Fair value measurements

(i) Short-term financial assets and liabilities are stated at carrying value which is approximately equal to their fair value.

(ii) Derivatives are fair valued using market observable rates and published prices together with forecasted cash flow information where applicable.

(iii) Investments carried at fair value are generally based on market price quotations. Costs of unquoted equity instruments has been considered as an appropriate estimate of fair value because of a wide range of possible fair value measurements and cost represents the best estimate of fair value within that range.

(iv) Fair value of borrowings which have a quoted market price in an active market is based on its market price which is categorized as level 1. Fair value of borrowings which do not have an active market or are unquoted is estimated by discounting expected future cash flows using a discount rate equivalent to the risk-free rate of return adjusted for credit spread considered by lenders for instruments of similar maturities which is categorized as level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

(v) Management uses its best judgment in estimating the fair value of its financial instruments. However, there are inherent limitations in any estimation technique. Therefore, for substantially all financial instruments, the fair value estimates presented above are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that the Company could have realised or paid in sale transactions as of respective dates. As such, fair value of financial instruments subsequent to the reporting dates may be different from the amounts reported at each reporting date.

(vi) There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 for the years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018.

Note 44 - Financial risk management objectives and policies

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

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The company's senior management is supported by a financial risk committee that advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company. This financial risk committee provides assurance to the Company's senior management that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

(₹ in millions)

policies and procedure and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each risk, which are summarised as below:

(A) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risks. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings in foreign currencies.

a) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long term debt obligations with floating interest rates. The Company is carrying its borrowings primarily at variable rate. The Company expects the variable rate to decline, accordingly the Company is currently carrying its loans at variable interest rates.

(₹ in millions)

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Variable rate borrowings	4,336.53	3,328.55
Fixed rate borrowings	1.19	1.67

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans and borrowings affected. With all other variable held constant, the Company's profit/(loss) before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

(₹ in millions)

Particulars	Effect on Profit before tax	
	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Increase by 50 basis points (31 March 2018: 50 bps)	(21.68)	(16.64)
Decrease by 50 basis points (31 March 2018: 50 bps)	21.68	16.64

b) Foreign currency risks

The Company's functional currency is Indian Rupees (INR). The Company undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies; consequently, exposure to exchange rate fluctuations arise. Volatility in exchange rates affects the Company's revenue from export markets and the costs of imports, primarily in relation to raw materials. The Company is exposed to exchange rate risk under its trade and debt portfolio.

Adverse movements in the exchange rate between the Rupee and any relevant foreign currency result's in increase in the Company's overall debt position in Rupee terms without the Company having incurred additional debt and favorable movements in the exchange rates will conversely result in reduction in the Company's receivables in foreign currency.

(₹ in millions)

Nature of Item	Currency	31st March 2019		31st March 2018	
		Value In Foreign Currency	Value In INR	Value In Foreign Currency	Value In INR
Buyer's Credit	USD ($)	-	-	3.14	204.32
Creditors	USD ($)	15.54	1,075.04	13.78	896.32
Debtors	USD ($)	-	-	4.01	261.10
Term Loan	USD ($)	2.48	171.74	6.98	491.12
Working Capital Demand Loan / Packing Credit	USD ($)	4.14	286.21	4.55	296.07

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

(₹ in millions)

Nature of Item	Currency	31st March 2019		31st March 2018	
		Value In Foreign Currency	Value In INR	Value In Foreign Currency	Value In INR
Debtors	EURO	-	-	5.12	411.47

Foreign currency sensitivity

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

(₹ in millions)

Particulars	Effect on Profit before tax	
	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
USD Sensitivity		
Increase by 5% (31st March 2018 - 5%)	(76.65)	(81.34)
Decrease by 5% (31st March 2018 - 5%)	76.65	81.34

(₹ in millions)

Particulars	Effect on Profit before tax	
	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
EURO Sensitivity		
Increase by 5% (31 March 2018 - 5%)	-	20.57
Decrease by 5% (31 March 2018 - 5%)	-	(20.57)

B) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss arising from counter-party failure to repay or service debt according to the contractual terms or obligations. Credit risk encompasses both the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration risks.

The Company has a policy of dealing only with credit worthy counter parties and obtaining sufficient collateral, where appropriate as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. Financial instruments that are subject to credit risk and concentration thereof principally consist of trade receivables, loans receivables, investments, cash and cash equivalents, derivatives and financial guarantees provided by the Company. None of the financial instruments of the Company result in material concentration of credit risk.

The carrying value of financial assets represents the maximum credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk was ₹ 1,356.33 millions and ₹ 2,486.30 millions as at March 31, 2019 and 2018 respectively, being the total carrying value of trade receivables, balances with bank, bank deposits, investments in debt securities and other financial assets.

(i) Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by each business location subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed and individual credit limits are defined in accordance with the assessment both in terms of number of days and amount. Any Credit risk is curtailed with arrangements with third parties.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major clients. In addition, a large number of minor receivables are grouped into homogenous groups and assessed for impairment collectively. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets disclosed in Note 10. The Company does not hold collateral as security.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

(₹ in millions)

(ii) Financial instruments and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investment of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet at March 31, 2019 and 2018 is the carrying amount as illustrated in Note 43.

(C) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company cannot meet its financial obligations. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available for use as per requirements.'The Company monitors its risk of a shortage of funds by estimating the future cash flows. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts, cash credit facilities and bank loans. The Company assessed the concentration of risk with respect to refinancing its debt and concluded it to be low. The Company has access to a sufficient variety of sources of funding and debt maturity within 12 months can be rolled over with existing lenders. The Company has obtained fund and non-fund based working capital lines from various banks. Furthermore, the Company has access to funds from debt markets through commercial paper programs, non-convertible debentures and other debt instruments. The Company invests its surplus funds in bank fixed deposit and in mutual funds, which carry no or low market risk. 'The Company monitors its risk of a shortage of funds by estimating the future cash flows. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts, cash credit facilities and bank loans. The Company assessed the concentration of risk with respect to refinancing its debt and concluded it to be low. The Company has access to a sufficient variety of sources of funding and debt maturity within 12 months can be rolled over with existing lenders.

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

(₹ in millions)

Particulars	Upto 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Year ended 31st March 2019					
Contractual maturities of borrowings	2,548.16	186.92	578.18	1,023.27	4,336.53
Contractual maturities of finance lease obligations	0.61	0.58	-	-	1.19
Contractual maturities of trade payables	2,141.11	-	-	-	2,141.11

Particulars	Upto 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Year ended 31st March 2018					
Contractual maturities of borrowings	333.22	231.75	518.79	552.54	1,636.30
Contractual maturities of finance lease obligations	0.99	0.61	0.07	-	1.67
Contractual maturities of trade payables	1,775.75	-	-	-	1,775.75

Note 44 - Related Party Disclosure (As per Ind AS-24 - Related Party Disclosures)

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Subsidiary Company	Shyam Sel & Power Limited	Damodar Aluminium Private Limited
	Damodar Aluminium Private Limited	Renaissance Hydro Power Private Limited
	Singhbhum Steel and Power Private Limited	Singhbhum Steel & Power Private Limited
	Shyam Ores (Jharkhand) Private Limited	Shyam Ores (Jharkhand) Private Limited
	Renaissance Hydro Power Private Limited	Shyam Sel and Power Limited
	Meadow Housing Private Limited	Meadow Housing Private Limited
		Shyam Business Solutions Private Limited

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

(₹ in millions)

Note 44 - Related Party Disclosure (As per Ind AS-24 - Related Party Disclosures)

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Step-down Subsidiary Company		Hrashva Storage and Warehousing Private Limited (Formerly Uttar Purva Hydro Power Private Limited)
	Shyam Energy Limited	Shyam Energy Limited
	Taurus Estates Private Limited	Taurus Estates Private Limited
	Whispering Developers Private Limited	Whispering Developers Private Limited
Associates	Meghana Vyapar Private Limited	Kecons Tradecare Private Limited
	Kecons Tradecare Private Limited	Meghana Vyapar Private Limited
	Nirjhar Commodities	Kolhan Complex Private Limited
	Kolhan Complex Private Limited	
Joint Venture	MJSJ Coal Limited	MJSJ Coal Limited
Enterprises over which Key Management Personnel (KMP) are able to exercise control /significant influence with whom there were transactions/ balance during the year:	Platinum Minmet Private Limited	Dorite Tracon Private Limited
	Dorite Tracon Private Limited	Narantak Dealcomm Limited
	Shyam Solar Appliance Private Limited	Platinum Minmet Private Limited
	Godawari Natural Resources Limited	Shyam Ferro Alloys Limited
	Narantak Dealcomm Limited	Shyam Solar Appliance Private Limited
	Shyam Ferro Alloys Limited	Godawari Natural Resources Limited
	Swarnrekha Abasan Private Limited	Sunglow Complex Private Limited
	Shyam Emco Infrastructure Limited	Swarnrekha Abasan Private Limited
	Sunglow Complex Private Limited	
Key Management Personnel:	Shri Brij Bhushan Agarwal (Managing Director cum vice Chairman)	Shri Brij Bhushan Agarwal (Managing Director)
	Shri Sanjay Kumar Agarwal (Joint Managing Director)	Shri Sanjay Kumar Agarwal (Whole Time Director)
	Shri Bhagwan Shaw (Director)	Shri Bhagwan Shaw (Director)
	Shri Dev Kumar Tiwari (Director)	Shri Dev Kumar Tiwari (Director)
	Shri Deepak Kumar Agarwal (Director)	Shri Deepak Kumar Agarwal (Director)
	Shri Birendra Kumar Jain(Company Secretary)	Smt Kirandevi Vimal Agarwal (Director)
	Shri Shree Kumar Dujari (Chief Financial Officer)	Smt Susmita Roy (Company Secretary) (Upto 31.01.2018)
		Shri Birendra Kumar Jain(Company Secretary)
		Shri Shree Kumar Dujari (Chief Financial Officer)

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Relatives to Key Management Personnel:	**Relative's Name - Relation**	**Relative's Name - Relation**
	Mrs. Kiran Vimal Agarwal- Daughter of Shri Mahabir Prasad Agarwal	Mr. Mahabir Prasad Agarwal - Father of Mr. Brij Bhushan Agarwal
	Mrs. Sumitra Devi Agarwal - Mother of Mr. Brij Bhushan Agarwal	Mrs. Sumitra Devi Agarwal - Mother of Mr. Brij Bhushan Agarwal
	Mrs. Mittu Agarwal - Wife of Mr. Brij Bhushan Agarwal	Mrs. Mittu Agarwal - Wife of Mr. Brij Bhushan Agarwal
	Mrs. Anita Jhunjhunwala - Daughter of Mr. Mahabir Prasad Agarwal	Mrs. Anita Jhunjhunwala - Daughter of Mr. Mahabir Prasad Agarwal
	Mrs. Bina Devi Agarwal - Wife of Mr. Bajrang Lal Agarwal	Mrs. Bina Devi Agarwal - Wife of Mr. Bajrang Lal Agarwal

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

(₹ in millions)

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
	Mrs. Pooja Agarwal - Wife of Mr. Sanjay Kumar Agarwal	Mrs. Pooja Agarwal - Wife of Mr. Sanjay Kumar Agarwal
	Mr. Mahabir Prasad Agarwal - Father of Mr. Brij Bhushan Agarwal	Ms. Ayushi Vimal Kumar Agarwal - Sister of Mr. Aditya Vimal Kumar Agarwal
		Mr. Aditya Vimal Kumar Agarwal - Son of Mrs. Kiran Vimal Kumar Agarwal
		Mrs. Suman Agarwal - Wife of Mr. Aditya Vimal Kumar Agarwal

Disclosure of Related Party Transactions provides information about the Company's structure. The following tables provide the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with related parties for the relevant financial year.

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties:

The sales and purchase from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balance at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. For the year ended 31st March 2019. the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties (31st March 2018: NIL). This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

(₹ in millions)

Type of Transactions	Subsidiary, Associates and Joint Venture		Enterprises over which Key Management Personnel and / or their relatives have significant influence		TOTAL	
	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18
1. Sale of Goods						
Shyam Sel & Power Limited	643.14	453.92	-	-	643.14	453.92
Shyam Ferro Alloys Limited	-	-	-	11.22	-	11.22
2. Commission (Income)						
Shyam Sel & Power Limited	-	0.25	-	-	-	0.25
3. Sale of Licence						
Shyam Sel & Power Limited	7.79	21.86	-	-	7.79	21.86
4. Purchase of Licence						
Shyam Sel & Power Limited	7.04	-	-	-	7.04	-
5. Purchase of Goods						
Shyam Sel & Power Limited	1,191.50	820.39	-	-	1,191.50	820.39
6. Rent Paid (Net of TDS)						
Hrashva Storage and Warehousing Private Limited (Formerly Uttar Purva Hydro Power Private Limited)	0.21	0.22	-	-	0.21	0.22
7. Remuneration						
Mr. Brij Bhusan Agarwal			45.00	7.41	45.00	7.41
Mr. Sanjay Kumar Agarwal			9.00	3.78	9.00	3.78
Mr. Dev Kumar Tiwari			1.74	1.04	1.74	1.04
Mr. Bhagwan Shaw			0.56	0.23	0.56	0.23
Add : Advance Salary			-	0.02	-	0.02
Ms. Susmita Roy			-	0.18	-	0.18
Mr. Birendra Kumar Jain			1.33	-	1.33	-

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

(₹ in millions)

Type of Transactions	Subsidiary, Associates and Joint Venture		Enterprises over which Key Management Personnel and / or their relatives have significant influence		TOTAL	
	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18
Mr. Shree Kumar Dujari			2.09	1.42	2.09	1.42
Mr. Deepak Kumar Agarwal			3.50	1.62	3.50	1.62
8. Purchase of Investments						
Shyam Ores (Jharkhand) Private Limited	1.70	1.59	-	-	1.70	1.59
Dorite Tracon Private Limited	-	-	625.22	-	625.22	-
Subhlabh Commercials Private Limited	-	-	-	49.19	-	49.19
Damodar Aluminium Private Limited	-	11.69	-	-	-	11.69
Platinum Minmet Private Limited	-	-	-	1.40	-	1.40
Narantak Dealcomm Limited	-	-	1,432.70	411.96	1,432.70	411.96
Shyam Solar Appliance Private Limited	-	-	-	9.21	-	9.21
Meghana Vyaapar Private Limited	-	104.18	-	-	-	104.18
Subham Capital Private Limited	-	-	-	361.11	-	361.11
Singhbhum Steel & Power Private Limited	27.32	-	-	-	27.32	-
9. Sale of Investments						
Shyam Ferro Alloys Limited	30.08	-	-	-	30.08	-
10. Advances Given						
Shyam Sel and Power Limited	5,478.08	3,978.32	-	-	5,478.08	3,978.32
Hrashva Storage and Warehousing Private Limited (Formerly Uttar Purva Hydro Power Private Limited)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghana Vyaapar Private Limited	25.40	-	-	-	25.40	-
Shyam Emco Infrastructure Limited	-	-	-	35.35	-	35.35
Shyam Ferro Alloys Limited		-	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.05
Shyam Energy Limited	0.05	-	-	-	0.05	-
Swarnrekha Abasan Private Limited		-	25.00	-	25.00	-
11. Advances Received back						
Shyam Sel and Power Limited	4,556.93	3,578.52	-	-	4,556.93	3,578.52
Meghana Vyaapar Private Limited	25.40	-	-	-	25.40	-
Shyam Emco Infrastructure Limited	-	-	-	35.35	-	35.35
Shyam Energy Limited	-	0.07	-	-	-	0.07
Subham Capital Private Limited	-	-	0.04	-	0.04	-
Toplight Mercantile Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swarnrekha Abasan Pvt Ltd	-	-	25.00	-	25.00	-
Godawari Natural Resources Limited	-	-	0.18	-	0.18	-
Shyam Ferro Alloys Limited	-	-	-	0.05	-	0.05
12. Loans Received						
Narantak Dealcomm Limited	-	-	1,249.70			
Dorite Tracon Private.Limited	-	-	760.50	-	760.50	-
12. Loans Repaid						
Narantak Dealcomm Limited	-	-	1,249.70			
Dorite Tracon Private.Limited	-	-	760.50	-	760.50	-

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

(₹ in millions)

Type of Transactions	Subsidiary, Associates and Joint Venture		Enterprises over which Key Management Personnel and / or their relatives have significant influence		TOTAL	
	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18
13. Balances outstanding on account of Receivables/(Payable)						
Damodar Aluminium Private Limited	-	0.96	-	-	-	0.96
Singhbhum Steel & Power Private Limited	-	-	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07
Shyam Sel and Power Limited	(15.64)	-	-	-	(15.64)	-
Shyam Energy Limited	0.01	-	-	-	0.01	-
Shyam Ores (Jharkhand) Private Limited	3.29	-	-	-	3.29	-
Godawari Natural Resources Limited	-	-	-	0.18	-	0.18
Meadow Housing Private Limited	2.90	2.90	-	-	2.90	2.90
Hrashva Storage and Warehousing Private Limited (Formerly Uttar Purva Hydro Power Private Limited)	6.75	-	-	-	6.75	-
Dorite Tracon Private Limited	-	-	(151.97)	64.13	(151.97)	64.13
Shyam Ferro Alloys Limited	-	-	0.02	(0.03)	0.02	(0.03)
Narantak Dealcomm Limited	-	-	(540.63)	228.50	(540.63)	228.50
Kecons Tradecare Private Limited	-	-	100.00	-	100.00	-
Platinum Minmet Private Limited	-	-	0.94	-	0.94	-

Note 46 - Capital Management

The Company's capital management is intended to create value for shareholders by facilitating the meeting of long term and short term goals of the Company. The Company determines the amount of capital required on the basis of annual business plan coupled with long term and short term strategic investment and expansion plans. The funding needs are met through equity, cash generated from operations, long term and short term bank borrowings and issue of non-convertible debt securities. The Company monitors the capital structure on the basis of net debt to equity ratio and maturity profile of the overall debt portfolio of the Company.

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Borrowings (Note - 19, 24 and 26)	4,337.72	3,330.22
Trade payables (Note-25)	1,359.57	1,274.93
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (Note-11)	30.24	23.28
Less: Current investments (Note - 9)	43.64	548.59
Net debt	**5,623.41**	**4,033.28**
Equity	2,336.10	467.22
Other Equity	16,176.42	15,149.39
	18,512.52	**15,616.61**
Capital and net debt	3.29	3.87
Gearing ratio	23.30%	20.53%

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Group's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements.

Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowing in the current period.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

(₹ in millions)

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018.

Note 47 - Statutory Auditors' remuneration (excluding goods and service tax) and expenses :

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Statutory Audit Fees	1.20	1.00
Tax Audit Fees	0.15	0.08
Fees for Other Services	0.05	0.24
Total	**1.40**	**1.32**

Note 48 - Additional Information

i) Expenditure in Foreign Currency (on accrual basis)

(₹ in millions)

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Travelling expenses	5.51	0.83
Demurrage Charges on Import of Raw Materials	39.92	9.58
Raw Materials	3899.48	2241.29
Interest on Loan	**1.81**	**11.97**

ii) Earnings in Foreign Currency (on accrual basis)

(₹ in millions)

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Exports (F.O.B. value)	1,919.32	1,129.92

Note 49 The major components of income tax expense and the reconciliation of expense based on the domestic effective tax rate of at 34.944% and the reported tax expense in profit or loss are as follows :-

Effective Tax Reconciliation

(₹ in millions)

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Accounting profit before income tax	3,236.43	2,030.28
Enacted tax rate in India	34.94%	34.61%
Computed expected tax expenses	1,130.94	702.68
Tax holidays	(1,903.91)	(1,386.63)
Income exempted from tax	(0.25)	(7.93)
Other Adjustments	1,157.21	(96.27)
Income Tax recognised in Profit and Loss account	**383.99**	**(788.15)**

Note 50 - Details of CSR expenditure:

Expenditure towards Corporate Social Responsibility as per Companies Act, 2013 read with Rules and Regulations thereof is treated as an appropriation of profit.

For The Year Ended 31st March 2019

(₹ in millions)

Particulars	Amount	In cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Total
Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year		-		13.70
Amount Spent during the year towards activities specified	13.70	13.70	-	13.70
i) Construction/ acquisition of any assets	-	-	-	-
ii) On purpose other than (i) above	13.70	13.70	-	13.70

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

(₹ in millions)

For The Year Ended 31st March 2018

Particulars	Amount	In cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Total
Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	-	-	-	-
Amount Spent during the year towards activities specified	-	-	-	-
i) Construction/ acquisition of any assets	-	-	-	-
ii) On purpose other than (i) above	-	-	-	-

(₹ in millions)

Note 51 - Value of imports calculated on CIF Basis

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Raw Materials	3,899.48	2,241.29

Note 52 - Segment Reporting

As per Ind AS 108 "operating segments", specified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company is predominantly engaged in a single reportable segment of Iron and Steel.

Note 53 - Long Term and Derivative Contract

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

Note 54 - Investor Education and Protection Fund

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

Note 55 Figures of previous years have been regrouped / rearranged / rectified wherever necessary to make them comparable with the current periods figures

Note 56 - The company has adopted Ind AS 115 applying the modified retrospective approach

The table below represents impact of Ind AS 115 for the year ended.

(₹ in millions)

Particulars	As per Ind AS 115	As per old Policy	Impact due to change
Revenue from Operation	21,507.66	21,516.09	(8.43)
Cost of Material Consumed	12,749.79	12,757.46	(7.67)
Inventories	3,613.64	3,605.97	7.66
Trade Receivable	880.65	890.69	(10.04)
Other Current Liabilities	785.76	784.15	1.61

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

(₹ in millions)

The Company has adopted Ind AS 115 Revenue from Contract with Customer using the cumulative catch up transition method, applied to contracts that were not completed as of 1st April 2018. Accordingly prior period information has not been restated under the new standard, revenue is recognised upon the satisfaction of the performance obligations for the goods or services.

Application of this standard resulted into reduction in opening reserves amounting to ₹ 12.23 Millions (net of tax) and impact on the current period income statement amounting to ₹ 0.77 Million (net of Tax).

As per our report of even date attached
For S K Agrawal and Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 306033E

Vivek Agarwal
Partner
Membership No: 301571

Place: Kolkata
Date : 11th June 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Brij Bhushan Agarwal
Vice Chairman and Managing Director
DIN 01125056

Sanjay Kumar Agarwal
Director
DIN 00232938

Shree Kumar Dujari
Chief Financial Officer

Birendra Kumar Jain
Company Secretary
A8305

CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNTS

Independent Auditor's Report

To
The Members of
Shyam Metalics And Energy Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Shyam Metalics and Energy Limited ("the Company") and its subsidiaries (the Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group") which includes the Group's share of profit/loss in its associates and joint ventures, which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2019, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, and based on the consideration of reports of the other auditors on separate financial statements of the subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures referred to in the Other Matters section below, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at 31st March, 2019, the consolidated profit, consolidated total comprehensive income, consolidated changes in equity and its consolidated cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the independence requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence by us and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in the Other Matters section below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

Information Other than the Consolidated Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including Annexure to Board's Report and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the consolidated financial statements, standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information, compare with the financial statements of the subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates audited by the other auditors, to the extent it relates to these entities and, in doing so, place reliance on the work of the other auditors and consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. Other information so far as it relates to the subsidiaries, joint venture and associates, is traced from their financial statements audited by the other auditors.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance, consolidated total comprehensive income, consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Group including its associates and joint ventures in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Group and its associates and joint ventures 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 consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its associates and joint venture are responsible for assessing the ability of the Group and of its associates and joint venture to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its associates and joint venture are also responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Group and of its associates and joint venture.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company and its subsidiary company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Group and of its associates and joint venture to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group and its associates and joint ventures to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities within the Group and its associates and joint venture to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of such entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities included in the consolidated financial statements, which have been audited by the other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

Other Matter

We did not audit the financial statements/financial information of nine subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial results, whose financial statements reflect total assets of Rs. 22,917.71 millions as at 31st March, 2019, and total revenue of Rs. 25,278.71 millions, total net profit after tax of Rs. 3,545.61 millions and total comprehensive income of Rs. 3,551.91 millions for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial results. The consolidated financial results also include the Group's share of net profit of Rs. 0.32 millions for the year ended 31st March, 2019, as considered in the consolidated financial results, in respect of four associates and two joint venture, whose financial statements have not been audited by us. These financial statements / financial information have been audited by other auditor whose report have been furnished to us by the management and our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries, associates and joint venture, and our report in terms of sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries, associates and joint venture, is based solely on the reports of the other auditor.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below, is not modified in respect of this matter with respect to our reliance on the work done by and the report of the other auditor.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit and on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors on the separate financial statements of the subsidiaries, associates and joint venture referred to in the Other Matters section above we report, to the extent applicable that: required by section 143(3) of the Act, report, to the extent applicable, 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 of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements.

   (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books, returns and the reports of the other auditors.

   (c) The Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

   (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

   (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Company as on 31st March, 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Company and the reports of the statutory auditors of its subsidiary companies, associate companies and joint venture companies, to the extent of such companies incorporated in India, none of the directors of the Group companies, its associate companies and joint venture companies, to the extent of such companies incorporated in India is disqualified as on 31st March, 2019 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

   (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A" which is based on the auditors' reports of the Company, subsidiary companies, associate companies and joint venture companies, to the extent of such companies incorporated in India. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of internal financial controls over financial reporting of those companies.

   (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

       In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

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

i. There were no pending litigations which would impact the consolidated financial position of the Group and its associates and joint ventures.

ii. The Group and its associates and joint ventures. did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, which are required to be transferred to Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company and its subsidiary companies, associate companies and joint venture companies, to the extent of such companies incorporated in India.

For **S. K. Agrawal and Co**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No- 306033E

Vivek Agarwal
Partner
Membership No:- 301571

Place: Kolkata
Dated: 11th June, 2019

Annexure – A to the Auditor's Report

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Shyam Metalics and Energy Limited of even date)

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

In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the Company as of and for the year ended 31st March, 2019, we have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Shyam Metalics and Energy Limited (hereinafter referred to as "Company") and its Indian incorporated subsidiary companies, its Indian incorporated associate companies and Indian incorporated joint venture as of that date

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Board of Directors of the Company, its Indian incorporated subsidiary companies, its Indian incorporated associate companies and Indian incorporated joint venture are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the respective Companies considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (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 the respective company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors of the Indian incorporated subsidiary companies, Indian incorporated associate companies and Indian incorporated joint venture in terms of their reports referred to in the Other Matters paragraph below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls system over financial reporting of the Company, its subsidiary companies, its associate companies and its joint venture, which are companies incorporated in India.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

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.

Other Matters

Our aforesaid report under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls over financial reporting insofar as it relates to nine subsidiary companies, four associate companies and two joint venture companies, which are companies incorporated in India, is based solely on the corresponding reports of the auditors of such companies incorporated in India. Our opinion is not modified in respect of the above matters

Opinion

In our opinion to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors furnished to us, and referred to in the Other Matters paragraph below, the Company, its Indian incorporated subsidiary companies, its Indian incorporated associate companies and Indian incorporated joint venture have, 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 31st March, 2019, based on the criteria for internal financial control over financial reporting established by the respective companies considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For **S. K. Agrawal and Co**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No- 306033E

Vivek Agarwal
Partner
Membership No:- 301571

Place: Kolkata
Dated: 11th June, 2019

Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2019

(₹ in millions)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
a) Property, Plant and Equipment	2	17,700.86	17,432.82
b) Capital work-in-progress	3	3,576.99	906.27
c) Intangible Assets	4	8.36	4.47
d) Intangible Assets under Development	4A	-	7.48
e) Financial Assets			
i) Investments	5	684.22	622.13
ii) Loans	6	16.90	8.24
iii) Other Financial Assets	7	58.06	41.70
f) Other Non-current Assets	8	579.79	771.22
		22,625.18	**19,794.33**
Current Assets			
a) Inventories	9	7,321.33	5,538.36
b) Financial Assets			
i) Investments	10	2,054.31	1,331.75
ii) Trade Receivables	11	2,129.06	3,756.88
iii) Cash and Cash equivalents	12	98.95	81.25
iv) Other Bank Balances	13	879.46	436.00
v) Loans	14	474.06	167.79
vi) Other Financial Assets	15	686.23	675.36
c) Current tax assets (net)	16	42.41	-
d) Other Current Assets	17	4,181.64	2,916.47
		17,867.45	**14,903.86**
Total Assets		**40,492.63**	**34,698.19**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
a) Equity Share Capital	18	2,336.10	467.22
b) Other Equity	19	22,566.25	18,087.90
Total Equity		**24,902.35**	**18,555.12**
Non Controlling Interest		**44.34**	**2,095.41**
Non-Current Liabilities			
a) Financial Liabilities			
i) Borrowings	20	2,160.50	2,017.46
ii) Loans	21	374.00	78.59
iii) Others Financial Liabilities	22	49.21	15.10
b) Provisions	23	59.74	57.82
c) Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	24	726.90	1,104.72
d) Other Non-current Liabilities	25	1,861.62	911.71
		5,231.97	**4,185.40**
Current Liabilities			
a) Financial Liabilities			
i) Borrowings	26	4,427.68	2,786.55
ii) Trade Payables			
Outstanding due to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises			
Outstanding due to Creditors other than Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	27	3,106.10	3,829.00
iii) Other Financial Liabilities	28	858.43	989.13
b) Other Current Liabilities	29	1,916.86	1,932.15
c) Provisions	30	4.90	4.34
d) Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	31	-	321.09
		10,313.97	**9,862.26**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**40,492.63**	**34,698.19**

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements 1 to 60

As per our report of even date attached
For S K Agrawal and Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 306033E

Vivek Agarwal
Partner
Membership No: 301571

Place: Kolkata
Date : 11th June 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Brij Bhushan Agarwal
Vice Chairman and Managing Director
DIN 01125056

Sanjay Kumar Agarwal
Director
DIN 00232938

Shree Kumar Dujari
Chief Financial Officer

Birendra Kumar Jain
Company Secretary
A8305

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

(₹ in millions)

	Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31st March 2019	For the year ended 31st March 2018
I	Revenue from Operations	32	46,005.14	38,484.47
II	Other income	33	858.97	753.02
III	**Total Income (I+II)**		**46,864.11**	**39,237.49**
IV	**EXPENSES**			
	Cost of material consumed	34	27,827.72	22,967.91
	Purchase of stock-in-trade		286.17	1,282.82
	Excise Duty		-	954.05
	Change in inventories of finished goods, stock in trade and work -in-progress	35	(297.77)	(497.09)
	Employee benefits expense	36	1,450.25	1,064.42
	Finance costs	37	640.70	485.33
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	38	1,942.15	2,147.43
	Other expenses	39	7,385.59	5,778.43
	Total Expense(IV)		**39,234.81**	**34,183.30**
V	**Profit/(loss) before Share in Profit/(Loss) of Associate and Joint Venture and tax (III-IV)**		**7,629.30**	**5,054.19**
VI	Share in Profit/(Loss) of Associate and Joint Venture		0.32	24.46
	Profit/(Loss) before tax (V+VI)		**7,629.62**	**5,078.65**
VII	Tax expense:	40		
	(i) Current tax		1,663.07	1,380.81
	(ii) Deferred tax		(391.93)	(1,487.34)
VIII	Profit/(loss) for the period (VI-VII)		**6,358.48**	**5,185.18**
IX	Profit for the Year (VIII+IX+X)		**6,358.48**	**5,185.18**
	Profit / Loss attributable to Non Controlling Interest		**326.58**	**1,036.73**
	Profit / Loss attributable to owners of the Parent		6,031.90	4,148.45
X	**Other comprehensive income**			
	(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss		-	
	- Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Plan		1.62	4.82
	- Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income;		62.75	(34.93)
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(14.61)	12.06
	Other comprehensive income for the year		**49.76**	**(18.05)**
	Other Comprehensive Income attributable to Non Controlling Interest		-	(20.57)
	Other Comprehensive Income attributable to owners of the Parent		-	2.52
XI	**Total Comprehensive Income for the period (XI+XII)**		**6,408.24**	**5,167.13**
	Comprehensive Income attributable to Non Controlling Interest		326.58	1,016.16
	Comprehensive Income attributable to owners of the Parent		6,081.66	4,150.98
XII	Earning per Equity Share of ₹ 10 each (in ₹)	41	25.82	17.76
	Significant Accounting Policies	1		

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements 1 to 62

As per our report of even date attached
For S K Agrawal and Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 306033E

Vivek Agarwal
Partner
Membership No: 301571

Place: Kolkata
Date : 11th June 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Brij Bhushan Agarwal
Vice Chairman and Managing Director
DIN 01125056

Sanjay Kumar Agarwal
Director
DIN 00232938

Shree Kumar Dujari
Chief Financial Officer

Birendra Kumar Jain
Company Secretary
A8305

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended 31st March, 2019

(₹ in millions

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2019	For the year ended 31st March 2018
A. Cash flow from operating activities:		
Net Profit Before Tax	7,629.62	5,078.65
Non Cash Adjustment for Non cash Non operating items		
Depreciation	1,942.15	2,147.43
Irrecoverable Debts, Claims and Advances Written Off	145.13	102.25
Dividend Received	(205.58)	(24.60)
Provision written back as per expected credit loss model	(36.55)	(47.40)
Unspent Liabilities written back and Unclaimed Balances adjusted	(77.32)	(19.03)
Unrealised Foreign Exchange Fluctuations	-	(244.72)
Gain on fair value of mutual fund investment	(23.26)	(2.39)
Gain on derivative contracts (including provision for mark-to-market losses)	-	(37.39)
Gain in fair value of equity instruments through Profit and loss	-	(3.50)
Profit on Sale of Investments	(73.33)	(10.18)
(Profit)/Loss on sales of Property, Plant and Equipment	-	125.45
Interest Income	(123.33)	(50.66)
Interest & Finance charges	640.70	485.33
Operating Profit Before Working Capital Changes	**9,818.23**	**7,499.24**
Adjustments for movement in:		
Increase/(Decrease) in Trade and other payables	(1,802.28)	2,126.34
Decrease / (Increase) in Trade Receivable	1,664.36	(983.43)
Decrease / (Increase) in Inventories	(1,782.97)	(1,618.46)
Decrease / (Increase) in other assets	(1,731.97)	(855.25)
Cash flow from operating activities before taxes	**6,165.38**	**6,168.44**
Direct Taxes Paid (net)		(1,141.37)
Net cash flow from operating activities (A)	**6,165.38**	**5,027.07**
B. Cash flow from investing activities:		
Purchase of Property Plant & Equipment (Net)	(4,861.42)	(993.30)
(Increase)/ Decrease in Investment (Net)	(688.06)	(810.82)
Dividend Received	205.58	24.60
Loans Refunded/ (Given)	(19.52)	164.63
Interest Received	123.33	53.45
Net cash from investing activities (B)	**(5,240.09)**	**(1,561.44)**

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended 31st March, 2019

(₹ in millions

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2019	For the year ended 31st March 2018
C. Cash flow from financing activities:		
Proceeds from issue of shares		-
Repayments/Proceeds from Borrowing (Net) & Current Maturities	1,784.18	(1,128.94)
Acquisition of Non Controlling Interest	(2,051.07)	(2,428.04)
Interest paid	(640.70)	(481.38)
Net cash from financing activities (C)	**(907.59)**	**(4,038.36)**
Effect of Foreign Exchange Fluctuation (D)	**-**	**244.72**
Net Changes in Cash & Cash Equivalents (A+B+C+D)	**17.70**	**(328.01)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	81.25	**409.26**
Closing Cash & Cash Equivalents	**98.95**	**81.25**

Notes to the cash flow statement

1. The above statement of cash flow has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) - 7 "Statement of Cash Flow".
2. Cash and cash equivalent comprises of:

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2019	For the year ended 31st March 2018
Balance with banks - in current account	94.28	63.58
Cash credit account	-	12.38
Cash on hand	4.67	5.29
Total	**98.95**	**81.25**

The above statement should be read with the notes to the Consolidated Financial statements as appearing in Annexure V and Material Adjustment to Restated Consolidated Financial Statements and notes thereon appearing in Annexure VII.

As per our report of even date attached
For S K Agrawal and Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 306033E

Vivek Agarwal
Partner
Membership No: 301571

Place: Kolkata
Date : 11th June 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Brij Bhushan Agarwal
Vice Chairman and Managing Director
DIN 01125056

Sanjay Kumar Agarwal
Director
DIN 00232938

Shree Kumar Dujari
Chief Financial Officer

Birendra Kumar Jain
Company Secretary
A8305

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

A. Total Equity

(₹ in millions)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus							Total Attributable to Owners of the Company	Attributable to Non Controlling Iinterest	Total Other Equity
	Securities Premium	Retained Earnings	Capital Reserves	Other Reserves	Share Application Pending Allotment	FVTOCI Equity Instruments	Remeasurement of the net defined benefit plans			
Balance at 1st April 2017	**3,650.35**	**6,441.23**	**3,210.75**	**11.00**	**182.69**	**(5.68)**	13,490.34	**4,141.06**	17,631.40	**17,631.41**
Profit / (Loss) for the year	-	4,148.45	-	-	-	-	4,148.45	1,036.73	5,185.19	5,185.11
Adjustment in Non Controlling Interest during the year	-	-	446.59	-	-	-	446.59	(3,061.81)	(2,615.22)	(2,615.22)
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	(2.30)	4.82	2.52	(20.57)	(18.05)	(14.18)
Income tax effect	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	(3.87)
Balance at 31st March 2018	**3,650.35**	**10,589.68**	**3,657.34**	**11.00**	**180.39**	**(0.86)**	**18,087.90**	**2,095.41**	**20,183.32**	**20,183.24**
Balance at 1st April 2018	3,650.35	10,589.68	3,657.34	11.00	180.39	(0.86)	18,087.90	2,095.41	20,183.32	20,183.24
Reversal of Revenue due to adoption of cumulative catch up transition method as specified in Ind AS 115	-	(12.23)	-	-	-	-	(12.23)	-	(12.23)	(12.23)
Recognition of revenue upon the satisfaction of performance obligation as per Ind AS 115	-	12.23	-	-	-	-	12.23	-	12.23	12.23
Other Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(12.45)
Bonus Share allotted in the Ratio of 4:1	(1,868.88)						(1,868.88)		(1,868.88)	(1,868.88)
Profit / (Loss) for the year		6,031.77	-	-	-	-	6,031.77	-	6,031.77	6,334.89
Adjustment in Non Controlling Interest during the year	-		-	-	-	-	-	326.58	326.58	(279.37)
Acquisition of subsidiary			265.70				265.70	(2,352.63)	(2,086.93)	203.15
Disposal of Subsidiary		39.75	(39.75)				-	(25.02)	(25.02)	24,560.58
Income Tax Effect	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	48.14	1.62	49.76	-	49.76	
Balance at 31st March 2019	**1,781.47**	**16,661.20**	**3,883.29**	**11.00**	**228.53**	**0.76**	**22,566.25**	**44.34**	22,610.60	

As per our report of even date attached

For S K Agrawal and Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 306033E

Vivek Agarwal
Partner
Membership No: 301571

Place: Kolkata
Date : 11th June 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Brij Bhushan Agarwal
Vice Chairman and Managing Director
DIN 01125056

Sanjay Kumar Agarwal
Director
DIN 00232938

Shree Kumar Dujari
Chief Financial Officer

Birendra Kumar Jain
Company Secretary
A8305

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Company Overview and Significant Accounting Policies

1. Company Overview

Shyam Metalics and Energy Limited ('the company') is a public limited company incorporated in India in 2002 under the Companies Act, 1956. The registered office of the Company is at Trinity Tower, 83 Topsia Road, 7th Floor, Kolkata – 700 046.

The Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as 'the Group') have a presence across the entire value chain of manufacture and sale of ferro alloys, iron &steel products and power generation.

The consolidated financial statements as at March 31, 2019present the financial position of the Group as well as its interests in associate companies and joint arrangements.

Significant Accounting Policies

The significant accounting policies applied by the Group in the preparation of its consolidated financial statements are listed below. Such accounting policies have been applied consistently to all the periods presented in these financial statements.

a. Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act.

b. Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention with the exception of certain assets and liabilities that are required to be carried at fair values by Ind AS.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees ("INR") and all values are rounded to the nearest millions, except otherwise stated.

c. Adoption of new Indian Accounting Standards and interpretations

Revenue from Contracts with Customers :

Ind AS 115 was issued on 28 March 2018 and supersedes Ind AS 11 Construction Contracts and Ind AS 18 Revenue and it applies, with limited exceptions, to all revenue arising from contracts with its customers and requires that revenue be recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. It focuses on the identification of performance obligations in a contract and requires revenue to be recognised when or as those performance obligations are satisfied.

Ind As 115 requires entites to exercise judgement, taking into consideration all the relevant facts and circumstances when applying each step of the model to contracts with their customers.

The Company adopted Ind AS 115 using the modified retrospective method of adoption with the date of initial application of 1 April 2018.

In terms of the requirement of the new standard, revenue is recognised net of trade schemes, discounts and incentives payable to distributors/dealers and retailers.

d. **Use of estimates and critical accounting judgements**

In preparation of the consolidated financial statements, the Group makes judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and the associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and the underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods affected.

Significant judgements and estimates relating to the carrying value of assets and liabilities include useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, investments and goodwill, provision for employee benefits and other provisions, recoverability of deferred tax assets, commitments and contingencies.

e. Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities controlled by the Company i.e. its subsidiaries. It also includes the Group's share of profits, net assets and retained post acquisition reserves of associates that are consolidated using the equity method of consolidation.

Control is achieved when the Company is exposed to or has rights to the variable returns of the entity and the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

The results of subsidiaries and associates acquired or disposed off during the year are included in the consolidated statement of profit and loss from the effective date of acquisition or up to the effective date of disposal, as appropriate.

Wherever necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries and associates to bring their accounting policies in line with those used by other members of the Group.

Intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated on consolidation.

Non-controlling interests in the net assets (excluding goodwill) of consolidated subsidiaries are identified separately from the Group's equity. The interest of noncontrolling shareholders may be initially measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement basis is made on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis. Subsequent to acquisition, the carrying value of non-controlling interests is the amount of those interests at initial recognition plus the non-controlling interests' share of subsequent changes in equity. Total comprehensive income is attributed to non-controlling interests even if it results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

f. Goodwill

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of a subsidiary represents the excess of the consideration transferred in the business combination over the Group's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets acquired, liabilities assumed and contingent liabilities recognised at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit's value may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying value of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying value of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit in proportion to the carrying value of each asset in the unit.

An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in a subsequent period. On disposal of a subsidiary, the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of profit or loss on disposal.

g. Investment in associates

Associates are those enterprises in which the Group has significant influence but does not have control.

Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method and are initially recognised at cost, from the date significant influence commences until the date that significant influence ceases. Subsequent changes in the carrying value reflect the post-acquisition changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associate and impairment charges, if any.

When the Group's share of losses exceeds the carrying value of the associate, the carrying value is reduced to nil and recognition of further losses is discontinued, except to the extent that the Group has incurred obligations in respect of the associate.

Unrealised gains on transactions between the Group and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the associates, unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred and where material, the results of associates are modified to confirm to the Group's accounting policies.

Clarification that measuring investment at fair value through profit or loss is an investment by investment choice:

i) An entity that is a Venture capital organisation or other qualifying entity, may elect at initial recognition on an investment by investment basis, to measure its investment in associates and joint venture at fair value through profit or loss.

ii) If an entity, that is not itself an investment entity, has an interest in an associates or joint venture that is an investment entity may, when applying the equity method, elect or retain the fair value measurement applied by that investment entity, associate or joint venture to the investment entity associate's or joint venture's interest in subsidiaries. This election is made separately for each investment entity associates or joint venture, at the later of the date on which: (a) the investment entity associate or joint venture is initially recognised; (b) the associates or joint venture becomes an investment entity; and (c) the investment entity associates or joint venture first becomes a parent.

h. Interest in joint arrangements

A joint arrangement is a contractual arrangement whereby the Group and other parties undertake an economic activity where the strategic financial and operating policy decisions relating to the activities of the joint arrangement require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

Where Group entity undertakes its activities under joint arrangements directly, the Group's share of jointly controlled assets and any liabilities incurred jointly with other parties are recognised in its financial statements and classified according to their nature. Liabilities and expenses incurred directly in respect of interests in jointly controlled assets are accounted for on the accrual basis. Income from the sale or use of the Group's share of the output of jointly controlled assets, and its share of joint arrangements expenses, are recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transactions will flow to the Group and their amount can be measured reliably.

Joint arrangements that involve the establishment of a separate entity in which each venturer has an interest are referred to as joint ventures. The Group reports its interests in joint ventures using the equity method of accounting whereby an interest in joint venture is initially recorded at cost and adjusted thereafter for post-acquisition changes in the Group's share of net assets of the joint venture. The consolidated statement of profit and loss reflects the Group's share of the results of operations of the joint venture.

i. Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either, in the principal market for the asset or liability, or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability. The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Group.

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

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

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

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

Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is Unobservable

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

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

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

- o Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions
- o Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy
- o Investment in quoted and unquoted equity shares
- o Financial instruments

j. Current versus non-current classification

The Group 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, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or

- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Group has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

k. Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and initial measurement

An item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and its cost can be measured reliably. This recognition principle is applied to the costs incurred initially to acquire an item of property, plant and equipment and also to costs incurred subsequently to add to, replace part of, or service it. All other repair and maintenance costs, including regular servicing, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred. When a replacement occurs, the carrying value of the replaced part is de-recognised. Where an item of property, plant and equipment comprises major components having different useful lives, these components are accounted for as separate items.

Impairment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Cost includes all direct costs and expenditures incurred to bring the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. Trial run expenses (net of revenue) are capitalised. Borrowing costs incurred during the period of construction is capitalised as part of cost of the qualifying assets.

The gain or loss arising on disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

On the date of transition to Ind AS, the Group has elected to take fair value as deemed cost for land, building and plant &equipments.

De-recognition

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

l. Intangible assets (excluding goodwill)

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Useful lives of intangible assets

Estimated useful lives of the intangible assets are as follows:

Class of assets	Years
Computer software	3 to 5 years

On the date of transition to Ind AS, the Group has elected to continue with carrying value of all its intangible assets recognised as of 1st April, 2015 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost.

m. Depreciation and amortisation of property plant and equipment and intangible assets

Depreciation or amortisation is provided so as to write off, on a written down value basis, the cost of property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets, including those held under finance leases to their residual value. These charges are commenced from the dates the assets are available for their intended use and are spread over their estimated useful economic lives as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, or as per technical assessment, or, in the case of leased assets, over the lease period, if shorter. The estimated useful lives of assets and residual values are reviewed regularly and, when necessary, revised. No further charge is provided in respect of assets that are fully written down but are still in use.

In case of certain classes of PPE, the Group uses different useful lives than those prescribed in Schedule II to the Act. The useful lives have been assessed based on technical advice, taking into account the nature of the PPE and the estimated usage of the asset on the basis of management's best estimation of obtaining economic benefits from those classes of assets.

Freehold land is not depreciated.

Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets. However, when there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained by the end of the lease term, assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives.

The Group reviews the residual value, useful lives and depreciation method annually and, if expectations differ from previous estimates, the change is accounted for as a change in accounting estimate on a prospective basis.

n. Impairment of non-financial assets

At each balance sheet date, the Group reviews the carrying values of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that the carrying value of those assets may not be recoverable through continuing use. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is reviewed in order to determine the extent of impairment loss (if any). Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss as and when the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying value of the asset (or CGU) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount so that the increased carrying value does not exceed the carrying value that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or CGU) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss immediately.

o. Leases

The Group determines whether an arrangement contains a lease by assessing whether the fulfilment of a transaction is dependent on the use of a specific asset and whether the transaction conveys the right to use that asset to the Group in return for payment. Where this occurs, the arrangement is deemed to include a lease and is accounted for either as finance or operating lease.

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

The Group as lessee

(i) **Operating lease** – Lease payments under an operating lease shall be recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Where the rentals are structured solely to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases, such increases are recognised in the year in which such benefits accrue. Contingent rentals arising under operating leases are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

(ii) **Finance lease** – Assets held under finance leases are initially recognised as assets of the Group 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 consolidated 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 Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalised in accordance with the Group's general policy on borrowing costs. Contingent rentals are recognised as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

The Group as lessor

(i) **Operating lease** – Rental income from operating leases is recognised in the statement of consolidated profit and loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset is diminished. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying value of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

(ii) **Finance lease** – When assets are leased out under a finance lease, the present value of the minimum lease payments is recognised as a receivable. The difference between the gross receivable and the present value of the receivable is recognised as unearned finance income. Lease income is recognised over the term of the lease using the net investment method before tax, which reflects a constant periodic rate of return.

p. Financial Instruments

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

Initial Recognition:

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

Classification and Subsequent Measurement: Financial Assets

The Group classifies financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") or fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") on the basis of following:

- the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and
- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Amortised Cost

A financial asset shall be classified and measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

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

Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income

A financial asset shall be classified and measured at fair value through OCI if both of the following conditions are met:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The Group in respect of unquoted equity investments which are not held for trading has made an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value of such equity instruments. Such an election is made by the Group on an instrument by instrument basis at the time of initial recognition of such equity investments.

Fair Value through Profit or Loss

A financial asset shall be classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair value through OCI.

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

The Group has measured quoted equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss.

Classification and Subsequent Measurement: Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at FVTPL or 'other financial liabilities'.

Financial Liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at fair value through profit and loss when the financial liability is held for trading or are designated upon initial recognition as fair value through profit and loss:

Gains or Losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Other Financial Liabilities

Other financial liabilities (including borrowings and trade and other payables) are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those at FVTPL, are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. The Group recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial asset. In case of trade receivables, the Group follows the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments for recognition of impairment loss allowance. The application of simplified approach does not require the Group to track changes in credit risk. The Group calculates the expected credit losses on trade receivables using a provision matrix on the basis of its historical credit loss experience.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset.

Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

q. Employee benefits

Short term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefits obligations in the balance sheet.

Defined contribution plans

Payments to defined contribution plans are charged as an expense as they fall due. Payments made to state managed retirement benefit schemes are dealt with as payments to defined contribution schemes where the Group's obligations under the schemes are equivalent to those arising in a defined contribution retirement benefit scheme.

Defined benefit plans

For defined benefit retirement schemes the cost of providing benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method, with actuarial valuation being carried out at each balance sheet date. Re-measurement gains and losses of the net defined benefit liability/(asset) are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income. The service cost and net interest on the net defined benefit liability/(asset) is treated as a net expense within employment costs. Past service cost is recognised as an expense when the plan amendment or curtailment occurs or when any related restructuring costs or termination benefits are recognised, whichever is earlier. The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the balance sheet represents the present value of the defined-benefit obligation as reduced by the fair value plan assets.

r. Inventories

Raw materials, stores and spares & traded goods are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. However, material and other items held for use in the production of finished goods are not written down below cost if the finished products, in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost.

Work-in-progress and finished goods are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost includes direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity. Cost of finished goods includes excise duty and is determined on weighted average basis.

By-products are valued at estimated net realizable value.

Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

s. Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Contingent assets

Provisions are recognised when the group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

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

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

Contingent assets are not recognised in financial statements since this may result in the recognition of income that may never be realised. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and is recognised.

t. Government grants

The Group recognizes government grants only when there is reasonable assurance that the conditions attached to them shall be complied with and the grants will be received. Grants related to assets are treated as deferred income and are recognized as other income in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful life of the asset. Grants related to income are recognized on a systematic basis over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs which they are intended to compensate and are deducted from the expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss

u. Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations

Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying value and fair value less costs to sell.

Assets and disposal groups are classified as held for sale if their carrying value will be recovered through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is only met when the sale is highly probable and the asset, or disposal group, is available for immediate sale in its present condition and is marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value. The Group must also be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.

Where a disposal group represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, or is part of a single coordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, then it is treated as a discontinued operation. The post-tax profit or loss of the discontinued operation together with the gain or loss recognised on its disposal are disclosed as a single amount in the statement of profit and loss, with all prior periods being presented on this basis.

v. Income taxes

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

Current tax is the amount of tax payable based on the taxable profit for the period as determined in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961 and other applicable tax laws in the countries where the Group operates and generates taxable income.

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 are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the Group is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilise the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws, which gives future economic benefits in the form of adjustment to future income tax liability, is considered as an asset if there is convincing evidence that the Group will pay normal income tax. Accordingly, MAT is recognised as an asset in the Balance Sheet when it is highly probable that future economic benefit associated with it will flow to the Group.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities 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.

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

Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they are relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

w. Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable net of discounts, taking into account contractually defined terms and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government like GST.

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, usually on delivery of the goods. Revenue from the sale of goods is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates.

Interest income

Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and the effective interest rate applicable.

Dividend income

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholder's rights to receive payment have been established.

x. Foreign currency transactions

The financial statements of the Group are presented in Indian rupees (₹), which is the functional currency of the Group and the presentation currency for the financial statements.

In preparing the financial statements, transactions in currencies other than the Group's functional currency are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the date of the transaction. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are re-translated at the rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period. Nonmonetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not translated.

Exchange differences arising on the translation or settlement of other monetary items are included in the statement of profit and loss for the period.

y. Borrowing costs

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

z. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit for the period attributable to the equity shareholders of the Group by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period and for all periods presented is adjusted for events, such as bonus shares, other than the conversion of potential equity shares that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income (net of any attributable taxes) relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares including the treasury shares held by the Group to satisfy the exercise of the share options by the employees.

aa. Trade receivables

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

ab. Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with the financial institutions, other short term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less (except the instruments which are pledged) that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts.

Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet.

ac. Trade and other payables

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

ad. Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the Group's chief operating decision maker to make decisions for which discrete financial information is available. Based on the management approach as defined in Ind AS 108, the chief operating decision maker evaluates the Group's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by business segments and geographic segments.

ae. Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial instrument and of allocating interest income or expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts future cash receipts or payments through the expected life of the financial instrument, or where appropriate, a shorter period.

af. Expected Credit Loss

Loss allowance equal to the lifetime expected credit losses is recognised if the credit risk on the financial instruments has significantly increased since initial recognition.

ag. Revenue from contract with customer

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

The standard permits two possible methods of transition:

Retrospective approach – Under this approach the standard will be applied retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented in accordance with Ind AS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors;

Retrospectively with cumulative effect of initially applying the standard recognized at the date of initial application (Cumulative catch-up approach). The effective date for adoption of Ind AS 115 is financial periods beginning on or after April 1, 2018.

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

ah. Investment Property

The amendments clarify when an entity should transfer property, including property under construction or development into, or out of investment property. The amendments state that a change in use occurs when the property meets, or ceases to meet, the definition of investment property and there is evidence of the change in use. A mere change in management's intentions for the use of a property does not provide evidence of a change in use.

Entities should apply the amendments prospectively to changes in use that occur on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendments. An entity should reassess the classification of property held at the date and, if applicable, reclassify property to reflect the conditions that exist at that date. Retrospective application in accordance with Ind AS 8 is only permitted if it is possible without the use of hindsight

ai. Recent accounting pronouncements

- **Ind AS 116 Leases:**

On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Ind AS 116, Leases. Ind AS 116 will replace the existing leases Standard, Ind AS 17 Leases, and related Interpretations. The Standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to a contract i.e., the lessee and the lessor. Ind AS 116 introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than twelve months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. Currently, operating lease expenses are charged to the statement of Profit & Loss. The Standard also contains enhanced disclosure requirements for lessees. Ind AS 116 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in Ind AS 17. The effective date for adoption of Ind AS 116 is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The standard permits two possible methods of transition:

- Full retrospective – Retrospectively to each prior period presented applying Ind AS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
- Modified retrospective – Retrospectively, with the cumulative effect of initially applying the Standard recognized at the date of initial application. Under modified retrospective approach, the lessee records the lease liability as the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted at the incremental borrowing rate and the right of use asset either as:
- Its carrying amount as if the standard had been applied since the commencement date, but discounted at lessee's incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application or
- An amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments related to that lease recognized under Ind AS 17 immediately before the date of initial application. Certain practical expedients are available under both the methods.

On completion of evaluation of the effect of adoption of Ind AS 116, the Company is proposing to use the 'Modified Retrospective Approach' for transitioning to Ind AS 116, and take the cumulative adjustment to retained earnings, on the date of initial application (April 1, 2019). Accordingly, comparatives for the year ended March 31, 2019 will not be retrospectively adjusted. The Company is in the process of evaluating the impactof such amendment.

- **Ind AS 12 Appendix C, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments**

On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Ind AS 12 Appendix C, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments which is to be applied while performing the determination of taxable profit (or loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates, when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments under Ind AS 12. According to the appendix, companies need to determine the probability of the relevant tax authority accepting each tax treatment, or group of tax treatments, that the companies have used or plan to use in their income tax filing which has to be considered to compute the most likely amount or the expected value of the tax treatment when determining taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates. The standard permits two possible methods of transition - i) Full retrospective approach – Under this approach, Appendix C will be applied retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented in accordance with Ind AS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, without using hindsight and ii) Retrospectively with cumulative effect of initially applying Appendix C recognized by adjusting equity on initial application, without adjusting comparatives. The effective date for adoption of Ind AS 12 Appendix C is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The Company will adopt the standard on April 1, 2019 and has decided to adjust the cumulative effect in equity on the date of initial application i.e. April 1, 2019 without adjusting comparatives. The Company is in the process of evaluating the impactof such amendment.

- **Amendment to Ind AS 12 – Income taxes**

On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued amendments to the guidance in Ind AS 12, 'Income Taxes', in connection with accounting for dividend distribution taxes. The amendment clarifies that an entity shall recognise the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognised those past transactions or events. The Company is in the process of evaluating the impactof such amendment.

- **Amendment to Ind AS 19 plan amendment, curtailment or settlement-**

On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued amendments to Ind AS 19, 'Employee Benefits', in connection with accounting for plan amendments, curtailments and settlements.

The amendments require an entity:

- to use updated assumptions to determine current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the period after a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement; and
- to recognise in profit or loss as part of past service cost, or a gain or loss on settlement, any reduction in a surplus, even if that surplus was not previously recognised because of the impact of the asset ceiling. The Company is in the process of evaluating the impactof such amendment.
- Amendment to Ind AS 103, Business Combinations and Ind AS 111 Joint Arrangement

This interpretation clarifies how an entity accounts for increasing its interest in a joint operation that meets the definition of business. The Company is in the process of evaluating the impactof such amendment.

- **Amendments to Ind AS 23, Borrowing Costs**

The amendment clarifies that the general borrowings pool used to calculate eligible borrowing costs excludes only borrowings that specifically finance qualifying assets that are still under development or construction. The Company is in the process of evaluating the impactof such amendment.

- **Amendments to Ind AS 28, Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures**

When applying the equity method, a non-investment entity that has an interest in an investment entity associate or joint venture can elect to retain the fair value accounting applied by the associate or joint venture to its subsidiaries. Venture capital and other qualifying organizations can elect to measure investments in associates or joint ventures at fair value through profit or loss instead of applying the equity method. The amendments clarify that both these elections apply for each investment entity associate or joint venture separately. The Company is in the process of evaluating the impactof such amendment.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

(₹ in millions)

Note 2 - Property, Plant and Equipment

Particulars	Gross Block				Accumulated Depreciation				Net Block
	1st April 2018	Additions	Disposals/ Adjustments	31st March 2019	1st April 2018	Additions	Disposals/ Adjustments	31st March 2019	31st March 2019
Freehold Land	1,983.41	107.18	41.92	2,048.67	0.00	-	-	-	2,048.67
Leasehold Land	209.81	205.51	2.61	412.71	7.27	2.42	-	9.69	403.02
Buildings	4,299.45	275.54	50.82	4,524.17	975.57	313.13	-	1,288.70	3,235.47
Plant and Equipment	17,131.00	1,708.06	0.43	18,838.63	5,254.09	1,608.99	-	6,863.08	11,975.55
Furniture and Fixture	15.31	1.19	1.05	15.45	6.04	2.56	-	8.60	6.85
Vehicles	37.50	2.05	1.13	38.42	3.59	5.05	0.88	7.76	30.66
Office Equipment	27.40	4.29	0.16	31.53	24.50	6.39	-	30.89	0.64
Total	**23,703.88**	**2,303.82**	**98.12**	**25,909.58**	**6,271.06**	**1,938.54**	**0.88**	**8,208.72**	**17,700.86**

(₹ in millions)

Particulars	Gross Block				Accumulated Depreciation				Net block
	1st April 2017	Additions	Disposals/ Adjustments	31st March 2018	1st April 2017	Additions	Disposals/ Adjustments	31st March 2018	31st March 2018
Freehold Land	1,973.45	9.96	-	1,983.41	1.57	-	1.57	0.00	1,983.41
Leasehold Land	221.67	-	11.86	209.81	5.55	2.42	0.70	7.27	202.54
Buildings	3,785.41	528.40	14.36	4,299.45	665.09	335.00	24.52	975.57	3,323.88
Plant and Equipment	15,844.49	1,517.96	231.45	17,131.00	3,682.99	1,795.46	224.36	5,254.09	11,876.91
Furniture and Fixtures	9.96	5.81	0.46	15.31	4.20	2.30	0.46	6.04	9.27
Vehicles	14.72	30.58	7.80	37.50	6.79	2.13	5.33	3.59	33.91
Office Equipment	36.59	-	9.19	27.40	16.53	7.97	-	24.50	2.90
Total	**21,886.29**	**2,092.71**	**275.12**	**23,703.88**	**4,382.72**	**2,145.28**	**256.94**	**6,271.06**	**17,432.82**

(₹ in millions)

Note 3 - Capital Work-in-Progress

Particulars	1st April 2018	Additions	Disposals/ Adjustments	31st March 2019
Buildings	107.42	296.85	258.03	146.24
Plant & equipments	318.10	4,167.61	1,551.53	2,934.18
Land	480.75	59.24	43.42	496.57
Total	**906.27**	**4,523.70**	**1,852.98**	**3,576.99**

(₹ in millions)

Particulars	1st April 2017	Additions	Disposals/ Adjustment	31st March 2018
Buildings	552.41	40.86	485.85	107.42
Plant & equipments	1,566.10	591.74	1,839.74	318.10
Land	-	511.43	30.68	480.75
Total	**2,118.51**	**1,144.03**	**2,356.27**	**906.27**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

(₹ in millions)

Note 4 - Intangible Assets

Description	Gross Block				Accumulated Depreciation				Net Block
	1st April 2018	Additions	Disposals/ Adjustments	31st March 2019	1st April 2018	Additions	Disposals/ Adjustments	31st March 2019	31st March 2019
Softwares	10.38	7.48	-	17.86	5.91	3.59	-	9.50	8.36
Total	**10.38**	**7.48**	**-**	**17.86**	**5.91**	**3.59**	**-**	**9.50**	**8.36**

(₹ in millions)

Description	Gross Block				Accumulated Depreciation				Net Block
	1st April 2017	Additions	Disposals/ Adjustments	31st March 2018	1st April 2017	Additions	Disposals/ Adjustments	31st March 2018	31st March 2018
Softwares	9.82	0.56	-	10.38	3.76	2.15	-	5.91	4.47
Total	**9.82**	**0.56**	**-**	**10.38**	**3.76**	**2.15**	**-**	**5.91**	**4.47**

Note 4A - Intangible assets under Devlopment

Description	Gross Block				Accumulated Depreciation				Net Block
	1st April 2018	Additions	Disposals/ Adjustments	31st March 2019	1st April 2018	Additions	Disposals/ Adjustments	31st March 2019	31st March 2019
Softwares	7.48	-	7.48	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**7.48**	**-**	**7.48**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

(₹ in millions)

Description	Gross Block				Accumulated Depreciation				Net Block
	1st April 2017	Additions	Disposals/ Adjustments	31st March 2018	1st April 2017	Additions	Disposals/ Adjustments	31st March 2018	31st March 2018
Softwares	2.49	4.99	-	7.48	-	-	-	-	7.48
Total	**2.49**	**4.99**	**-**	**7.48**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**7.48**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

(₹ in millions)

Note 5 - Non current investments

Particulars	Number of shares			For the year ended	
	31st March 2019	31st March 2018	Face Value	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Investments measured at fair value through profit and loss					
Unquoted					
Investment in equity instruments					
Glowing Realty Private Limited	1,50,000.00	1,50,000.00	-	1.46	1.46
	1,50,000.00	**1,50,000.00**	-	**1.46**	**1.46**
Investments measured at fair value through other comprehen-sive income					
Unquoted					
Investment in equity instruments					
Shyam Ferro Alloys Limited	4,90,000.00	4,90,000.00	10.00	59.62	51.35
Hrashva Storage and Warehouse Private Limited	1,97,608.00	-	10.00	7.36	-
Dorite Tracon Private Limited	7,30,000.00	7,30,000.00	2.00	95.42	65.82
Narantak Dealcomm Limited	27,28,088.00	27,28,088.00	10.00	320.15	299.38
Platinum Minmet Private Limited	9,800.00	9,800.00	10.00	0.87	0.94
Subhlabh Commercials Private Limited	1,01,350.00	1,01,350.00	10.00	18.26	17.07
Shubham Capital Private Limited	3,57,000.00	3,57,000.00	10.00	36.11	41.97
Sunglow Complex Private Limited	9,800.00	9,800.00	10.00	0.79	0.79
Swarnrekha Abasan Private Limited	9,800.00	9,800.00	10.00	1.46	1.35
		-		**540.04**	**478.67**
Investments measured at cost/deemed cost					
Unquoted					
Investment in Associates					
Kolhan Complex Private Limited	1,61,200.00	1,61,200.00	10.00	14.51	14.51
Add: Share in Profit / (Loss)				0.21	-
				14.72	**14.51**
Kecons Trade Care Private Limited	74,07,500.00	74,07,500.00	10.00	100.08	100.00
Add: Share in Profit/(Loss)				-	0.08
				100.08	**100.08**
Meghana Vyapaar Private Limited	1,00,000.00	1,00,000.00	10.00	25.40	1.00
Add: Share in Profit/(Loss)				0.19	24.40
				25.59	**25.40**
Meadow Housing Private Limited				-	
Add: Share in Profit/(Loss)				-	
				-	-
Nirjhar Commo-dities	7,300.00	-	10.00	0.08	-
Add: Share in Profit/(Loss)				(0.10)	-
				(0.02)	-
Sub - Total				**140.37**	**139.99**
Investment in Joint Ventures				-	
Shyam Emco infras-tructure ltd	-	-	-	-	-
Add: Share in Profit/(Loss)				-	-
				-	-
Kalinga Energy & power ltd	1,25,000.00	1,25,000.00	10.00	1.24	1.25
Add: Share in Profit/(Loss)				0.02	(0.01)
				1.26	**1.24**
Karo River Pellets Private Limited	5,000.00	-	-	0.05	-
Add: Share in Profit/(Loss)					
				0.05	-
Sub - Total				**1.31**	**1.24**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

(₹ in millions)

Note 5 - Non current investments

Particulars	Number of shares 31st March 2019	Number of shares 31st March 2018	Face Value	For the year ended 31st March 2019	For the year ended 31st March 2018
Investments measured at cost/deemed cost					
Unquoted					
Investment in Subsidiaries		-		-	
Shyam Sel & Power Ltd.	4,40,25,344.00	3,64,91,611.00		-	
Shyam Energy Ltd				-	
Meadow Housing Pvt. Ltd.				-	
Taurus Estates Pvt. Ltd				-	
Whispering Developers Pvt. Ltd.				-	
Damodar Aluminium Private Limited	96,000.00	96,000.00		-	-
Shyam Business Solutions Private Limited	3,38,756.00	3,30,776.00		-	-
Singhbhum Steel & Power Private Limited	1,07,000.00	1,07,000.00		-	-
Renaissance Hydro Power Private Limited	10,000.00			-	-
Meadow Housing Private Limited	2,90,000.00	2,90,000.00	10.00	-	
Shyam Ores (Jharkhand) Private Limited	13,201.00			-	-
				-	**-**
Investment in Govern-ment Securities					
National Saving Certificate (VII Issue)				**1.04**	**0.77**
Total				**684.22**	**622.13**
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments				**684.22**	**622.13**
Aggregate amount of quoted investments				-	-
Aggregate market value of quoted investments				-	-

(₹ in millions)

Note 6 - Loans

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Security deposits	16.90	8.24
Total	**16.90**	**8.24**

(₹ in millions)

Note 7 - Other financial assets

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Bank deposits for maturity more than 12 months	58.06	41.70
Total	**58.06**	**41.70**

Note 8 - Other non-current assets

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Capital advances	512.38	713.08
Advances recoverable	8.67	0.18
Insurance Claim Receivable	-	31.54
Deposits against demands under dispute	51.88	25.25
Prepaid expenses	6.86	1.17
Total	**579.79**	**771.22**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

(₹ in millions)
(₹ in millions)

Note 9 - Inventories

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
(Valued at lower of cost and Net Realisable Value)		
Raw Materials	4,926.79	3,599.71
Work in progress	29.19	2.40
Finished Goods	1,458.74	1,515.50
Stores and Spares	501.36	333.92
Furnance Oil	19.85	3.94
Traded Goods	40.72	1.92
By Products	344.68	80.97
Total	**7,321.33**	**5,538.36**

(₹ in millions)

Note 10 - Current Investments

Particulars	Number of shares		Face Value	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
	31st March 2019	31st March 2018			
Investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Quoted					
Investment in equity instruments					
Bajaj Finance ltd	6,547.00	6,547.00	2.00	19.80	11.57
Investment in preference shares					
Zee Entertainment (Redemable Preference Share)	2,097.00	2,097.00	6.00	0.01	0.02
SUB-TOTAL				**19.81**	**11.59**
Investment in Non- Convertible Debenture					
Miraya Reality Private Limited	56.00	56.00	1,00,000.00	5.60	9.02
Cornerview Constructions & Developers Private Limited	80.00	80.00	50,000.00	7.31	3.63
Runwal Real Estates Private Limited	-	36.00	1,00,000.00	-	5.18
Shriprop Dwellers Private Limited	54.00	54.00	1,00,000.00	3.00	6.28
Sterling Habitats Private Limited	31.00	31.00	1,00,000.00	5.43	4.59
NCD Sterling Habitats Private Limited	4.00	4.00	1,00,000.00	0.39	0.39
Miraya Reality Private Limited	94.00	94.00	1,00,000.00	13.07	11.22
Genie Commercial Ventures Pvt. Ltd	77.00	77.00	1,00,000.00	8.54	8.55
Runwal Real Estates Pvt Ltd	-	61.00	1,00,000.00	-	6.53
Runwal Real Estates Pvt LTD	-	40.00	1,00,000.00	-	4.28
NCD Cornerview Constructions Pvt Ltd	72.00	72.00	50,000.00	2.20	3.85
Sterling Habitats Pvt Ltd	32.00	28.00	50,000.00	2.49	2.52
Genie Commercial Ventures Pvt. Ltd.	5.00	5.00	1,00,000.00	0.49	0.50
SUB-TOTAL				**48.52**	**66.54**
Quoted					
Investment in Mutual Funds					
Axis Enhanced Arbitrage fund collection A/c	-	9,60,722.20	-	-	10.52
Aditya Birla Sun Life Infrastructure Fund -Plan Dividend	48,682.31	2,04,077.03	-	1.02	4.62
Aditya Birla Sun Life Small & Midcap Fund Dividend- Direct Plan	-	1,18,418.31	-	-	51.23
Aditya Birla Sun Life Index Fund - Growth	28,206.94	28,206.94		3.22	
Tata infrastructure fund	-	66,717.57	-	-	3.76
DSP Black Rock Equity Savings Fund	-	17,06,639.49	-	-	20.04
DSP Blackrock Equal Nifty 50 Fund - Dir - Growth	-	5,13,021.67	-	-	19.89

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

(₹ in millions)

Note 10 - Current Investments

Particulars	Number of shares		Face Value	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
	31st March 2019	31st March 2018			
DSP Black Rock Opportunites Fund	-	1,35,375.59	-	-	7.12
DSP Equity Fund Direct Plan - Growth	80,620.94	80,620.94		3.29	-
DSP Blackrock Equity Savings Fund- Dir- Monthly Dividend	-	17,06,639.49	-	-	9.58
DSP Blackrock Equity Opportunities Fund - Direct Plan - Dividend	-	1,35,375.59	-	-	4.91
DSP Blackrock Arbitrage Fund - Dir - Monthly Dividend	-	50,37,262.07	-	-	50.73
DSP Blackrock Natural Resources And New Energy Fund- Dividend	70,553.66	2,41,121.84	-	1.24	4.55
Kotak Infrastructure And Economic Reform Fund Direct Dividend	50,236.79	2,05,238.50	-	1.07	4.62
ICICI Prudential Mutual Fund Collection	-	41,67,640.67	-	-	69.82
ICICI Prudential Dynamic -Direct Plan-Dividend	-	3,63,511.84	-	-	9.77
ICICI Prudential Balanced Fund -Direct Plan -Monthly Dividend	-	3,19,151.16	-	-	9.73
ICICI Prudential Equity Arbitrage Fund - Direct Plan - Dividend	-	65,119.59	-	-	0.94
ICICI Prudenctial Value Fund Series 20 Direct Plan	6,00,000.00	5,00,000.00	-	4.99	4.91
Franklin India Smaller Companies Fund -Direct - Growth	78,356.27	78,356.27	-	4.62	4.89
Franklin Build India Fund - Direct - Dividend	2,05,946.18	1,90,951.20	-	5.05	4.64
Indiabulls Blue Chip Fund -Direct Plan -Dividend	-	40,88,307.44	-	-	50.41
Reliance Money Market direct growth plan	45,277.96	-		125.51	-
HDFC Small Cap Fund- Direct Growth Plan	18,039.28	1,06,837.61	-	0.95	4.98
HSBC Small Cap Equity Fund - Growth Direct Plan	-	79,889.69	-	-	4.81
Aditya Birla Sunlife Enhanced Arbitrage Fund - Dividend- Direct Plan	-	46,40,166.37	-	-	4.83
DSP Blackrock India Enhanced Equity Satcore Fund	-	3,00,000.00	-	-	30.55
Edelweiss Crossover Opportunities Fund	1,76,07,000.68	93,50,933.35	-	181.78	215.26
Edelweiss Real Estate Opportunities Fund.	21,935.00	19,475.00	-	254.82	103.82
SBI Debt Fund Series - C - 7 (1190 Days) - Direct Growth	29,87,783.75	14,77,528.37	-	32.52	30.37
SBI saving Fund -Direct Plan -Growth	33,28,994.54	-		100.00	-
SBI Arbitrage Opportunity Fund	-	81,227.79	-	-	171.76
L&T India Prudence Fund Direct Plan- Dividend	-	2,28,628.91	-	-	4.91
L&T Arbitrage Opportunity Fund	-	51,01,935.54	-	-	50.32
L&T India Special Situations Fund Direct Plan- Dividend	-	1,53,592.98	-	-	4.82
L&T India Value Fund Direct Plan - Dividend	-	2,58,819.73	-	-	7.68
L&T Emerging Businesses Fund Direct Dividend	-	3,03,186.50	-	-	7.08
L&T Infrastructure Fund Direct Plan -Dividend	68,558.89	2,55,493.10	-	1.15	4.56
L&T Money Market Fund - Growth	52,89,186.26	-		100.04	-
L&T India Large Cap Fund - Growth	1,14,648.93	-		3.24	-
HSBC Large Cap Equity Fund - Growth	14,678.79	-		3.22	-
HDFC Housing Opportunities Fund Series 1	20,00,000.00	20,00,000.00	-	20.82	19.26
Birla Sunlife Mutual Fund	76,277.39	76,277.39	-	-	1.08
Kotak Blue Chip Fund - Growth	13,027.52	-		3.26	-
Kotak Equity Arbitrage Fund	29,750.40	21,75,210.14	-	-	51.96
INVESCO India Money Market Fund - Growth	92,400.69	-		200.53	-
Kotak Money Market Fund - Growth	32,411.56	-		100.04	-
Bharat 22 ETF	2,61,120.00	2,61,120.00	-	-	18.31
SBI Magnum Income Fund	34,47,681.92	34,47,681.92	-	-	50.79

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

(₹ in millions)

Note 10 - Current Investments

Particulars	Number of shares		Face Value	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
	31st March 2019	31st March 2018			
Avendus Absolute Return Fund	-	-	-	-	104.34
SBI Liquid Fund	2,73,514.17	-		801.01	-
SBI Treasury Advantage Fund	-	-	-	-	2.15
SBI Magnum Income Fund-Direct Plan-Growth	3,05,142.16	3,05,142.16	-	-	13.30
SBI Magnum Instacash Fund	44,717.43	-	-	32.59	-
SUB-TOTAL				**1,985.98**	**1,253.62**
TOTAL				**2,054.31**	**1,331.75**
Aggregate amount of quoted investments				2,054.31	1,331.75
Aggregate amount of Unquoted investments				-	-
Aggregate market value of quoted investments				2,054.31	1,331.75

(₹ in millions)

Note 11 - Other financial assets

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Trade receivables considered good (Unsecured)	2,129.06	3,756.87
Trade receivables - credit impaired	20.09	56.65
	2,149.15	**3,813.52**
Less: Allowances for credit losses	(20.09)	(56.64)
Total	**2,129.06**	**3,756.88**

Expected Credit Loss - In determining the allowances for credit losses of trade receivables, the Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the receivables that are due and rates used in the provision matrix.

Ageing of Trade receivable

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
0 - 30 days	1,471.45	2,484.10
31 - 60 days	256.36	376.86
61 - 90 days	101.39	292.09
More than 90 days	299.86	603.82
Total	**2,129.06**	**3,756.87**

(₹ in millions)

Note 12 - Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Balance with banks - in current account	94.28	63.58
Cash credit account	-	12.38
Cash on hand	4.67	5.29
Total	**98.95**	**81.25**

(₹ in millions)

Note 13 - Other bank balances

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Fixed Deposits held as margin with maturity less than 3 months	281.70	127.40
Fixed deposits maturity for more than 3 months but less than 12 months	597.76	308.60
Total	**879.46**	**436.00**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

(₹ in millions)

Note 14 - Loans

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Loan to related parties	170.21	1.78
Loan to body corporates	258.10	58.46
Security deposits (Short Term)	45.75	107.55
Total	**474.06**	**167.79**

(₹ in millions)

Note 15 - Other financial assets

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Interest accrued and due on fixed deposits	19.94	8.27
Earnest money deposit	50.00	0.02
Incentive Receivable	610.20	657.00
Derivative Assets	6.09	10.07
Total	**686.23**	**675.36**

Note 16 - Current tax assets (net)

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Advance Tax (Net of provisions)	42.41	-
Total	**42.41**	**-**

(₹ in millions)

Note 17 - Other current assets

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Advances against supply of goods and services		
i. Considered Good	3,698.22	2,730.54
ii. Considered doubtful	5.21	5.21
Prepaid Expenses	3.01	2.79
Advances to employees	12.45	15.06
Advances for IPO	28.96	-
Balances with statutory authorities	439.00	168.08
Less: Provision for advances to suppliers	(5.21)	(5.21)
Total	**4,181.64**	**2,916.47**

(₹ in millions)

Note 18 - Equity Share Capital

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Authorised capital		
290,000,000 (March 31, 2018 - 76,000,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each	2,900.00	760.00
Total	**2,900.00**	**760.00**
Issued, Subscribed & Paid-up Capital		
233,610,100 (March 31, 2018 - 46,722,020) Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each	2,336.10	467.22
Total	**2,336.10**	**467.22**

Note 1 - Subsequent to 31st March 2018, vide resolution passed by the shareholders in the Extra Ordinary General Meeting held on 11th June, 2018, the authorised share capital of the Company has been increased from ₹ 760 million to ₹ 2,900 million.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

(₹ in millions)

Note 2 - The Company, pursuant to the Board Resolution passed on 20th June 2018, has issued 4 fully paid up equity shares of ₹ 10 each for each fully paid up equity share of ₹ 10 each to the existing shareholders whose names appear in the register of members as on 20th June 2018. As per section 63(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, the bonus shares have been issued by utilising securities premium account. The bonus shares shall rank pari passu in all respects, including dividend, with the existing shares of the Company.

a) Reconciliation of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year. (₹ in millions)

Particulars	31st March 2019		31st March 2018	
	No of shares	₹ in millions	No of shares	₹ in millions
Equity shares at the beginning of the year	4,67,22,020	467.22	4,67,22,020	467.22
Bonus Issue (4:1)	18,68,88,080	1,868.88	-	-
Equity shares at the end of the year	**23,36,10,100**	**2,336.10**	**4,67,22,020**	**467.22**

b) Rights/preferences/restrictions attached to equity shares

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

c) Aggregate no. of shares issued for consideration other than cash during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date. (₹ in millions)

	31st March 2019	31st March 2018	31st March 2017	31st March 2016	31st March 2015
Opening	87,29,028	87,29,028	56,43,236	56,43,236	-
Add: Equity Shares allotted as fully paid up pursuant to contract for consideration other than cash.	-	-	30,85,792	-	56,43,236
Closing	87,29,028	87,29,028	87,29,028	56,43,236	56,43,236

d) Aggregate number of bonus shares allotted as fully paid up during the period of 5 years immediately preceding the reporting date

	31st March 2019	31st March 2018	31st March 2017	31st March 2016	31st March 2015
Opening	-	-	-	-	-
Add: Equity Shares allotted as fully paid up pursuant to contract for consideration other than cash.	18,68,88,080	-	-	-	-
Less:	-	-	-	-	-
Closing	18,68,88,080	-	-	-	-

e) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Group (₹ in millions)

Equity shares of ₹10 each fully paid up	As on 31st March 2019		As on 31st March 2018	
	No. of shares	Holding	No. of shares	Holding
Subham Buildwell Private Limited	7,25,97,250	31.08%	1,45,19,450	31.08%
Narantak Dealcomm Limited	5,40,63,340	23.14%	1,08,12,668	23.14%
Subham Capital Private Limited	4,19,94,770	17.98%	83,98,954	17.98%
Mr. Brij Bhushan Agarwal	2,32,84,820	9.97%	46,83,964	10.03%
Kalpataru Housfin & Trading Private Limited	2,22,19,150	9.51%	13,59,000	2.91%
Dorite Tracon Private Limited	1,51,96,665	6.51%	30,39,333	6.51%

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

(₹ in millions)

Note 19 - Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus								Total Other Equity
	Securities Premium	Retained Earnings	Capital Reserves	Other Reserves	FVTOCI Equity Instruments	Remeasurement of the net defined benefit plans	Total Attributable to Owners of the Company	Attributable to Non Controlling Interest	
Balance at 1st April 2017	**3,650.35**	**6,441.23**	**3,210.75**	**11.00**	**182.69**	**(5.68)**	**13,490.34**	4,141.06	**17,631.40**
Profit / (Loss) for the year	-	4,148.45	-	-	-	-	4,148.45	1,036.73	5,185.19
Adjustment in Non Controlling Interest during the year	-		446.59				446.59	(3,061.81)	(2,615.22)
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	(2.30)	4.82	2.52	(20.57)	(18.04)
Income tax effect	-	-	-	-		-			-
Balance at 31st March 2018	**3,650.35**	**10,589.68**	**3,657.34**	**11.00**	**180.39**	**(0.86)**	**18,087.90**	**2,095.41**	**20,183.32**
Balance at 1st April 2018	3,650.35	10,589.68	3,657.34	11.00	180.39	(0.86)	18,087.90	2,095.41	20,183.31
Reversal of Revenue due to adoption of cumulative catch up transition method as specified in Ind AS 115	-	(12.23)	-	-	-	-	(12.23)		(12.23)
Recognition of revenue upon the satisfaction of performance obligation as per Ind AS 115	-	12.23	-	-	-	-	12.23		12.23
Other Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Bonus Share allotted in the Ratio of 4:1	(1,868.88)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,868.88)		(1,868.88)
Profit / (Loss) for the year	-	6,031.77		-	-	-	6,031.77		6,031.77
Adjustment in Non Controlling Interest during the year								326.58	326.58
Acquisition of subsidiary			265.70				265.70	(2,352.63)	(2,086.93)
Disposal of Subsidiary	-	39.75	(39.75)	-	-	-	-	(25.02)	(25.02)
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	48.14	1.62	49.76		49.76
Balance at 31st March 2019	**1,781.47**	**16,661.20**	**3,883.29**	**11.00**	**228.53**	**0.76**	**22,566.25**	44.34	**22,610.59**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

(₹ in millions)

Note 20 - Borrowings (Secured)		
Particulars	**31st March 2019**	**31st March 2018**
Term loans from banks (INR loan)	1,822.51	1,230.19
Foreign Currency Loan	964.59	1,617.80
Hire Purchase Finance	0.06	0.07
Long term Maturities Of finance lease Obligation	27.72	0.22
Commercial Vehicle Loan	1.19	1.67
	2,816.07	2,849.95
Less: Current Maturities of Long Term debt	(660.68)	(837.24)
	2,155.39	2,012.71
Unsecured		
Loan from related parties	5.11	4.75
Total	**2,160.50**	**2,017.46**

Repayment terms and security disclosure for outstanding long-term borrowings (excluding current maturities) as on 31st March 2019

Term loans from banks are secured, in respect of respective facilities by way of :

(i) Nature of Security for Secured Borrowings

Term Loans from banks carry interest rates in the range of 4.20% to 12.00% and are secured by way of equitable mortgage of the immovable assets and first charge on the Company's fixed assets, both present and future, ranking pari passu and second charge on the entire current assets of the Company. Further, the term loans are guaranteed by four directors of the Company and also corporate guarantee of certain companies.

Hire Purchase Loan is repayable in monthly installments and secured by assets purchased there against

Loan term finance lease obligation is secured against land taken on lease

(ii) Repayment Terms for Secured Borrowings

(₹ in millions)

Name of the Bank	Type of Loan	As at 31st March 2018	As at 31st March 2017	Repayment Schedule
		Loan Amount	Loan Amount	
Union Bank of India and State Bank of India	Term Loan	79.46	99.36	18 quarterly installments remain balance as on 31st March 2019
State Bank of India, South India Bank, Union Bank of India and Allahabad Bank	Term Loan	1,020.98	1,012.19	37 quarterly installments remain balance as on 31st March 2019
ICICI Bank	ECB	115.10	144.40	7 half early installments remain balance on 31st March 2019
State Bank of India	FCNRTL	126.50	164.70	24 quarterly installments started from April 2015
Axis Bank	ECB	51.88	260.08	7 quarterly installments remain balance as on 31st March 2019
ICICI Bank	ECB	332.02	624.14	Quarterly installments payable from 30th June, 2020
ICICI Bank (Phase V)	Term Loan	750.00	-	Quarterly installments payable from 30th June, 2020
Axis Bank	ECB	337.21	463.43	28 quarterly installments starting from 23rd April,2014.
State Bank of India	FCTL	4.76	119.29	18 quarterly installments remain balance as on 31st March 2019
Less : Amortisation of upfront fees		(30.81)	(39.60)	
Total		**2,787.10**	**2,847.99**	-

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

(₹ in millions)

Note 21 - Loans

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Security deposits received	374.00	78.59
Total	**374.00**	**78.59**

(₹ in millions)

Note 22 - Other financial liabilities

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Retention Money	49.21	15.10
Total	**49.21**	**15.10**

(₹ in millions)

Note 23 - Provisions

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Provision for Employee Benefits - Gratuity	58.40	57.82
Provision for Employee Benefits -Leave	1.34	-
Total	**59.74**	**57.82**

Note 24 - Deferred Tax

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Deferred tax liability arising on account of :		
Fixed assets : Impact of difference between tax depreciation and depreciation/ amortization charged for the financial reporting	2,098.38	1,171.19
Others	14.24	8.10
Fair valuation of mutual funds and investments	82.98	13.55
Revaluation of fixed assets	-	1,111.38
Deferred tax assets arising on account of :		
Provision on receivables	(6.36)	(18.11)
Expenditure allowed for tax purpose on payment basis (43B)	(39.95)	(9.49)
Amortisation of upfront fees (net)	(1.64)	-
Others	(143.60)	(94.33)
	2,004.05	2,182.29
Less: MAT credit Entitlement	(1,277.15)	(1,077.57)
Total	**726.90**	**1,104.72**

(₹ in millions)

Note 25 - Other non current liabilities

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Liability for water charges	1,147.77	655.09
Deferred revenue grant	5.46	6.63
Creditors for capital goods	708.39	249.99
Total	**1,861.62**	**911.71**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

(₹ in millions)

Note 26 - Short-term Borrowings

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Secured		
Loans Repayable on Demand		
Foreign Currency Term loan *	128.32	74.45
From banks - Working capital borrowings	1,429.59	-
Cash credit from Banks	2,351.29	1,817.39
Buyers' Credit	-	383.10
Unsecured		
Collateralised borrowing bill discounting	518.48	511.61
Total	**4,427.68**	**2,786.55**

Security disclosure for outstanding short-term borrowings:

Borrowings from banks are secured in respect of respective facilities by way of hypothecation of entire current assets of the company and further secured by second charge on fixed assets of the company.

* For repayment terms of Foreign Currency Term Loan refer Note 20, as it includes both Current & Non-current Borrowings.

Note 27 - Trade payables

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Due to others	3,106.10	3,829.00
Total	**3,106.10**	**3,829.00**

(a) Under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED) which came into force from 2nd October 2006, certain disclosures are required to be maid relating to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. On the basis of the information and records available with the management, there no Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, to whom the company owes dues (including interest on outstanding dues) which are outstanding as at balance sheet date.

(₹ in millions)

Note 28 - Other financial liabilities

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Current maturities of long term debts	660.68	837.24
Retention money- Current	37.52	24.00
Bank O/D	0.02	0.17
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	16.57	26.00
Employee related payables	143.64	101.72
Total	**858.43**	**989.13**

(₹ in millions)

Note 29 - Other current liabilities

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Statutory dues	123.64	236.83
Advance from customers	354.50	857.39
Advance from related parties	-	14.19
Other payable	1,285.50	572.55
Deferred revenue grant	1.17	1.17
Trade Deposits	152.05	250.02
Total	**1,916.86**	**1,932.15**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

(₹ in millions)

Note 30 - Short-term Provisions

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Provision for Employee Benefits	4.78	4.34
Provision for Leave Encashment	0.12	-
Total	**4.90**	**4.34**

Note 31 - Current Tax Liabilities (Net)

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Provision for tax (Net of provisions)	-	321.09
Total	**-**	**321.09**

(₹ in millions)

Note 32 - Revenue from operations

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Operating revenue		
- Sale of manufactured products	44,261.42	36,009.95
- Sale of services	1,308.16	984.95
- Sale of Traded Goods	263.20	37.92
- Sale of Power	41.85	71.21
- Sale of By-Products	130.25	0.14
- Income from Carbon Credit	0.26	1,380.30
Total	**46,005.14**	**38,484.47**

Note 33 - Other income

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Export incentive received	294.16	216.84
- Deposits	50.36	34.67
- Loans	72.97	15.99
Profit/Loss on sale of investments	73.33	10.18
- Derivative Instruments	-	37.39
- Mutual Fund	23.26	2.39
- Equity Instruments	-	3.50
Dividend received on mutual fund investments	205.58	24.60
Provision written back as per expected credit loss model	36.55	47.40
Profit on sales of Property, Plant and Equipment	0.49	-
Insurance claim received	13.93	2.28
Provision no longer required written back	77.32	19.03
Exchange Gain Fluctuation (net)	-	244.72
Others	11.02	94.03
Total	**858.97**	**753.02**

Note 34 - Cost of material consumed

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Opening stock	3,599.71	2,527.85
Add: Purchases	31,104.92	24,464.29
	34,704.63	**26,992.14**
Less: Sales	1,950.12	424.52
Less: Closing Stock	4,926.79	3,599.71
Total	**27,827.72**	**22,967.91**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

(₹ in millions)

Note 35 - Changes in inventories

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Opening Stock		
Finished Goods	1,515.50	950.27
Consignment Stock	-	141.83
Work-in-progress	1.92	21.98
Traded Goods	2.40	3.07
By-Products	80.97	5.67
	1,600.79	1,122.82
Closing Stock		
Finished Goods	1,458.74	1,515.50
Work-in-progress	29.19	1.92
Traded Goods	40.72	2.40
By-Products	344.68	80.97
	1,873.33	**1,600.79**
Add: Finished Goods transfer to Projects	(25.23)	(19.12)
(Increase)/ Decrease in Inventories	**(297.77)**	**(497.09)**

(₹ in millions)

Note 36 - Employee benefits expense

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Salaries and Wages	1,345.85	975.62
Contribution to provident and other funds**	49.51	66.23
Staff welfare	54.89	22.57
Total	**1,450.25**	**1,064.42**

(a) During the year the Company recognised an amount of ₹ 164.53 millions (2017-18: ₹ 24.22 millions) as remuneration to Key Managerial Personnel. The details of such remuneration is as below:

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
(a) Short -term employees Benefits	133.39	23.70
(b) Post- employment benefits	4.14	0.28
(c) Other long-term benefits	27.00	0.24
Total	**164.53**	**24.22**

(a) For descriptive notes on disclosure of defined benefit obligation refer note 44.

(b) Refer Note 46 for Related party transactions and outstanding balances.

(₹ in millions)

Note 37 - Finance costs

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2019	For the year ended 31st March 2018
Interest Expense		
- On Borrowings	470.55	385.90
Exchange difference to the extent considered as an adjustment to borrowing costs	9.34	6.25
Other Borrowing Costs	160.81	93.18
Total	**640.70**	**485.33**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

(₹ in millions)

Note 38 - Depreciation and amortisation

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2019	For the year ended 31st March 2018
Depreciation	1,938.56	2,145.28
Amortisation	3.59	2.15
Total	**1,942.15**	**2,147.43**

Note 39 - Other expenses

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2019	For the year ended 31st March 2018
Rent	270.56	142.41
Rates and taxes	678.16	895.49
Power, fuel and electricity	1,472.54	967.42
Consumption of stores and spares parts	2,707.11	1,957.84
Repairs		
Building	104.16	40.28
Machinery	124.43	151.77
Others	56.53	74.56
Insurance	21.43	16.82
Brokerage and commission on sales	113.16	115.00
Publicity Expenses	52.84	28.19
Legal and professional	61.63	55.44
Charity and donations	30.96	1.16
Loss on sale of Property, plant and equipments	-	125.45
Labour charges	574.39	520.41
Freight	227.23	113.21
Payment to auditor	2.69	2.28
Corporate Social Responsibility	37.77	15.20
Loss on sale of Investments measured at fair value through Profit and Loss(Net)	211.67	-
Loss on Forward Contracts(Net)	54.65	-
Irrecoverable Debts, Claims and Advances Written Off	145.13	102.25
Foreign Exchange Fluctuation loss (net of gain)	158.07	-
Miscellaneous expenses	280.48	453.25
Total	**7,385.59**	**5,778.43**

Note 40 - Tax expense

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2019	For the year ended 31st March 2018
i) Current Tax		
Current tax	1,663.07	1,380.81
Total	**1,663.07**	**1,380.81**
ii) Deferred Tax		
Deferred tax	(161.12)	(1,096.65)
Less: Minimum alternate tax credit entitlement	230.81	390.69
Total	**(391.93)**	**(1,487.34)**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

(₹ in millions)

Note 41	- Earnings per Equity Share

The Group's Earnings Per Share (EPS) is determined based on the net profit / (loss) attributable to the shareholders of the Group. Basic earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of common and dilutive common equivalent shares outstanding during the year including share options, except where the result would be anti-dilutive.

(₹ in millions)

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Net Profit / (Loss) attributable to equity shareholders		
Profit / (Loss) after tax	6,031.90	4,148.45
Nominal value of equity share (₹)	10.00	10.00
Weighted-average number of equity shares for basic & Diluted EPS	23,36,10,000	23,36,10,100
Basic & Diluted earnings per share (₹)	25.82	17.76

Note 42	- Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

Judgments

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

Useful Life

In preparation of the financial statements, the Group makes judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and the associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and the underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods affected. Significant judgements and estimates relating to the carrying values of assets and liabilities include useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, impairment of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and investments, provision for employee benefits and other provisions, recoverability of deferred tax assets, commitments and contingencies.

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 other 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 instrument.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Group is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

(₹ in millions)

Note 43 - Commitments & Contingent Liabilities

(a) Capital commitments

(₹ in millions)

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed and not provided for (Net of Advances)	1,223.95	1,624.25

(b) Contingent Liabilities & Guarantees

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Unredeemed Bank Guarantees on behalf of the joint venture company	20.02	20.02
Other Unredeemed Bank Guarantees	360.30	282.48
Bills discounted with banks	75.07	1,062.91
Demands/Claims by various Government authorities and others not acknowledged as debts:		
i. Excise Duty	1,052.18	616.93
ii. Service Tax	1.38	32.52
iii. Custom Duty	47.00	9.90
iv. Sales Tax	238.70	232.56
vi. ESI	1.39	1.39
Total	**1,796.04**	**2,258.71**

Based on discussion with the solicitors / favourable decisions in similar cases / legal opinion taken by the Group, the management believes that the Group has good chance of success in above mentioned cases and hence no provision there against is considered necessary.

(c) Leases

Operating lease commitments - Company as lessee

Certain office premises, guest houses and plant & machineries are obtained on operating lease. There is a lease agreement for a period of 1-3 years for offices and guest houses and are renewable for further period either mutually or at the option of the Company. There is also an escalation clause in certain lease agreements. There are no restrictions imposed by lease arrangements. There are no subleases. The leases are cancellable.

The Company has paid ₹ 270.56 millions (2017-18: ₹ 71.29 millions) during the year towards minimum lease payment.

Future minimum rentals payables under non-cancellable operating leases at 31st March are as follows:

(₹ in millions)

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Within one year	74.68	82.12
After one year but not more than five years	-	0.05
More than five years	-	0.16

Finance lease commitments - Company as lessee

Fixed Assets include certain plant & machineries and vehicles obtained on finance lease. The year-wise break-up and future obligation towards minimum lease payment of ₹245.16 millions (31st March 2018 ₹2.05 millions) consisting of present value of lease payments and financial charges of ₹1.19 millions (31st March 2018 ₹3.50 millions) under the relevant agreements as on 31st March 2019 is given below:

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

(₹ in millions)

Future minimum rentals payable under non-cancellable finance leases as at 31st March are, as follows:

Particulars	Gross Amount Payable		Present Value	
	31st March 2019	31st March 2018	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Within one year	3.13	1.13	0.61	1.01
After one year but not more than five years	10.55	0.76	0.58	0.78
More than five years	231.48	0.16	-	1.71

Note 44 - Employee Benefit Obligations

Particulars	31st March 2019		31st March 2018	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Gratuity	4.78	58.40	4.34	57.82
Total	**4.78**	**58.40**	**4.34**	**57.82**

Gratuity

The Group provides for gratuity for employees in India as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Employees who are in continuous service for a period of 5 years are eligible for gratuity. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement/termination is the employees last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied for the number of years of service.

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 6.39 years (31st March 2018 - 5.65 years)

The amounts recognised in the balance sheet and the movements in the net defined benefit obligation over the year are as follows:

Changes in defined benefit obligation (₹ in millions)

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Changes in defined benefit obligation	60.83	39.34
Present value obligation as at the start of the year	4.56	2.96
Interest cost	12.18	15.73
Current service cost	-	-
Past Service Cost	(3.13)	(2.34)
Benefits paid	(11.26)	6.47
Actuarial loss/(gain) on obligations	-	-
Transferred from gratuity (funded) to gratuity (non-funded)	-	-
Present value obligation as at the end of the year	**63.18**	**62.16**

Breakup of actuarial gain/loss: (₹ in millions)

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Actuarial (gain)/loss on arising from change in financial assumption	1.67	0.23
Actuarial (gain)/loss on arising from experience adjustment	(12.93)	6.24

Amount recognised in the statement of Other Comprehensive Income (₹ in millions)

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Actuarial Gain/(Loss) for the year on Plan Benefit Obligation	(11.26)	6.47
Unrecognised actuarial Gain/(Loss) at the end of the year	(11.26)	6.47

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

(₹ in millions)

Reconciliation of present value of defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Present value obligation as at the end of the year	63.18	62.16
Fair value of plan assets as at the end of the year	-	-
Net (asset)/ liability recognized in balance sheet	(63.18)	(62.16)

Actuarial assumptions

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Discount rate	7.70% p.a.	7.75% - 7.50%
Future salary increase	5.50% p.a.	5.50% - 6.00%

These assumptions were developed by management with the assistance of independent actuarial appraisers. Discount factors are determined close to each year-end by reference to government bonds of relevant economic markets and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Other assumptions are based on management's historical experience.

Sensitivity analysis for gratuity liability

The Sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligations as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period. Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant acturial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below:

(₹ in millions)

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Impact of the change in discount rate		
Present value of obligation at the end of the year	63.18	**62.16**
a) Impact due to increase of 1.00 %	60.68	61.54
b) Impact due to decrease of 1.00 %	63.04	62.78
Impact of the change in salary increase		
Present value of obligation at the end of the year	63.18	62.16
a) Impact due to increase of 1.00 %	69.87	62.78
b) Impact due to decrease of 1.00 %	57.36	61.54

Note 45 - Financial Instruments by Category

For amortised cost instruments, carrying value represents the best estimate of fair value. (₹ in millions)

Particulars	31st March 2019			31st March 2018		
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost
Financial assets						
Investments in equity instruments	1.46	559.85	-	11.57	480.13	-
Investments in mutual funds	1,985.98	-	-	1,253.62	-	-
Investment in Debentures	48.52	-	-		-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	2,129.06	-	-	3,756.87
Loans	-	-	474.06	-	-	60.24
Security deposit	-	-	16.90	-	-	115.79
Cash and equivalents	-	-	98.95	-	-	81.25
Other financial asset	-	-	686.23	-	-	692.76
Derivative financial Assets	-	-	-	10.07		
Investment in Government Securities			1.04			
Margin money	-	-	937.52	-	-	481.77
Total	**2,035.96**	**559.85**	**4,343.76**	**1,275.26**	**480.13**	**5,188.68**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

(₹ in millions)

Particulars	31st March 2019			31st March 2018		
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings	-	-	7,248.86	-	-	5,641.25
Trade payable	-	-	3,106.10	-	-	4,471.18
Security deposit	-	-	374.00	-	-	78.59
Derivative financial liabilities	-	-	-	159.90	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-	246.96	-	-	93.51
Total	**-**	**-**	**10,975.92**	**159.90**	**-**	**10,284.53**

(a) Fair value hierarchy

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Financial assets		
Financial investments at FVOCI		
Equity instruments	559.85	480.13
Financial investments at FVTPL	-	-
Equity instruments	1.46	11.57
Debentures	48.52	1,253.62
Mutual Fund	1,985.98	-
Derivative financial assets	-	10.07
Total financial assets	**2,595.81**	**1,755.39**
Financial liabilities		
Derivatives not designated as hedges		
Derivative financial liabilities	-	159.90
Total	**-**	**159.90**

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value and amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed (₹ in millions)

Particulars	31st March 2019			31st March 2018		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Investments						
Debenture	48.52	-	-	-	-	-
Mutual funds	1,985.98	-	-	1,253.62	-	-
Quoted equity instruments	19.81		-	11.57	-	-
Unquoted equity instruments	-	540.04	1.46	-	480.13	-
Investment in Government Securities	-	-	1.04		-	-
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint venture	-	-	9,416.18		-	
Derivative financial assets	-	-	-	10.07		-
Total financial assets	**2,054.31**	**540.04**	**9,418.68**	**1,275.26**	**480.13**	**-**
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings	-	-	7,248.86	-	-	5,641.25
Derivative financial liabilities	-	-	-	159.90	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**7,248.86**	**159.90**	**-**	**5,641.25**

Level 1 : Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes listed equity instruments,

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

(₹ in millions)

mutual funds that have quoted price. The fair value of all equity instruments which are traded in the stock exchanges is valued using the closing price as at the reporting period. The mutual funds are valued using the closing NAV.

Level 2 : The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in Level 2.

Level 3 : If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity securities, contingent consideration and indemnification asset included in level 3.

(B) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost, FVTPL and FVTOCI

(₹ in millions)

Particulars	31st March 2019		31st March 2018	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets				
Carried at FVOCI				
Investments in equity instruments	559.85	559.85	480.13	480.13
Carried at amortised cost	-	-		
Trade receivables	2,129.06	2,129.06	3,756.87	3,756.87
Loans	474.06	474.06	60.24	60.24
Security deposit	16.90	16.90	115.79	115.79
Cash and equivalents	98.95	98.95	81.25	81.25
Other financial asset	686.23	686.23	692.76	692.76
Margin money	937.52	937.52	481.77	481.77
Investments in Government securities	1.04	1.04		
Investments in equity instruments	-	-		
Carried at FVTPL	-			
Investments in equity instruments	1.46	1.46	11.57	11.57
Investments in debentures	48.52	48.52		
Derivative financial assets	-	-	10.07	10.07
Investments in mutual funds	1,985.98	1,985.98	1,253.62	1,253.62
Total financial assets	**6,939.57**	**6,939.57**	**6,944.07**	**6,944.07**
Financial liabilities				
Carried at amortised cost				
Borrowings	7,248.86	7,248.86	5,641.25	5,641.25
Trade payable	3,106.10	3,106.10	4,471.18	4,471.18
Security deposit	374.00	374.00	78.59	78.59
Other financial liabilities	246.96	246.96	93.51	93.51
Carried at FVTPL				
Derivative financial liabilities	-	-	159.90	159.90
Total financial liabilities	**10,975.92**	**10,975.92**	**10,444.43**	**10,444.43**

(c) Fair value measurements

(i) Short-term financial assets and liabilities are stated at carrying value which is approximately equal to their fair value.

(ii) Derivatives are fair valued using market observable rates and published prices together with forecasted cash flow information where applicable.

(iii) Investments carried at fair value are generally based on market price quotations. Costs of unquoted equity instruments has been considered as an appropriate estimate of fair value because of a wide range of possible fair value measurements and cost represents the best estimate of fair value within that range.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

(₹ in millions)

(iv) Fair value of borrowings which have a quoted market price in an active market is based on its market price which is categorised as level 1. Fair value of borrowings which do not have an active market or are unquoted is estimated by discounting expected future cash flows using a discount rate equivalent to the risk-free rate of return adjusted for credit spread considered by lenders for instruments of similar maturities which is categorised as level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

(v) Management uses its best judgement in estimating the fair value of its financial instruments. However, there are inherent limitations in any estimation technique. Therefore, for substantially all financial instruments, the fair value estimates presented above are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that the Group could have realised or paid in sale transactions as of respective dates. As such, fair value of financial instruments subsequent to the reporting dates may be different from the amounts reported at each reporting date.

(vi) There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 for the years ended March 31, 2019 and 31st March 2018.

Note 46 - Related party disclosure (As per Ind AS-24 - Related Party Disclosures)

Associates

Meghana Vyaapar Private Limited

Kecons Tradecare Private Limited

Nirjhar Commodities Private Limited

Kolhan Complex Private Limited

Joint Ventures

MJSJ Coal Limited

Enterprises over which Key Management Personnel (KMP) are able to exercise control /significant influence with whom there were transactions during the year:

Platinum Minmet Private Limited

Dorite Tracon Private Limited

Shyam Solar Appliance Private Limited

Godawari Natural Resources Limited

Narantak Dealcomm Limited

Shyam Ferro Alloys Limited

Swarnrekha Abasan Private Limited

Shyam Emco Infrastructure Limited

Sunglow Complex Private Limited

Key Management Personnel

Shri Mahabir Prasad Agarwal	Chairman
Shri Brij Bhushan Agarwal	Managing Director cum vice Chairman
Shri Sanjay Kumar Agarwal	Director
Shri Deepak Kumar Agarwal	Director
Shri Bikram Munka	Director
Shri Bhagwan Shaw	Director
Shri Dev Kumar Tiwari	Director
Shri Birendra Kumar Jain	Company Secretary
Shri Shree Kumar Dujari	Chief Financial Officer
Shri Bajrang Lal Agarwal	Director
Shri Susmit Changia	Chief Financial Officer

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

(₹ in millions)

Relatives to Key Management Personnel

Relative's Name	**Relation**
Mrs. Kiran Vimal Agarwal	Daughter of Shri Mahabir Prasad Agarwal
Mrs. Sumitra Devi Agarwal	Mother of Mr. Brij Bhushan Agarwal
Mrs. Mittu Agarwal	Wife of Mr. Brij Bhushan Agarwal
Mrs. Anita Jhunjhunwala	Daughter of Mr. Mahabir Prasad Agarwal
Mrs. Bina Devi Agarwal	Wife of Mr. Bajrang Lal Agarwal
Mrs. Pooja Agarwal	Wife of Mr. Sanjay Kumar Agarwal
Mr. Mahabir Prasad Agarwal	Father of Mr. Brij Bhushan Agarwal

Disclosure of Related Party Transactions provides the information about the Group's structure. The following tables provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with related parties for the relevant financial year:

Type of Transactions	Associate and Joint Venture Companies		Key Management Personnel and their relatives		Enterprises over which Key Management Personnel and / or their relatives have significant influence		Total	
	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18
1. Sale of Goods								
Shyam Ferro Alloys Limited	-	-	-	-	770.92	96.72	770.92	96.72
Hrashva Storage and Warehousing Private Limited						96.72	-	96.72
Salagram Power and Steel Private Limited	-	-	-	-	25.48	-	25.48	-
2. Office Maintenance (Expense)								
Improved Realtors Private Limited	-	-	-	-	0.35	0.23	0.35	0.23
3. Purchase of Goods								
Shyam Ferro Alloys Limited	-	-	-	-	24.14	46.76	24.14	46.76
4. Rent Paid (Net of TDS)								
Toplight Mercantile Private Limited	-	-	-	-	0.67	0.60	0.67	0.60
Improved Realtors Private Limited	-	-	-	-	0.21	0.20	0.21	0.20
Hrashva Storage and Warehousing Private Limited	0.30	-	-	-	-	0.08	0.30	0.08
5. Rent Received								
Narantak Dealcomm Limited	-	-	-	-	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45
Subham Capital Private Limited	-	-	-	-	0.55	0.52	0.55	0.52
6. Interest Received								
Hrashva Storage and Warehousing Private Limited	-		-		10.14		10.14	-
7. Key Managerial Personnel Compensation (Short Term Employee Benefits)								
Mr. Bajrang LalAgarwal	-	-	6.00	6.00	-	-	6.00	6.00
Mr. Mahabir Prasad Agarwal	-	-	6.00	6.00	-	-	6.00	6.00
Mr. Brij Bhusan Agarwal	-	-	45.00	7.41	-	-	45.00	7.41
Mr. Sanjay Agarwal	-	-	9.00	3.78	-	-	9.00	3.78
Mr. Dev Kumar Tiwari	-	-	1.74	1.04	-	-	1.74	1.04
Mr. Bikram Munka	-	-	1.29	-	-	-	1.29	-
Mr. Raj Prakash Verma	-	-	0.29	-	-	-	0.29	-
Mr. Sanjeev Kr. Sachan (up to 15.11.2018)	-	-	3.02	-	-	-	3.02	-

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

(₹ in millions)

Type of Transactions	Associate and Joint Venture Companies		Key Management Personnel and their relatives		Enterprises over which Key Management Personnel and / or their relatives have significant influence		Total	
	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18
Mr. Susmit Changia	-	-	1.43	-	-	-	1.43	-
Mr. Bhagwan Shaw	-	-	0.56	0.23	-	-	0.56	0.23
Add : Advance Salary	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	0.02
Mrs. Susmita Roy	-	-	-	0.18	-	-	-	0.18
Mr. Birendra Kumar Jain	-		1.33		-		1.33	-
Mr. Sree Kumar Dujari	-	-	2.09	1.42	-	-	2.09	1.42
Mr. Deepak Kumar Agarwal	-	-	3.50	1.62	-	-	3.50	1.62
8.Purchase of Investments								
Dorite Tracon Private Limited	625.22	-	-	-	-		625.22	-
Narantak Dealcomm Limited	1,432.70	-	-	-	-		1,432.70	-
Singhbhum Steel & Power Private Limited	27.32	-	-	-	-		27.32	-
9. Sale of Investments								
Shyam Ferro Alloys Limited	30.08	-	-		0.89	-	30.97	-
Subham Capital Private Limited	-	-	-	-	0.89	-	0.89	-
Kalpataru HouseFin & Trading Pvt. Ltd.	-		-		12.39		12.39	-
Brij Bhusan Agarwal Family Trust	-		10.03		-		10.03	-
Sumitra Devi Agarwal	-		11.80		-		11.80	-
Sheetij Agarwal	-		17.11		-		17.11	-
Subham Agarwal	-		17.41		-		17.41	-
10. Unsecured Loans Repaid								
Shyam Energy Limited	-	-	-	-	26.90	27.45	26.90	27.45
11. Unsecured Loans Received								
Shyam Energy Limited	-	-	-	-	26.90		26.90	-
11. Unsecured Loans Given								
Hrashva Storage and Warehousing Private Limited	-	-	-	-	166.85		166.85	-
11. Unsecured Loans received back								
Hrashva Storage and Warehousing Private Limited	-	-	-	-	6.81		6.81	-
12. Advances Given / Payment for Purchases								
Damodar Aluminium Private Limited	-	-	-	-	0.06	0.95	0.06	0.95
Dorite Tracon Private Limited	-	-	-	-	1,091.02	73.05	1,091.02	73.05
Essel Plywood Private Limited	-	-	-	-	7.58	16.83	7.58	16.83
Hrashva Storage & Warehousing Private Limited	25.40	-	-	-	2.79	19.12	28.19	19.12
Kalinga Energy & Power Limited	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Kalinga Infra-Projects Ltd.	-		-		0.07		0.07	-
Kalpataru HouseFin & Trading Private Limited	-	-	-	-	134.91	193.22	134.91	193.22
Kolhan Complex Private Limited	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	0.03	-
Meghana Vyapaar Pvt. Ltd.	-		-		75.02		75.02	
Narantak Dealcomm Limited	1,249.70	-	-	-	654.03	72.91	1,903.73	72.91

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

(₹ in millions)

Type of Transactions	Associate and Joint Venture Companies		Key Management Personnel and their relatives		Enterprises over which Key Management Personnel and / or their relatives have significant influence		Total	
	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18
Nirjhar commodities Pvt. Ltd	-		-		0.05		0.05	-
Renaissance Hydro Power Pvt. Ltd.	-		-		0.01		0.01	-
Shyam Energy Limited	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	-
Shyam Emco Infrastructure Limited	-	-	-	-	-	35.35	-	35.35
S S Natural Resources Pvt. Ltd.	-		-		2.22		2.22	
Shyam Ferro Alloys Limited	0.02	-	-	-	20.80	40.48	20.81	40.48
Shyam Greenfield Developer Pvt. Ltd.	-		-		58.00		58.00	-
Shyam Solar Appliance Private Limited	-	-	-	-	13.45	0.36	13.45	0.36
Sindbad Hydro Power Private Limited	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.01	-
Subham Buildwell Private Limited	-	-	-	-	2.40	27.10	2.40	27.10
Subham Capital Private Limited	-	-	-	-	2,610.27	3,064.11	2,610.27	3,064.11
Suhag Overseas Trading Pvt. Ltd.	-		-		10.25		10.25	-
Swarnrekha Abasan Private Limited	25.00	-	-	-	-	6.40	25.00	6.40
Toplight Mercantile Private Limited	-	-	-	-	327.31	61.50	327.31	61.50
13. Advances Received / Receipt against Sale								
Damodar Aluminium Private Limited	-	-	-	-	0.06	0.95	0.06	0.95
Meghana Vyaapar Private Limited	25.40		-		-		25.40	-
Dorite Tracon Private Limited	-	-	-	-	330.52	73.05	330.52	73.05
Essel Plywood Private Limited	-	-	-	-	7.58	16.83	7.58	16.83
Hrashva Storage and Warehousing Private Limited	-		-	-	29.01	4.85	29.01	4.85
Kalinga Energy & Power Limited	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Kalinga Infra-Projects Ltd.	-		-		0.24		0.24	-
Kalpataru HouseFin & Trading Private Limited	-	-	-	-	134.91	193.22	134.91	193.22
S S Natural Resources Pvt. Ltd.	-		-		52.22		52.22	
Narantak Dealcomm Limited	-	-	-	-	654.03	72.91	654.03	72.91
Nirjhar commodities Pvt. Ltd	-		-		0.05		0.05	-
Renaissance Hydro Power Pvt. Ltd.	-		-		0.01		0.01	-
Shyam Energy Limited	-	-	-	-	-	0.07	-	0.07
Shyam Greenfield Developer Pvt. Ltd.	-		-		58.00		58.00	-
Shyam Emco Infrastructure Limited	-	-	-	-	-	35.35	-	35.35
Shyam Ferro Alloys Limited	-	-	-	-	755.32	156.08	755.32	156.08
Sindbad Hydro Power Pvt. Ltd.	-		-		0.01		0.01	-
Shyam Solar Appliance Private Limited	-	-	-	-	13.45	0.36	13.45	0.36
Godawari Natural Resources Limited	0.18	-	-	-	-	-	0.18	-
Sindbad Hydro Power Private Limited	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.01	-
Subham Buildwell Private Limited	-	-	-	-	2.40	27.10	2.40	27.10
Subham Capital Private Limited	0.04	-	-	-	2,610.27	3,064.11	2,610.31	3,064.11
Suhag Overseas Trading Pvt. Ltd.	-		-		10.25		10.25	-

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

(₹ in millions)

Type of Transactions	Associate and Joint Venture Companies		Key Management Personnel and their relatives		Enterprises over which Key Management Personnel and / or their relatives have significant influence		Total	
	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18
Swarnrekha Abasan Private Limited	25.00	-	-	-	-	6.40	25.00	6.40
Toplight Mercantile Private Limited	-	-	-	-	327.31	61.50	327.31	61.50
14. Loans Received								
Narantak Dealcomm Limited	-	-	-	-	1,249.70	72.91	1,249.70	72.91
Dorite Tracon Private Limited	760.50	-	-	-	-		760.50	-
15. Loans Repaid	-		-		-			
Narantak Dealcomm Limited	-	-	-	-	1,249.70		1,249.70	-
Dorite Tracon Private Limited	760.50	-	-	-	-		760.50	-
16. Balances outstanding on account of Receivables/(Payable)								
Godawari Natural Resources Limited	-	-	-	-	-	0.18	-	0.18
Dorite Tracon Private Limited	-	-	-	-	(151.97)	64.13	(151.97)	64.13
Shyam Ferro Alloys Limited	-		-		12.27		12.27	-
Platinum Minmet Private Limited	-		-		0.94		0.94	-
Hrashva Storage and Warehousing Private Limited	-		-		183.55		183.55	
S S Natural Resources Pvt. Ltd.	-		-		(50.00)		(50.00)	
Kecons Tradecare Private Limited	-		-		100.00		100.00	-
Narantak Dealcomm Limited	-	-	-	-	(540.63)	228.50	(540.63)	228.50
Shyam Ferro Alloys Limited	-	-	-	-	-	(0.03)	-	(0.03)

Note 47 - Financial risk management objectives and policies

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

The Group is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Group's senior management is supported by a financial risk committee that advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Group. This financial risk committee provides assurance to the Group's senior management that the Group's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedure and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Group's policies and risk objectives. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each risk, which are summarised as below:

(A) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risks. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings in foreign currencies.

a) Interest rate risk

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

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

(₹ in millions)

with floating interest rates. The Group is carry its borrowings primarily at variable rate. The Group expects the variable rate to decline, accordingly the Group is currently carrying its loans at variable interest rates.

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Variable rate borrowings	5,306.39	2,922.44
Fixed rate borrowings	1,945.36	518.31

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans and borrowings affected. With all other variable held constant, the Group's profit/(loss) before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

Particulars	Effect on Profit before tax	
	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Increase by 50 basis points (31st March, 2018: 50 bps)	(26.53)	(14.61)
Decrease by 50 basis points (31st March, 2018: 50 bps)	26.53	14.61

b) Foreign currency risks

The Group's functional currency is Indian Rupees (INR). The Group undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies; consequently, exposure to exchange rate fluctuations arise. Volatility in exchange rates affects the Group's revenue from export markets and the costs of imports, primarily in relation to raw materials. The Group is exposed to exchange rate risk under its trade and debt portfolio. Adverse movements in the exchange rate between the Rupee and any relevant foreign currency result's in increase in the Group's overall debt position in Rupee terms without the Group having incurred additional debt and favourable movements in the exchange rates will conversely result in reduction in the Group's receivables in foreign currency.

Nature of Item	Currency	31st March 2019		31st March 2018	
		Value In Foreign Currency	Value In INR	Value In Foreign Currency	Value In INR
Buyer's Credit	USD ($)	-	-	5.89	-
Creditors	USD ($)	18.59	1,285.77	31.98	2,080.11
Supplier's Credit	USD ($)	11.08	766.70	-	-
Debtors	USD ($)	1.34	92.45	23.33	1,517.58
Term Loan	USD ($)	13.98	967.48	26.22	1,617.80
Interest Accrued but not due	USD ($)	0.22	15.16	-	-
Working Capital Demand Loan / Packing Credit	USD ($)	5.99	414.53	5.69	370.52

Nature of Item	Currency	31st March 2019		31st March 2018	
		Value In Foreign Currency	Value In INR	Value In Foreign Currency	Value In INR
Debtors	EURO	0.76	58.67	5.12	411.47

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following table demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in USD and EURO exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Group's profit/(loss) before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities.

Particulars	Effect on Profit before tax	
	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
USD Sensitivity		
Increase by 5% (31st March, 2018 - 5%)	(167.86)	(127.54)
Decrease by 5% (31st March, 2018 - 5%)	167.86	127.54

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

(₹ in millions)

Particulars	Effect on Profit before tax	
	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
EURO Sensitivity		
Increase by 5% (31st March, 2018 - 5%)	1.47	0.26
Decrease by 5% (31st March, 2018 - 5%)	(1.47)	(0.26)

c) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss arising from counter-party failure to repay or service debt according to the contractual terms or obligations. Credit risk encompasses both the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration risks.

The Group has a policy of dealing only with credit worthy counter parties and obtaining sufficient collateral, where appropriate as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. Financial instruments that are subject to credit risk and concentration thereof principally consist of trade receivables, loans receivables, investments, cash and cash equivalents, derivatives and financial guarantees provided by the Group. None of the financial instruments of the Group result in material concentration of credit risk.

The carrying value of financial assets represents the maximum credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk was ₹ 6559.77 and ₹ 6944.07 millions, as at March 31, 2019 and 2018 respectively , being the total carrying value of trade receivables, balances with bank, bank deposits, investments in debt securities and other financial assets.

(i) Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by each business location subject to the Group's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed and individual credit limits are defined in accordance with the assessment both in terms of number of days and amount. Any Credit risk is curtailed with arrangements with third parties .

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major clients. In addition, a large number of minor receivables are grouped into homogenous groups and assessed for impairment collectively. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets disclosed in Note 11. The Group does not hold collateral as security.

(ii) Financial instruments and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Group's treasury department in accordance with the Group's policy. Investment of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties . The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet at 31st March 2019 and 31st March 2018 is the carrying amount.

e) Derivative financial instruments

Derivative instruments used by the Company include interest rate swaps. These financial instruments are utilised to hedge future transactions and cash flows and are subject to hedge accounting under Ind AS 109 " Financial Instruments" to the extent possible. The Company does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading purpose. All transactions in derivative financial instruments are undertaken to manage risks arising from underlying business activities. Hedge against exposure to variable interest outflow on loans. Swap to pay fixed interest in USD and receive a variable interest on the notional

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

(₹ in millions)

Notional Amount	To Pay	To Receive	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
USD 2000000	1.65%	3 Months Libor	0.17	0.51
USD 4000000	1.70%	3 Months Libor	0.31	0.94
USD 3000000	1.87%	3 Months Libor	0.31	0.92
USD 4000000	1.58%	3 Months Libor	0.38	1.14
USD 2500000	1.65%	3 Months Libor	0.21	0.64
USD 1500000	1.75%	3 Months Libor	0.11	0.32
USD 3000000	1.53%	3 Months Libor	0.16	0.49
USD 1625000 (Previous Year USD 325000)	1.74%	3 Months Libor	1.07	1.76
USD 1625000 (Previous Year USD 325000)	1.91%	3 Months Libor	0.86	1.35
USD 1625000 (Previous Year USD 325000)	1.89%	3 Months Libor	0.89	1.40

d) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company cannot meet its financial obligations. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available for use as per requirements. The Company monitors its risk of a shortage of funds by estimating the future cash flows. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts, cash credit facilities and bank loans. The Company assessed the concentration of risk with respect to refinancing its debt and concluded it to be low. The Company has access to a sufficient variety of sources of funding and debt maturity within 12 months can be rolled over with existing lenders.

The Company has obtained fund and non-fund based working capital lines from various banks. Furthermore, the Company has access to funds from debt markets through commercial paper programs, non-convertible debentures and other debt instruments. The Company invests its surplus funds in bank fixed deposit and in mutual funds, which carry no or low market risk.

The Company monitors its risk of a shortage of funds by estimating the future cash flows. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts, cash credit facilities and bank loans. The Company assessed the concentration of risk with respect to refinancing its debt and concluded it to be low. The Company has access to a sufficient variety of sources of funding and debt maturity within 12 months can be rolled over with existing lenders.

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

(₹ in millions)

Year ended 31st March 2019	Upto 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Contractual maturities of borrowings	5,857.61	499.09	606.62	1,023.27	7,986.59
Contractual maturities of finance lease obligations	3.16	3.07	7.48	15.26	28.97
Contractual maturities of trade payables	3,106.10	-	-	-	3,106.10

(₹ in millions)

Year ended 31st March 2019	Upto 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Contractual maturities of borrowings	5,857.61	499.09	606.62	1,023.27	7,986.59
Contractual maturities of finance lease obligations	3.16	3.07	7.48	15.26	28.97
Contractual maturities of trade payables	3,106.10	-	-	-	3,106.10

(₹ in millions)

Year ended 31st March 2018	Upto 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Contractual maturities of borrowings	1,389.59	231.75	1,260.14	552.54	3,434.02
Contractual maturities of finance lease obligations	210.67	0.61	0.07	-	211.35
Contractual maturities of trade payables	3,829.00	-	-	-	3,829.00

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

(₹ in millions)

Note 48 - Capital Management

The Company's capital management is intended to create value for shareholders by facilitating the meeting of long term and short term goals of the Company. The Company determines the amount of capital required on the basis of annual business plan coupled with long term and short term strategic investment and expansion plans. The funding needs are met through equity, cash generated from operations, long term and short term bank borrowings and issue of non-convertible debt securities. The Company monitors the capital structure on the basis of net debt to equity ratio and maturity profile of the overall debt portfolio of the Company.

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Borrowings (Note - 20, 26 and 28)	7,248.86	5,641.25
Trade payables (Note-27)	3,106.10	4,471.18
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (Note-12)	98.95	81.25
Less: Current investments (Note - 10)	2,054.31	1,331.75
Net debt	**8,201.70**	**8,699.43**
Equity	2,336.10	467.22
Other Equity	22,566.25	18,087.90
	24,902.35	**18,555.12**
Capital and net debt	3.04	2.13
Gearing ratio	24.78%	31.92%

Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowing in the current period.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31st March, 2018 and 31st March, 2017.

Note 49 - Statutory auditors' remuneration (excluding goods and service tax) and expenses :

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Statutory Audit Fees	2.19	1.70
Tax Audit Fees	0.15	0.28
Fees for Other Services	0.67	0.27
Total	**3.01**	**2.25**

Note 50 - Additional Information

i) Expenditure in Foreign Currency (on accrual basis)

(₹ in millions)

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Travelling expenses	6.23	0.83
Demurrage Charges on Import of Raw Materials	101.65	9.58
Raw Materials	3,899.48	2,241.29
Interest on Loan	**61.76**	**133.98**

ii) Earnings in Foreign Currency (on accrual basis)

(₹ in millions)

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Exports (F.O.B. value)	7,989.23	6,990.52

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

(₹ in millions)

Note 51 The major components of income tax expense and the reconciliation of expense based on the domestic effective tax rate of at 34.608% and the reported tax expense in profit or loss are as follows :-

Effective Tax Reconciliation (₹ in millions)

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Accounting profit before income tax	7,629.62	5,054.19
Enacted tax rate in India	34.94%	34.61%
Computed expected tax expenses	2,666.10	1,749.26
Tax holidays	(3,921.60)	(1,386.63)
Income exempted from tax	(202.38)	(7.93)
Other Adjustments	186.74	(248.17)
Income Tax recognised in Profit and Loss account	**1,271.14**	**(106.53)**

Note 52 - Details of CSR expenditure:

Expenditure towards Corporate Social Responsibility as per Companies Act, 2013 read with Rules and Regulations thereof is treated as an appropriation of profit.

For The Year Ended 31st March 2019 (₹ in millions)

Particulars	Amount	In cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Total
Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	12.41	12.41	-	12.41
Amount Spent during the year towards activities specified				-
i) Construction/ acquisition of any assets				-
ii) On purpose other than (i) above	28.90	28.90		28.90

For The Year Ended 31st March 2018

Particulars	Amount	In cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Total
Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	-	-	-	-
Amount Spent during the year towards activities specified	15.20	15.20	-	15.20
i) Construction/ acquisition of any assets	-	-	-	-
ii) On purpose other than (i) above	15.20	15.20		15.20

(₹ in millions)

Note 53 - Value of imports calculated on CIF Basis

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Raw Materials	7,075.25	5,755.65

Note 54 - Segment Reporting

As per Ind AS 108 “operating segments” , specified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company is predominantly engaged in a single reportable segment of Iron and Steel.

Note 55 - Long Term and Derivative Contract

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

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

(₹ in millions)

Note 56	Figures of previous year have been regrouped/rearranged/rectified wherever necessary to make them comparable with the current periods figures

Note 57	There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund.

Note 58	Subsequent to March 31, 2018 and before the signing of the Balance Sheet, Shyam Metalics and Energy Limited (SMEL) has acquired balance 17.30% equity shares of Shyam SEL and Power Limited (SSPL) from Narantak Dealcomm Limited, Dorite Tracon Private Limited, SInghbhum Steel and Power Pvt Ltd. Consequent to the said acquisition, SSPL has become a wholly owned subsidary of SMEL.

Note 59	- The company has adopted Ind AS 115 applying the modified retrospective approach

The table below represents impact of Ind AS 115 for the year ended.

(₹ in millions)

Particulars	As per Ind AS 115	As per old Policy	Impact due to change
Revenue from Operation	46,005.14	46,029.93	(24.79)
Cost of Material Consumed	27,529.95	27,551.34	(21.40)
Inventories	7,321.33	7,299.93	21.40
Trade Receivable	2,129.06	2,155.46	(26.40)
Other Current Liabilities	1,916.86	1,915.25	1.61

The Company has adopted Ind AS 115 Revenue from Contract with Customer using the cumulative catch up transition method, applied to contracts that were not completed as of 1st April 2018. Accordingly prior period information has not been restated under the new standard, revenue is recognised upon the satisfaction of the performance obligations for the goods or services.

Application of this standard resulted into reduction in opening reserves amounting to ₹ 12.23 Millions (net of tax) and impact on the current period income statement amounting to ₹ 3.40 Million (net of Tax).

Note 60	- List of Subsidiaries, Associates & Joint Ventures included in the Consolidated Financial Statements are as under:

Particulars	Country of Incorporation	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
Subsidiary			
Shyam Sel and Power Limited	India	100.00%	82.70%
Shyam Business Solutions Private Limited	India	0.00%	54.33%
Damodar Aluminium Private Limited	India	54.15%	54.15%
Singhbhum Steel & Power Private Limited	India	91.45%	91.45%
Shyam Ores (Jharkand) Private Limited	India	100.00%	50.00%
Renaissance Hydro Power Private Limited	India	100.00%	99.80%
Step Down Subsidiary			
Whispering Developers Private Limited	India	67.57%	67.57%
Taurus Estates Private Limited	India	89.29%	89.29%
Shyam Energy Limited	India	86.46%	86.46%
Hrashva Storage and Warehousing Private Limited (Formerly known as Uttar Purva Hydropower Private Limited)	India	0.00%	87.11%
Meadows Housing Private Limited	India	71.43%	71.43%
Associate			
Meghana Vyapaar Private Limited	India	33.51%	33.51%
Kecons Tradecare Private Limited	India	47.32%	47.32%
Kolhan Complex Private Limited	India	29.87%	29.87%

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

(₹ in millions)

Note 60 - List of Subsidiaries, Associates & Joint Ventures included in the Consolidated Financial Statements are as under:

Particulars	Country of Incorporation	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
Nirjhar Commodities	India	38.00%	0.00%
Joint Venture			
MJSJ Coal Limited	India	9%	9%
Karo River Pellets Private Limited			
Kalinga Energy and Power Limited	India	50%	50%

Name of the entity in the group	As at March 31, 2019							
	Net Assets i.e. total assets minus Liabilities		Share in profit and loss		Share in other comprehensive		Share in total comprehensive income	
	As % of Consolidated Net Assets	(Amountin ₹ millions)	As % of Consolidated Profit & Loss	(Amount in ₹ millions)	As % of Consolidated Other Com-prehensive Income	(Amounting ₹ millions)	As % of Consolidated Total Com-prehensive Income	(Amounting ₹ millions)
Parent								
Shyam Metalics and Energy Limited	37.07%	9,246.51	44.27%	2,814.92	87.35%	43.46	44.61%	2,858.38
Subsidiaries								
Shyam Sel & power Limited	61.87%	15,433.81	55.51%	3,529.36	12.65%	6.30	55.17%	3,535.66
Damodar Aluminium Private Limited	0.05%	12.03	0.00%	0.15	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.15
Singhbhum Steel & Power Private Limited	0.09%	23.48	0.22%	13.94	0.00%	-	0.22%	13.94
Shyam Ores (Jharkhand) Private Limited	0.01%	1.62	0.00%		0.00%	-	0.00%	-
Rennaisance Hydropower Private Limited	0.00%	0.05	0.00%		0.00%	-	0.00%	-
Step down subsidiaries								
Whispering Developers Private Limited	0.02%	4.85	0.00%		0.00%	-	0.00%	-
Taurus Estates Private Limited	0.03%	7.28	0.00%		0.00%	-	0.00%	-
Shyam Energy Limited	0.66%	165.35	0.00%	(0.03)	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0.03)
Meadow Housing Private Limited	0.03%	7.33	0.00%		0.00%	-	0.00%	-
Non controlling Interest in all Subsidiaries	0.18%	44.34		-			0.00%	-
Associates	0.00%							
Kecons Tradecare Private Limited	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
Meghana Vyapar Private Limited	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
Kolhan Complex Private Limited	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
TOTAL	**100%**	**24,946.65**	**100%**	**6,358.33**	**100%**	**49.76**	**100%**	**6,408.09**

As per our report of even date attached

For S K Agrawal and Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number: 306033E

Vivek Agarwal
Partner
Membership No: 301571

Place: Kolkata
Date : 11th June 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Brij Bhushan Agarwal
Vice Chairman and Managing Director
DIN 01125056

Sanjay Kumar Agarwal
Director
DIN 00232938

Shree Kumar Dujari
Chief Financial Officer

Birendra Kumar Jain
Company Secretary
A8305

Notes

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